Government
Publications

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME XVIII.—PART V.

THIRD SESSION OF THE FIFTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1886.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS 26 AND 28 FRONT STREET WEST.
1886.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

1091293

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE DURING THE SESSION.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Accounts (*Dominion and Provinces*)	37	*Printed, in part only.*
Accounts, Public	18	*Printed.*
Agricultural College, Report	13	"
Agricultural College, Cash receipts	41	"
Agricultural College, Professor's Report	69	"
Agricultural Societies, analysis	42	*Not printed.*
Agriculture, Report of Commissioner	85	*Printed.*
Agriculture, Report of Professor	69	"
Agriculture and Arts, Report	7	"
Agriculture and Arts Association, moneys received	76	"
Asphodel and Douro, lots in	55	*Not printed.*
Asylums, Report	2	*Printed.*
Births, Marriages and Deaths, Report	9	*Printed.*
Blind Institute, Report	3	"
Borron's Report, Hudson's Bay	1	"
Brandon and Nelson, agreements	68	"
British Medical Acts, correspondence	47	*Not printed.*
Central Prison, Inquiry	26	*Printed, in part only.*
Central Prison, labour agreements	68	"
Central Prison, convicts in	73	"
College Federation	51	*Not printed.*
Collegiate Institutes, regulations	20	*Printed.*
Crown Lands, Report	33	"
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Report	4	*Printed.*
Dean, Judge, fees of	23	*Not printed.*
Dentistry Acts, correspondence	47	"
Division Courts, Report	71	*Printed.*
Division Court, commitments	82	"
Dundas and Waterloo Road	45	*Not printed.*
Education, Report	5	*Printed.*
Education, regulations	20	"
Elections Return	11	"
Elgin House of Industry, Report	22	*Not printed.*

Title.	No.	Remarks.
Elliot, Judge, fees of	23	*Not printed.*
Entomological Report	16	*Printed.*
Essex, swine plague in	59	*Not printed.*
Estimates	19	*Printed.*
Examinations of Teachers	21	"
Farmers' Institutes	29	*Not printed.*
Federation of Colleges	51	"
Franchise, exercise of	81	"
Fruit Growers', Report	6	*Printed.*
Gaols and Prisons', Report	10	*Printed.*
Government House, Title	56	"
Government Printing Contract, transfer	57	"
Halton, Temperance Act in	46	*Printed.*
Health, Board of, Report	74	"
Hope Township, indebtedness	30	*Not printed.*
Hospitals, Report	36	*Printed.*
Hurdman Brothers, timber license	53	"
Idiot Asylum, Report	2	*Printed.*
Immigration, Report	60	"
Insurance, Report	8	"
Judicature Act, Order in Council	23	*Not printed.*
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Legal Offices, Report	78	*Printed.*
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McArthur *vs.* the Queen, judgment	80	*Not printed.*
McCarthy, Judge, fees of	28	"
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Marsh Lands in Walsingham	62	*Not printed.*
Massey Manufacturing Company, stock	83	"
Mechanics' Institutes, Report	5	*Printed.*
Medical and Dentists Acts, British	47	*Not printed.*
Mills, lumber allowed to	52	*Printed.*
Municipal Assets	79	*Not printed.*
Municipal Debentures	50	"
Municipal Indebtedness	32	*Printed.*
Nelson and Brandon, prison agreements	68	*Printed.*
Niagara Falls Park	77	"
Northern Colonization Road	58	*Not printed.*
Orphan Asylums, Report	14	*Printed.*

Title.	No.	Remarks
Poor Schools, grants in aid of	49	*Not printed.*
Practical Science, Report	5	*Printed.*
Printing Contract, transfer	57	"
Prisons and Reformatories', Report	10	"
Provincial Secretary's, Report	31	"
Public Accounts	18	"
Public and High Schools, regulations	20	"
Public Service, unpaid accounts	40	"
Public Works, Report	15	"
Railway Accidents	48	*Printed.*
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Reformatories and Prisons, Report	10	"
Refuge, Houses of, Report	14	"
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Secretary and Registrar's Report	31	*Printed.*
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Tavern and Shop License's Report	12	*Printed.*
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Toronto University, Minutes of Senate down to 1880	54	"
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University College, Report	5	*Printed.*
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University College Students	70	*Not printed.*
Unmarried Women as Voters	81	"
Upper Canada College, Report	5	*Printed.*
Upper Canada College, cash transactions	44	"
Upper Canada College, attendance	67	"
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SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED NUMERICALLY.

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No. 2. Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities on the Asylums for the Insane and the Asylums for Idiots of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1885. (*Printed.*)

No. 3.. Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1885. (*Printed.*)

No. 4.. Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1885. (*Printed.*)

No. 5... Report of the Minister of Education, of Ontario, for the year 1885, with the statistics of 1884, in which Report is included the Reports upon Mechanics' Institutes; the School of Practical Science; University College, Toronto; and Upper Canada College. (*Printed.*)

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No. 6.. Report of the Fruit Growers' Association, of Ontario, for the year 1884. (*Printed.*)

No. 7.. Report of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association, of Ontario, for the year 1885. (*Printed.*)

No. 8.. Detailed Report of the Inspector of Insurance, 1885, to which is appended the Insurance Amendment Acts, 1885. (*Printed.*)

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No. 9.. Report relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths for 1885. (*Printed.*)

No. 10.. Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1885. (*Printed.*)

No. 12.. Return from the Records of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly since the last Return in 1885, shewing:—(1) The number of votes polled for each candidate in each Electoral District in which there was a contest. (2) The majority whereby each successful candidate was returned. (3) The total number of votes polled in each District. (4) The number of votes remaining unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' Lists in each District. (6) The population of each District as shewn by the last census. (*Printed.*)

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No. 13.. Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for the year 1885. (*Printed.*)

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No. 14.. Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums, aided by the Province of Ontario, for the year 1885. (*Printed.*)

No. 15.. Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the Province for 1885. (*Printed.*)

No. 16.. Report of the Entomological Society for 1885. (*Printed.*)

No. 17.. Report of the Librarian of the Legislative Assembly on the state of the Library. (*Printed.*)

No. 18.. Public Accounts for the Province for 1885. (*Printed.*)

No. 19. Estimates for the year 1886. (*Printed.*)

No. 20.. Regulations of the Education Department respecting Public and High Schools, and Collegiate Institutes, approved August 25th, 1885, as required by 48 Vic., cap. 49, sec. 7. (*Printed for distribution to Members only.*)

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No. 22.. Report of the Inspector of the Elgin House of Industry and Refuge for the year ending 31st October, 1885, as required by Sec. 460 of the Municipal Act. (*Not printed.*)

No. 23.. Copies of Orders in Council under the 81st section of the Judicature Act, increasing commutation of His Honour Judge Elliott. of Middlesex, from $925 to $1,000, and commuting fees of His Honour Judge Dean as Local Master at Lindsay. (*Not printed.*)

No. 24.. Statements and Returns of the Toronto General Trust Company for 1885. (*Printed.*)

No. 25... Return shewing what, if any, plans of school buildings, of various kinds, have ever been prepared by direction of the Education Department for adoption by school boards, and also shewing how far, if at all, any systems of lighting, heating, ventilating and draining have been approved of by the Department, or recommended for general adoption. (*Not printed.*)

No. 26.. Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into certain charges preferred against the Warden of the Central Prison, and into the management of the said Central Prison, together with Supplementary Papers and documents with the evidence taken before the Royal Commission. (*Printed in part only.*)

No. 27.. Statement of affairs of the Land Security Company for the year 1885. (*Not printed.*)

No. 28.. Copy of an Order in Council commuting the fees payable to His Honour Judge McCarthy, under the 31st section of the Judicature Act. (*Not printed.*)

No. 29.. Return of the number of Farmers' Institutes formed in the several Ridings of the Province, together with the number of lectures delivered in connection with the Institutes by the Professors of the Agricultural College. (*Not printed.*)

No. 30.. Return shewing the amount due the Township of Hope to the Municipal Loan Fund with the interest on the same, together with a copy of the agreement entered into by the Provincial Treasurer and the Municipality of Hope for the payment of the debt. (*Not printed.*)

No. 31.. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province for 1885. (*Printed.*)

No. 32.. Return shewing the indebtedness of any Municipality to the Government whenever the same may be in arrears for over one year, either on account of principal or interest. (*Printed.*)

No. 33.. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for 1885. (*Printed.*)

No. 34.. Return from the Queen's Printer as to the disposal of the Statutes for 1885. (*Not printed.*)

No. 35.. Report of the University of Toronto for 1884–5. (*Not printed.*) *See No. 5.*

No. 36.. Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Hospitals of the Province. (*Printed.*)

No. 37.. Return of all correspondence, subsequent to that already brought down, between the Government of Ontario or any member or officer thereof, and the authorities of the Dominion of Canada or of the Province of Quebec, respecting the settlement of account between the Provinces and the Dominion; also, for a statement up to the 1st day of January, 1886, of the amounts which the respective municipalities interested, should receive as interest from the Land Improvement Fund in connection with School Lands. (*Printed in part only.*)

No. 38.. Statement of the Returns forwarded to the Office of the Provincial Secretary of all the Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario, for the year 1885, made in accordance with the provisions of the R. S. O., cap. 111., sec. 97, and 43 Vic., cap. 3, sec. 2, with which are contrasted Receipts of same nature in 1883 and 1884. (*Printed.*)

No. 39.. Return shewing the number of certificates of Railway Annuities and the amounts of the same, which have been either sold or exchanged for any portion of the outstanding Railway Scrip during the year 1885, as authorized under the provisions of Cap. 31, 47 Vic., to whom sold, or with whom exchanged; the terms upon which such sale or exchange was effected, and when sold; the date of the receipt of the money therefor. Also, a copy of the advertisement asking for tenders, with copies of all tenders received in response thereto. (*Printed.*)

No. 40.. Return shewing the amounts payable in respect of any branch of the Public Service, as far as ascertained, on the 1st January, 1886, and not then paid. The same to be classified under the same head as the expenditures for the year are so classified in the Public Accounts. (*Printed.*)

No. 41.. Return giving the following information with regard to the Ontario Agricultural College and Farm, namely:—1st. The cash receipts in each of the years 1882, 1883 and 1884, from each of the following sources, viz.: (*a*) From sales of stock by auction in 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884, distinguishing the amounts received on account of each year's sales, with the amounts (if any) still to be collected on account of each, when the accounts as published in the Public Accounts of 1884 were closed; (*b*) From sales (made otherwise than by auction) of stock fed (experimentally or otherwise) for the butcher, with the number of each kind so disposed of; (*c*) From sales of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and dogs not included in either of the preceding statements, with the numbers of each; (*d*) From sales of wheat, barley, peas, oats, garden and orchard produce and sundries. 2nd. A statement of the several amounts due for board, tuition fees, stock and produce, etc., when the accounts, as published in the Public Accounts of 1884, were closed. 3rd. A statement of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and dogs which either died or were destroyed during each of the years 1882, 1883 and 1884. 4th. A statement showing for each of the years 1882, 1883 and 1884—(*a*) The number of horses purchased and the amounts paid therefor; (*b*) the number and cost of cows and heifers (with the ages of the latter at time of purchase), other than those imported during the year 1884, purchased for milking and breeding purposes—distinguishing between "thoroughbreds" and "grades"; (*c*) the number and cost of steers and heifers purchased for either or both fattening and experimental purposes, with the date of delivery of each animal, and its weight and age at time of delivery; (*d*) the number and cost of sheep bought for breeding (exclusive of the importation of 1884) and fattening purposes respectively, distinguishing between "pure breds" and "grades"; (*e*) the number and cost of pigs (exclusive of 1884's importations) purchased for breeding and fattening purposes respectively: (*f*) the number and cost of the dogs purchased, with a statement of the amounts paid, and to whom paid, for feeding and taking care of the same. 5th. A statement of all outstanding claims (so far as can be ascertained up to the time of making this Return) against the Institution at the time the accounts, as published in the Public Accounts for 1884, were closed, distinguishing, as far as possible, between those chargeable against the Teaching Department, the Boarding Houses, the Farm and the

Creamery. 6th. A statement of the quantity and value of all grain (distinguishing between wheat and other grains), hay, straw, roots, ensilage, other food for stock and wool on hand on the 1st January, 1885. 7th. A statement shewing the number of cows, ewes and sows kept on the Farm for breeding purposes during each of the years 1882, 1883 and 1884, with the numbers of their progeny in each year, and a statement of the numbers of each retained on the Farm and disposed of during the year of their birth. (*Printed.*)

No. 42.. Analysis of Reports of County and Township Agricultural Societies, and of Horticultural Societies, in accordance with the provisions of sections 47 and 48, cap. 35, R. S. O. (*Not printed.*)

No. 43.. Bursar's Statement of Cash Transactions of the University of Toronto for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1885. (*Printed.*)

No. 44.. Bursar's Statement of Cash Transactions of Upper Canada College for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1885. (*Printed.*)

No. 45.. Return of copies of any correspondence which may have taken place between the Ontario and Dominion Governments, or between the former and any Corporation or persons, relating to the ownership, sale or lease of the Dundas and Waterloo macadamized road, together with copies of any papers in the possession of the Government relating thereto. (*Not printed.*)

No. 46.. Return of the cost of enforcing the Canada Temperance Act in the County of Halton for the years 1882–3–4, with statement of the receipts shewing how much was paid by the Province, by the County Council, and the amount recovered from fines and Druggist Licenses. Also, a statement of the expenditure shewing the sum paid to the Police Magistrate for his salary and expenses; the sum paid to the License Inspectors for their salaries and expenses; the amounts paid to the Boards of License Commissioners for their fees and expenses, and any other expenses that have been paid. The number of convictions that have been quashed; by what court; for what cause; the amount of costs in each case, and by whom paid. (*Printed.*)

No. 47.. Correspondence, Despatches, Orders-in-Council, and Report of the Honourable the Attorney-General with reference to the British Medical Acts, 1858 and 1868, and the Dentists' Act, 1878. (*Not printed.*)

No. 48.. Return of payments or decisions in any Division of the High Court of Justice, as to the liability of Railway Companies for accidents to workmen, where the Company has failed to comply with the provisions of the Railway Accidents Act, 1881, and the accidents have happened by reason of such non compliance. (*Printed.*)

No. 49.. Statement of Government Grants in aid of Poor Schools for the year 1885. (*Not printed.*)

No. 50 . Statement of the Returns for the year 1885 of the debentures issued by the undermentioned Municipalities forwarded to the office of the Provincial Secretary, as required by cap. 176 R. S. O., respecting the Registration of Municipal and other Debentures. (*Not printed.*)

No. 51.. Return of copies of any correspondence between the Minister of Education or any other member of the Government, and the authorities of any of the

Universities or Colleges of the Province, respecting a proposed Federation of Colleges referred to by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in his Speech at the opening of the Legislature, on the 28th of January, 1885. (*Not printed.*)

No. 52.. Return shewing the local mills east of the Bobcaygeon Road, to which lumber has been allowed under the local mill regulations, the quantity allowed to each mill *per* year, the license from which it has been directed to be taken, and all Orders in Council and regulations in connection therewith. (*Printed.*)

No. 53.. Return of a copy of the petition of William Hurdman and Brothers, of the fourth of August, 1873, addressed to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario, praying (among other things) that a license might be issued to them as the assignee of one Richard McConnell for the vacant space between the licenses granted on the Amable du Fond and those granted on the Amable du Fond branch of the Petewawa, and of all correspondence to or from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or any officer in the Crown Lands Department relating thereto; also, of all reports made and of all Orders in Council passed with reference thereto; also, of all assignments of the claim set up in the petition, and of all licenses issued in recognition of such claim, to whom issued, the area covered and the amount paid (if any) on account of ground rent accruing previous to the first issue of such license, and the amount (if any) allowed to Messrs. Hurdman and Brothers, or their assignee, as compensation or in rebate of the double dues charged them for cutting timber thereon without proper authority. (*Printed.*)

No. 54.. Return containing Minutes of the Senate of the University of Toronto from date of last Return down to 1880. (*Printed.*)

No. 55.. Return giving the following information with regard to all lots or parts of lots in the Townships of Asphodel, Douro and Otonabee, in the County of Peterborough, the arrearages on account of which have been reduced or remitted since the 1st of January, 1881, namely: the year in which such lot or part of lot was sold, with acreage, price and terms of payment; the amounts paid thereon, distinguishing between principal and interest, the date of reduction, with amounts then due for principal and interest under original contract, the amount to which the claim of the Province was reduced, and the terms of payment of such reduced amount with copies of the valuations, recommendations or other data upon which such reductions were made. (*Not printed.*)

No. 56.. Return shewing the title of the Province of Ontario to that parcel of land on the West side of Simcoe Street between King and Wellington Streets, in the City of Toronto, known as Government House. Also, copies of all Orders in Council accepting such Title, and all Title Deeds and Documents affecting the Title. (*Printed.*)

No. 57.. Copy of an Order in Council and of other documents relating to the assignment of the Contract for the Government Printing from the "Grip" Printing and Publishing Company to Messieurs Warwick & Sons. (*Printed.*)

No. 58.. Return shewing the amount expended on the Northern Colonization Road, in the Township of Gladstone, since the year 1881, giving the details of the expenditure in each year, the persons to whom moneys were paid and for

what purposes, and also a return giving the like particulars of the expenditure upon the Bridge over the Mississaga River in the same Township. (*Not printed.*)

No. 59.. Return of copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Agriculture and any persons in regard to the outbreak of Swine Plague in the County of Essex; a copy of the Report of Professor Greenside in regard thereto. Also, all correspondence with the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, or with any other persons in regard to the outbreak of the disease in said County, or elsewhere in the Province. (*Not printed.*)

No. 60.. Report of the Department of Immigration for the Province for the year 1885. (*Printed.*)

No. 61.. Return shewing the number, concession and acreage of the lots in the Township of Livingstone, placed under license to cut timber, to John Ludgate, in August, 1884; the township, number, concession and acreage of the lots in lieu of which the license of 1884 was issued: the date when the last named lots were taken out of Ludgate's license, and the disposition made of the timber thereon, with copies of all correspondence, reports and Orders in Council, relating to the exchange of territory thus affected. (*Printed.*)

No. 62.. Return shewing in detail all lands, known as Marsh Lands, sold in the front of the Township of Walsingham; to whom sold; to whom patents have been issued, and the number of acres in each case. (*Not printed.*)

No. 63.. Copy of an Order in Council commuting the fees received by His Honour Judge Lacourse, Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of Waterloo, as Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, at Berlin, approved by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 19th day of March, A.D. 1886. (*Not printed.*)

No. 64.. Report of the Master of Titles. (*Printed.*)

No. 65.. Return shewing how many persons have, up to the end of 1885, applied under the Land Titles Act of 1885 to the Master of Titles to be registered under the said Act, or to have any nominee registered in his stead, and shewing also the cost of each such application; the number of certificates granted; the date of each application and the date of each certificate. (*Not printed.*)

No. 66.. Return giving the names and salaries of the officers of the University of Toronto at the date of the Order. Also, the names and salaries of the Professors, Tutors, Fellows and Officers of University College at the same date, specifying in each case the subject taught or the office held, and giving the amount of remuneration for each where more duties than one are discharged by the same person. (*Printed.*)

No. 67.. Return shewing the average yearly attendance of pupils in Upper Canada College, since the date of the last return, down to and inclusive of the year 1885, distinguishing between resident and day pupils in each year, and giving the localities from which they came. Also, the conditions at present in force respecting entrance into the College, including especially the minimum age of the pupils and the curriculum on which the Entrance Examination is conducted. (*Printed.*)

No. 68.. Agreement between the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities and H. A. Nelson & Sons, relative to the manufacture of Brooms at the Central Prison. Also, Agreement between the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities and C. T. Brandon & Co., relative to the employment of certain prisoners in the Central Prison in the manufacture of Wooden Ware. Also, Agreement between C. T. Brandon & Co., the Brandon Manufacturing Company, of Toronto (Limited), and the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, assigning the Agreement made between the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities and C. T. Brandon & Co. to the Brandon Manufacturing Company, of Toronto (Limited). (*Printed.*)

No. 69.. Report of the Professor of Agriculture, Farm Manager and Experimental Superintendent, at the Agricultural College and Farm. (*Printed.*)

No. 70.. Return shewing the total number of students attending lectures in University College during the academic year 1884–85, and each of the preceding four years; the total number of students in residence during each of the same five years; the total receipts on account of board, lodging and other residence dues in each year, and a detailed statement of the disbursements on account of residence, including salaries, repairs, water, fuel, light, and steward's department in each year. (*Not printed.*)

No. 71.. Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the Province for the year ending 31st December, 1885. (*Printed.*)

No. 72.. Return shewing the arrangement, if any, made under Rule 521 of the Supreme Court, with the Toronto General Trust Company, or otherwise, and the amount of money lent to and loaned out by the Company thereunder, stating amounts and rates of interest. (*Printed.*)

No. 73.. Return shewing the number of convicts confined in the Central Prison, and now employed at work which competes with the work of other citizens of the Province; the kind of work, the number employed at each kind of work, and the amount received *per diem* by the Government for each convict so employed. (*Printed.*)

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No. 74.. Report of the Provincial Board of Health. (*Printed.*)

No. 75.. Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario, and of all Orders in Council, and other papers relative to the alleged proceedings of persons in Canada and the United States, with respect to claims on the Townley or Lawrence Townley Estates in England. (*Not printed.*)

No. 76.. Return shewing for each of the years 1883, 1884 and 1885, all sums of money received by the Agricultural and Arts Association, the amount expended in prizes at the annual exhibitions, cost of management of said exhibitions, distinguishing between salaries and other disbursements; salaries paid officials of said association; all other disbursements made by the said association; balance sheet for each year's transactions, shewing profit or loss, as the case may be. (*Printed.*)

No. 77.. Papers relating to the Niagara Falls Park. (*Printed.*)

No. 78.. Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year 1885. (*Printed.*)

No. 79.. Statement of the Assets, Liabilities, Revenue, etc., of the Municipalities within the several Counties in the Province for the year 1884. (*Not printed.*)

No. 80.. Return of copies of the judgment given by the Honourable Mr. Justice Proudfoot in the case of McArthur *v.* the Queen, and of the pleadings and evidence in the case, and all correspondence and Orders in Council relating to the claim of Peter Alexander McArthur, or any other person, to the timber limit in question in the case, together with an estimate of the value of the limit. (*Not printed.*)

No. 81.. Return shewing the number of Men, Widows, and Unmarried Women who availed themselves of the Franchise at the Municipal Elections of 1885–6, together with the total number of Male and Female voters respectively on the Voters' Lists of each Municipality in the Province. (*Not printed.*)

No. 82.. Return shewing the number of persons in each County committed to gaol by the County Court Judges during the years 1884 and 1885, for default of payment under an order of the Division Court. (*Printed.*)

No. 83.. Return of copies of all letters and correspondence between any and all members or officers of the Government of Ontario, and any party or parties interested in the capital stock of the Massey Manufacturing Company, or the contemplated increase thereof, in reference to such proposed increase. (*Not printed,*)

No. 84.. Return of copies of all rules and regulations in force at the University of Toronto, with regard to the admission of visitors to the Library, Museum and Tower. (*Not printed.*)

No. 85.. Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, for the Province, for the year 1885. (*Printed.*)

No. 86.. Copy of the Statute of the Western University, establishing a Faculty of Law in connection with the University, a copy of the Order in Council disallowing the said Statute, and of all reports upon which the Order in Council was based, and copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Education or any member of the Government, or any Departmental officer, and any other person in reference to the establishment of the Faculty, or the disallowance of the Statute, and a copy of the Statute of the said University establishing a Faculty of Medicine in connection with the said University, and of all Orders in Council in reference thereto. (*Printed.*)

No. 87.. Return giving a statement of all payments made on account of the compiling, preparation or publication of the Ontario Readers, up to and inclusive of the Fourth Book, subsequent to that already brought down. Also, copies of all advertisements or circulars inviting tenders for the privilege of publishing the said Fifth Reader, with copy of agreement entered into and all correspondence relating to the same. A copy of any agreement entered into for the publication of the drawing books, and the name of the person or firm in whom the copyright is vested, together with all correspondence relating thereto The names of all text books authorized or in course of preparation, and intended to be authorized, or which have been in course of preparation with a view to authorization—subsequent to the list already brought down, with the names of the text books which they

have superseded or are intended to supersede. A statement of all payments made for compiling, preparing, or publishing each of the said books respectively, and all correspondence relating to the same, and a statement of the subjects in which it has been decided to authorize new text books, and of the persons engaged in the preparation of them. *(Printed.)*

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly, passed on the 3rd day of March, 1886, for a Return of copies of all Correspondence between the Minister of Education and the University of Toronto, or any other University, relating to the Examinations of Teachers and Matriculants, at the same time and place, and under the same Examiners; and also for copies of any Orders or Regulations of the Minister or Department of Education, and of the Statute or By-law of any University or Universities adopting or establishing such system of simultaneous co-examinations.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, March 9th, 1886.

Toronto, 8th March, 1886.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 5th instant I am directed to state that there is no correspondence or regulation of the Department relating to the holding of examinations as mentioned in the order of the Legislative Assembly, but a copy of the Statute of the University of Toronto, passed February 22nd, 1886, is sent herewith.

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. MARLING,
Secretary.

David Spence, Esq.,
Immigration Department,
Toronto.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE CLXVIII., RESPECTING LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

[*Passed February 22nd 1886.*]

By the Senate of the University of Toronto be it enacted :—

1. That Statutes number one hundred and eleven and one hundred and forty-five be and the same are hereby repealed.

2. That local examinations may be held in the subjects of the matriculation work in the faculty of medicine, and certain of the subjects of the faculty of arts hereinafter referred to, at Toronto and elsewhere in the Province of Ontario.

3. At least two months before the day appointed for the holding of the regular June Matriculation Examination the authorities of any school, academy, or college desiring the holding of such local examinations, shall send to the Registrar a written application therefor.

4. That there shall be a presiding examiner appointed by the Senate Committee on examinations at each place where a local examination is to be held, whose duty it shall be to receive and distribute the examination papers, to be in attendance during the whole period of such examination, to exercise strict supervision in the examination room over which he shall have exclusive control, to collect the answers, and return them day by day under seal to the Registrar, and generally to require such examinations to be conducted in conformity with the regulations and directions of the University in that behalf.

5. In order to the holding of such local examinations it must appear that there will be at least five candidates for examination at the place where such examination is desired.

6. Local examinations on the subjects of the matriculation work in arts or medicine shall be held simultaneously with the ordinary June Matriculation Examinations at Toronto, and upon the same papers.

7. Each candidate may take all or any of the subjects in the matriculation work.

8. Each candidate for full matriculation shall with his or her application send to the Registrar the matriculation fee of five dollars. Other candidates shall pay a fee of two dollars.

9. Candidates passing the local examination elsewhere than at Toronto, shall not be eligible for scholarships. The names of such candidates shall be published in a separate list in the class lists, the arrangement being alphabetical for First Class Honours, Second Class Honours, and Pass respectively.

10. The like regulations shall apply to local examinations in the subjects of the first year's examination in the faculty of arts.

11. That local examinations on other parts of the arts curriculum may be held under the direction of the Committee on examinations at the request of any Institution of learning.

12. That any candidate for matriculation in any faculty who may not succeed in passing in all the subjects of matriculation shall be classed in the local lists in such subjects as he shall have passed.

13. That in lieu of conducting such local examinations on junior matriculation work, or parts thereof, in manner above provided, the same may be held from time to time in connection with the examinations conducted by the Education Department, for first and second-class teachers; in such event the Senate Committee, on examinations under instruction from the Senate arranging for the transmission of the examination questions to the Education Department, for distribution by them amongst the candidates, for the return of the answers of candidates, the appointment of presiding examiners by the Department, the settling of a common time-table, and of such other matters as may be necessary with a view to the holding of such examinations in a manner as inexpensive as efficiency will permit, with a due regard to the public convenience.

14. That until the Senate by resolution otherwise determines, the standing of candidates who have passed or may hereafter pass the examination of the Department of Education for first or second-class teachers' certificates shall be accepted *pro tanto* at any Junior Matriculation Examination, provided always that all candidates for scholarships shall take the full Matriculation Examination.

W. MULOCK,
Vice-Chancellor.

ALFRED BAKER,
Registrar.

(No. 22).

Report of the Inspector of the Elgin House of Industry and Refuge for the year ending 31st October, 1885, as required by Sec. 460 of the Municipal Act. (*Not printed*).

(No. 23).

Copies of Orders in Council under the 81st section of the Judicature Act, increasing commutation of His Honour Judge Elliott, of Middlesex, from $925 to $1,000, and commuting fees of His Honour Judge Dean as Local Master at Lindsay. (*Not printed*).

STATEMENTS AND RETURNS

OF THE

TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS' COMPANY

FOR THE YEAR 1885.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly,

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 3rd FEBRUARY, 1886.

TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS' COMPANY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS' COMPANY.

We, Edmund Allen Meredith, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Vice-President and John Woodburn Langmuir, of the said City and County aforesaid, Manager of the Toronto General Trusts' Company, make oath and say :—

1st That the annexed Schedules marked "A" "B" and "C" respectively furnish a full and unreserved statement to the 31st December, 1885, of

(*a*) The Officers of the said The Toronto General Trusts' Company ;

(*b*) Of the total amount of its subscribed Capital and the Shareholders thereof

(*c*) Of its funds, property and securities and the investments of the same.

2nd. That the said Schedules or Statement are true in every particular.

The said Edmund Allen Meredith, was sworn before me at the city of Toronto, in the County of York, this 28th day of January, 1886.
JAMES S. GARVIN,
A Commissioner, etc.

E. A. MEREDITH.

The said Jno. Woodburn Langmuir, was sworn before me at the city of Toronto, in the county of York, this 28th day of January, 1886.
J. D. EDGAR,
A Commissioner, etc.

J. W. LANGMUIR.

"A"

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS

OF THE

TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS' COMPANY.

As required under the provisions of 35 Vic. Cap. 83, Sec. 13.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

The Hon. EDWARD BLAKE, Q.C., M.P., President.
E. A. MEREDITH, ESQ., LL. D., Vice-President.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. Wm. McMaster, Senator.
B. Homer Dixon, Esq.,
Æmilius Irving, Esq., Q.C.
W. H. Beatty, Esq.
George A. Cox, Esq.
*William Gooderham, Esq.
*J. G. Scott, Esq., Q.C.
*James J. Foy, Esq., Q.C

Hon. Alex. Morris, M.P.P.
William Elliot Esq.
James Maclennan Esq., Q.C.
J. K. Kerr, Esq., Q.C.
W. Mulock, Esq., M.P.
*T Sutherland Stayner, Esq.
*A. B. Lee, Esq.
*Robert Jaffray, Esq.

J. W. LANGMUIR,
Manager.

J. D. EDGAR,
Solicitor.

DECEMBER, 31ST, 1885.

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*These Directors along with the President and Vice-President are the Executive Committee.

"B"

STOCK LIST AND LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS, 1885.

Original Capital	$200,000.
Increased April 7th, 1882 to	300,000.
Further increased October 29th, 1883 to	500,000.
Now 10,000 shares @ $50 each	500,000.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	No. of shares held by each.	Amount.
			$ c.
B. H. Dixon	Toronto	342	17,100 00
James J. Foy	do	200	10,000 00
W. Gooderham	do	342	17,100 00
J. D. Edgar	do	42	2,100 00
J. W. Langmuir	do	308	15,400 00
Robert Jaffray	do	642	32,100 00
T. S. Stayner	do	626	31,300 00
W. B. Scarth	Winnipeg	342	17,100 00
E. A. Meredith	Toronto	200	10,000 00
Hon. Edward Blake	do	342	17,100 00
William Elliot	do	342	17,100 00
Hon. Wm McMaster	do	342	17,100 00
Jno. N. Lake	do	171	8,550 00
John Waldie	Hamilton	171	8,550 00
Charles F. Goodhue	London	342	17,100 00
Sandford Fleming	Ottawa	171	8,550 00
Alex. T. Fulton	Toronto	342	17,100 00
Hon. Alex. Morris	do	342	17,100 00
James Scott	do	171	8,550 00
Thomas R. Merritt	St. Catharines	342	17,100 00
George A Cox	Peterborough	342	17,100 00
John Labatt	London	342	17,100 00
Benjamin Cronyn	do	342	17,100 00
Arthur B. Lee	Toronto	200	10,000 00
J. G. Scott	do	200	10,000 00
James Maclennan	do	342	17,100 00
Aemilius Irving	Hamilton	342	17,100 00
W. N. Anderson	Toronto	171	8,550 00
W. H. Beatty	do	100	5,000 00
W. Mulock	do	171	8,550 00
J. K. Kerr	do	342	17,100 00
John Bell	Belleville	200	10,000 00
Rybert Kent	Kingston	100	5,000 00
Fred. W. Jarvis	Toronto	200	10,000 00
Edward Martin	Hamilton	100	5,000 00
Hon. Frank Smith	Toronto	100	5,000 00
George W. Lewis	do	142	7,100 00
John Foy	do	142	7,100 00
		10,000	$500,000 00

"C"

DECEMBER 31ST, 1885.

	$ c.		$ c.
To 10 per cent. call paid up on Capital Stock of the Company (viz. $500,000)	50,000 00	By investments in Real Estate:	
" Reserve Fund declared 31st Mch., 1884	4,000 00	Mortgages	63,750 02
" Reserve Fund declared 31st Mch., 1885	11,000 00	Canadian Bank of Commerce	1,249 98
	$65,000 00		$65,000 00

J. W. LANGMUIR,
Manager.

(No. 25.)

Return shewing what, if any, plans of school buildings, of various kinds, have ever been prepared by direction of the Education Department for adoption by school boards, and also shewing how far, if at all, any systems of lighting, heating, ventilating and draining have been approved of by the Department, or recommended for general adoption. (*Not printed*).

REPORT OF EVIDENCE

OF

WARDENS OF PRISONS, ETC.

IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA,

TAKEN BEFORE

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO CERTAIN CHARGES AGAINST THE

WARDEN OF THE CENTRAL PRISON

AND

INTO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SAID PRISON.

REPORTED 19TH NOVEMBER, 1885.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS 26 & 28 FRONT STREET WEST,
1886.

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CENTRAL PRISON INVESTIGATION.

EVIDENCE OF WARDENS, Etc., IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

J. S. SINCLAIR,
J. W. LANGMUIR,
D. A. O'SULLIVAN,
Commissioners

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONERS AND CAPTAIN JOSEPH NICHOLSON, WARDEN OF THE "DETROIT HOUSE OF CORRECTION," WHICH TOOK PLACE TUESDAY, SEPT. 1st, 1885, AT DETROIT.

Q. What is the corporate name of the prison?

A. Detroit House of Correction.

Q. What class of prison is it; State, city, or county?

A. It is owned by the city of Detroit, but at present it is held by the Supreme Court to be in effect the State prison. It is a prison for all offences in the State—from disorderly to the highest offence.

Q. Is it established under charter?

A. Yes, sir, by the statute of the State.

Q. What is the capacity of the prison—the number of cells?

A. In the neighborhood of 700.

Q. Do you take both sexes?

A. Yes, sir; it is the only prison in the State for women.

Q. What is the number of prisoners now in custody?

A. I think I have about 80 or 85 women this morning; they are coming in and going out. We have about 450 or 460 men.

Q. By what Court are prisoners sentenced here ?

A. We have a contract with most every Court in the State, whereby they can sentence disorderlies to us for disorderly conduct, misdemeanors, etc. They also have a contract with the State for the maintenance of all women sentenced here for State prison offences. They must come here. Then, the City of Detroit sends prisoners here for offences against ordinance.

Q, The offences against the Municipal law ?

A. Yes. Then, outside of that, we have a contract with the United States, by which we take United States' prisoners from Arkansas and the different States and Territories.

Q. Then you have a great variety ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. For what period are the prisoners sentenced, maximum and minimum ?

A. The longest sentence we can get any man from the State Courts is a year.

Q. Then the Municipal—the Detroit prisoners—how long ?

A. I think, six months.

Q. Commencing with what period ?

A. Thirty days.

Q. From 30 days to six months for Municipal prisoners ?

A. Yes.

Q. Then, your State prisoners—from what period to a year ?

A. Outside of Wayne County, nothing less than 60 days.

Q. Then, you have no life prisoners?

A. Yes, sir. Outside Wayne County, the County we are in, you cannot send for less than 60 days, and not more than a year, for disorderly conduct ; but we have several women under life sentence for capital offences. They were sentenced first to the State prison, and then sent here, as provided by law.

Q. But I suppose the large bulk of your prisoners are for short terms ?

A. For short terms.

Q. What would be about the average ?

A. Three or four months would be a big average—would be a big average for a given number of prisoners.

Q, Are all prisoners, sentenced to this house of correction, sentenced for fixed periods, or are there any sentenced for indefinite periods ?

A. All fixed periods.

Re INDUSTRIES.

Q. What industries do you carry on ?

A. Chair-making entirely. All the prisoners are engaged in that work substantially. I make all my own clothing. Chairs are the only thing we manufacture for market. We make everything we wear, except boots and shoes.

Q. Are the industries carried on by the prison authorities or by contract?

A. By the prison itself: the prison authorities.

Q. Is the prison self-sustaining?

A. It has been so far. It will be a tough matter this year.

Q. About what is your annual expenditure?

A. I will give you our Report for the last seven years, from which you may see. (*See Reports.*)

Q. In addition to the revenue derived from prison labor, do you also receive grants from counties and from the United States Government?

A. For board.

Q. That increases your revenue, of course?

A. Yes, sir. You will also see in those reports the amount we get for board, as per agreement.

Re SUPERVISION.

Q. Under what supervision does the charter place the house of correction in the way of inspectorial supervision?

A. We have a board of inspectors.

Q. Appointed by whom?

A. Nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council. They appointed me as Superintendent.

Q. Do they frame by-laws and regulations?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Under which the prison is governed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you a copy of the regulations and by-laws?

A. Yes, sir. I will give you a copy. (*See By-laws and Regulations.*)

Re PUNISHMENTS.

Q. Are the punishments of your institution authorized by statute?

A. No, sir.

Q. Are they defined by regulation or by-law?

A. No, sir. I do not know of any.

Q. Will you be good enough to state what the nature of the punishments are?

A. For a little infringement of regulations, we take a man and stand him up before the library, and everybody marches by him, and we take his meals away, supper or dinner.

Q. That is for a slight disciplinary offence?

A. Yes; and that in probably, 18 or 19 times out of 20, will be all that is required. When that will not do, I take him to the dark cell, handcuff him to the wall, and let him

stand there until he says he will not do it again—whether that is one minute, or one hour, or one day. That is the extent of our punishment.

Q. What is the size of the dark cell?

A. The ordinary cell. There is a ring in the cell, and we attach a handcuff to the ring and let him stand there; the floor is concrete.

Q. Is the cell dark?

A. Yes. We take the ordinary iron door and put a board over it. We turn an ordinary cell into a dark cell. I will show them to you before you go.

Q. In addition to the punishment you speak of, do you deprive prisoners of the ordinary privileges that well conducted prisoners are entitled to?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the nature of those deprivations?

A. Oh, for little misbehaviours in the shop, bad conduct of any kind, for instance at the table in the dining-room, or bad conduct in the shop, or a man destructive with his work, we take away his tobacco or take away his book. If he is attending our school, we shut him out for a week, and probably shut him out from chapel service on Sunday. I guide the whole business myself, according to what I think it should be.

Q. You have no by-law conferring authority upon you?

A. No, sir; I think the general statute gives authority, but it is not definite at all.

Q. Are these punishments entirely within your scope?

A. Entirely—with no other person.

Q. Do you delegate them to anybody?

A. No, sir. Well, not strictly speaking; but, for instance in my absence, the deputy has charge. If I am down street and a man commits an offence, you want to take him on the spot; but the moment I come back, he reports it, and I sanction it.

Q. If you commit a prisoner to the dark cell, do you commit him for a definite period or an indefinite period?

A. An indefinite period.

Q. Do you tell the prisoner for how long you shut him in for?

A. No, sir. I tell him that when he will promise to behave himself and not commit the offence again, I will take him down, whether it is a minute, an hour, or a week.

Q. How long does it generally take to bring a refractory prisoner to subjection?

A. I had one man stay there 19 days, but that was exceptional. They generally stay there for half a day, or a day; some of them will hang out two days.

Q. Do they remain over night in the dark cell?

A. Oh, we take them down, certainly.

Q. Do you take them down from the ring?

A. Yes, sir. They are waited upon. The doctor sees them every hour, and, of course, the attendant is there if they want anything. They see them every hour, that nothing happens to the man; they watch him very closely.

Q. What diet do you give them when in the dark cell?

A. Bread and water—one ration of bread and all the water they want to drink. I will show you what we call a ration. A four-pound loaf makes six or seven rations.

Q. And what would be the average period of confinement in the dark cell?

A. Oh, I do not think it would run over a day.

Q. That is a day and a night—24 hours?

A. A day and a night.

Q. Are they visited frequently in the dark cell?

A. Oh, yes, sir. When they are standing up, I have a man in charge, and he opens the door and looks in. These are the instructions: to open the door if he hears any unusual noise. The man might have a fit. We take all the necessary precautions.

Q. In the case of very refractory prisoners, what you may call incorrigible prisoners, have you other punishment?

A. Not that we have in use.

Q. Do you never resort to the lash?

A. No, sir.

Q. Or what is known as the paddle?

A. No.

Q. The irons are attached to the handring?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you have leg irons?

A. No, sir. I occasionally put them on, and make a man wear a weight on one leg; put a shackle on with a weight of two or three pounds. It will not make him unfit for work. It is more to call attention to the fact that he is under punishment, than anything else. I think I have done that, probably, three times, not to exceed that, since I have been here. I do not like to resort to it, if I can get along without it. It is a pretty big weight that we attach.

Q. Do I understand that the period of confinement in the dark cell depends upon the prisoner himself?

A. Entirely so.

Q. Has the prisoner any bed or clothing, or anything of that kind, in the dark cell?

A. We give him a bench to sleep on at night. The cells are always warm.

Q. Do you ever confine to the ordinary cell, as a method of punishment?

A. Sometimes.

Q. For what class of offences?

A. Little infractions of the rules; depriving him of his dinner, but very seldom.

Q. For what period do you generally do that?

A. Oh, not to exceed a day, probably; that is not much punishment for a lazy man.

Q. He would sooner be there than at work?

A. We might not take a man out for a day, for instance.

Q. Before awarding punishment or taking away the privileges, do you enquire into all the circumstances connected with the offence?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is the prisoner invariably brought before you, along with the complaining guard?

A. Always—probably, not strictly always.

Q. That is the rule?

A. That is the rule.

Q. But you invariably enquire and find out whether the complainant is telling the truth?

A. Oh, certainly.

Q. Confirm them?

A. Yes, sir. Very often, you know, you will find the fault is as much with the keeper as with the prisoner.

Q. Is the complaint made in writing?

A. Oh, no. Sometimes a man sends a complaint in from the shop; he has no other way of sending it. The officer in charge of the shop will send the complaint in to the deputy, simply saying that some man has committed some offence.

Q. If a prisoner is reported for refusing to work, or for any offence, do you keep a record of every punishment you award, or every deprivation?

A. Certainly, for that man. It is charged up against him. It goes against his good time, if he has any coming to him.

Q. Is a return of these punishments made to your Board of Inspectors?

A. No.

Q. Do they enquire into it?

A. They did once, I think.

Q. Have you a punishment record-book.

A. No. In the register, opposite each name, there is a place for remarks; we have them entered against him there.

Q. That is in the general register?

A. Yes. A great many would have no offence marked down.

Q. You have no regular punishment book?

A. No.

Q. In fact, you are an autocrat in regard to punishments?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It rests with you entirely?

A. With me entirely. On that subject, I would say this:—I find it quite effective in

some of the long time men : for instance, when a man makes a few little kicks over, and they do not amount to a great deal, I say to him, You have lost some time, behaved badly one, or two, or three times ; now, if there are no more complaints against you for the balance of the time, I will set that to one side.

Q. That is, you remit that?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you require any authority from any superior officer to inflict any punishment whatever?

A. None whatever, sir.

Q. It is a personal discretionary matter?

A. A discretionary matter entirely.

Q. If the prisoner refuses to work in the shops, what course would you pursue in the way of punishment?

A. Stop his eating—put him on bread and water.

Q. If he still continued to refuse?

A. Then let him stay on bread and water.

Q. When do you have recourse to the dark cell.

A. I would not resort to handcuffing him to the wall without he was violently refusing. If a man would say, "I will not work," I would give him a few chances—give him a fair chance, and let his stomach try him a while, and then stand him up.

Q. Do you find that the absence of food has the effect of bringing them to their senses?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you think it is most salutary?

A. It has so far worked that way with us?

Q. In your opinion, is confinement in the dark cell for an indefinite period more effective than confinement for a stated period?

A. I think it would be, sir.

Q. Do you think the uncertainty connected with the confinement is an element that brings the man to subjection?

A. Yes, sir. I think if a man is left to himself, he goes in there for 12 hours or 24 hours ; he will say, "I can stand this thing out," and that is the end of it.

Q. Would you not have a limit? Would you keep him in the dark cell during the whole of his imprisonment if he refused to work?

A. I most assuredly would, unless I was ordered by the doctor to do differently.

Q. If he still continues refractory?

A. Yes, sir. I should certainly never let him get the start of me.

Q. Your rule is that you shall govern the prison?

A. I shall govern the prison.

Q. Not the prisoner!

A. Not the prisoner. He is punishing himself. If he will not work—all right.

Q. Do you invariably put that before the prisoner?

A. Always, sir.

Q. What is the effect of putting it that way? You say you have only had one man for the lengthened period of nineteen days?

A. Yes, sir, that is the longest period.

Q. Did you ascertain whether the man was sound in mind?

A. Just as sound as anybody could be

Q. And it was simply incorrigibility?

A. It was the second time he had been with us, and when he came back he was evidently a little under the influence of liquor. He said he had made a fool of himself before; that he didn't come here to work, and he wouldn't work; and the deputy says—"All right, wait till somebody asks you." He was a drunken man. The next morning he was taken down and washed, and taken to the shop, and he said he would not work; he sat down and would not work. I said, "Just take him and handcuff him to the wall, and put him on bread and water until he says he will work and behave himself." "Now, you will be the judge," I says, "and you can stand there one minute, or you can stand there every day until your time is up; you make your own punishment; when you say you will come down and go to work and behave yourself, that moment you shall come down and not until then."

Q. You don't know of any law, either statutory law or common law, regulating that manner of punishment?

A. No, I do not. I think there is a general law of the State, though.

Q. But it is not defined in the regulations?

A. No, sir. I am not sure whether there is any law defining that or not.

Q. How long have you kept them on bread and water? I mean to say, without the dark cell; just the question of depriving them of their meals?

A. Oh, probably, one meal—maybe a dinner and supper, and maybe a breakfast and dinner.

Q. Do you ever extend that bread and water diet over a week?

A. Oh, no. I would take some more severe punishment than that.

Q. You say you would put the prisoner in the dark cell, and let it rest with himself to say when he shall subject himself to your authority?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you not extend the bread and water in the same way?

A. He is on bread and water all the time he is in the dark cell.

Q. But I am merely talking of the bread and water diet, without the dark cell?

A. Oh, no; never deprive him of more that two meals—never had occasion to.

Q. From your experience as Warden, do you consider your system of punishments an effective system; does it accomplish the object you have in view?

A. I think it does.

Q. If you had your own way, as I understand you have, would you suggest any other method than the one you pursue?

A. No, I do not think I would; occasions might arise when I really would like to take the lash.

Q. When?

A. Occasionally, when a man is real mean, the lash would be a good thing for him, but I do not like to resort to it, because I do not think the ultimate results would be as good.

Q. Why?

A. It brings out the lower and worse feelings of man. We have had two or three instances of it here. I had two men sent from Albany that were under punishment all the while with the lash and paddle, whatever their methods of punishment were there, and they asked to be exchanged, and they came here, and from the time they came here until their time was out they had no punishment, no occasion for punishment.

Q. They behaved themselves well?

A. Yes. I had one man from the west with the worst recommendation I ever saw penned about man; that came from the man who had him in charge. I never had a better behaved man in the prison; could'nt ask for any better conduct; you could not make any better if you would do it yourself. He took an interest in everything, and was really a very valuable man so far as his work was concerned, and his conduct was beyond any question gentlemanly in all his actions; and when he was going away I had the curiosity to find out what wrought the change, and, holding the letter in my hand, I says, "I want to read this to you to show you how you were recommended when you came here." He says, "that is true; I guess it is true. The way I was tormented and treated there brought out the very worst elements in my nature. I courted death. I begged for death, and I could not get it any other way than behaving so that they would shoot me. When I came here, I saw as long as I was a man I would be treated as a man, and my better feelings came to the fore. I tried to behave myself and I think I have done so." I say, "You have done so, well." That is why I think the continual resort to the lash wipes out what manly feelings a man may have. I have had several little trials of that here. I have had men from Jessie James' gang, from the Younger brothers' gang, have had stage robbers, mail robbers, and car robbers, for the highest offences known, from out through Missouri, Dakota, etc., and I have never seen one of them yet that I could not, within three or four minutes talking to, be more effective than any lashing or whipping that could be administered.

Q. But if your efforts proved unavailing by talking, would you resort to the dark cell?

A. Oh, certainly.

Q. Do you govern the prison upon what is known as the rigid discipline, or are you somewhat flexible in the way of discipline?

A. I am a little flexible.

Q. In your opinion, what is the result of overlooking trifling small offences?

A. Well, a good deal depends on just what the offences are and how you overlook them. If you are satisfied that they were pure accidents, I am sure it has a good effect

to overlook them, but with some men, if you overlook too many times, they will take advantage of it.

Q. Will that have a bad effect upon other prisoners?

A. Yes.

Q. As a general thing do you overlook?

A. The first offence.

Q. Do you warn them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. A second offence of a trifling nature, would you overlook?

A. A good deal would depend upon what it is. We do not usually overlook it.

Q. Do you commend guards for reporting every case, or do you rather discourage it?

A. I discourage it with a great many of the guards. They get officious, you know, and sometimes they get it into their heads that if they do not keep reporting, they will not be thought to be doing their duty.

Q. Then, you discourage that?

A. Yes, I do not want any trivial reports made.

Q. Do you allow the guards to rebuke the prisoner?

A. No, sir, only to tell him that if he does not behave he will report him.

Q. You allow them to warn him that there will be a report if he does not behave?

A. He calls them up and says, "If you do that again I will report you."

Q. And does that generally have the desired effect?

A. Oh, yes, generally, but not always.

Q. What percentage of your prisoners are punished or deprived of privileges as a general thing?

A. Before you leave I will tell you how many we have had in punishment for the last 30 days.

Q. You sometimes punish a man by keeping him without his bed?

A. When in the dark cell.

Q. Only in the dark cell?

A. Yes.

Re REWARDS FOR GOOD CONDUCT.

Q. Have you any system of rewards for good conduct?

A. Nothing, only the good time.

Q. Can prisoners earn a remission of a portion of their sentencce by good conduct?

A. They can earn their good time allowed by law.

Q. What time is remitted in that way?

A. I think, two months in the year.

Q. And in a proportionate rate for small periods?

A. There is no good time for commitments of less than a year—no remissions made.

Q. Would you recommend the system of remissions in regard to short date prisoners?

A. No, sir.

Q. Why?

A. Oh, I think that short sentences, for chronic offenders, does more to make criminals than anything else. A short sentence is well enough for a first offence, but, when they repeat and repeat, as they are here with us, coming for sixty days, it takes ten or twenty days of that to get the whiskey out, and the effects of their debauch. The balance of their time simply sharpens up their appetites and renews their energies and all their baser and lower nature, and when they go out they go into greater vice than before. To shorten these sentences would be to make it still worse.

Q. Do I understand then, that for recurrent cases of criminality or vice, in the case of short date prisoners, you would not reward good conduct by the remission of a portion of the sentence?

A. I would not, sir.

Q. In other words, if a man came back more than once, you would not approve or recommend the shortening of the sentence, no matter whether his conduct was good or bad?

A. No, sir.

Q. You would rather lengthen it?

A. Yes, sir, I think lengthening it would have a better effect.

Q. Do you know, as a fact, of many prisoners whose criminality is recurrent, but whose conduct in the prison is excellent?

A. Oh, yes, we have them here. I have men and women working here whose conduct is just as good as it could be; they work as faithfully as if paid; yet they will go out and get into bad company again. Have quite a number that way.

Q. They expect to live here?

A. There are a number who have been here for, say ten or twelve years out of the last fifteen.

Q. In regard to the twelvemonth prisoners, and over; what effect has a shortening of sentence in moulding their conduct in the prison?

A. A good effect.

Q. But with the short date?

A. I would not consider it at all advisable—any case after a second, at least.

Q. Do you ever give the prisoner an interest in the pecuniary results of the prison labour.

A. No, sir; what he gets entirely depends upon me. I have no rule or law, or anything else to govern me; what I give him going out entirely depends upon myself; what I think he is worthy of.

Q. Do you think that a system well matured of giving them a pecuniary interest in the result of the prison labor would have a good effect?

A. Well, it did not work well here. I discontinued it when I came here; it was not on a fair basis, and I have thought of many plans, but yet have not known a good one.

Q. That is the difficulty—putting it on a fair basis?

A. Yes, sir. You can understand a theory, but when you come into the absolute working of it, every turn you take you can see where you are unfair to this man by giving that man a fair share with him.

Q. I suppose that nothing could be worse than the idea of a prisoner thinking that the warden or superintendent was unfair?

A. All the most of them want to know is that you are going to be fair and firm.

Q. Do you study the prisoners' individualities?

A. Yes, sir. Speaking of the rules, I was going to say to you that I do not believe it possible to make a rigid iron rule to govern any place of this kind; the patients, which they are in one sense, stand in the same light before the warden or their keepers as, I think, the sick do before a doctor. To some extent they have all got the ague. The same medicine will not cure the ague in them all or any other disease. A physician of any eminence attains that position by his judgment of the treatment. It is the same here. It is very seldom you will find a treatment will have the same effect upon two persons.

Q. Does your Board give you full authority to carry out your different modes of punishment with the various prisoners?

A. Yes, sir.

Re TOBACCO.

Q. Do you give tobacco to prisoners?

A. Yes, sir, I think about two ounces a week on an average.

Q. Do you find that that has a good effect?

A. Well, with those who chew tobacco it has, but I am not in favor of giving tobacco, if I could get out of it. I think when persons come here they should lose their little luxuries.

Q. And taught it is a punishment?

A. Yes, sir.

Re DISCHARGE.

Q. Do you give any money to prisoners on their discharge?

A. Yes, sir, from two shillings to two dollars, according to how he has behaved himself, how he has worked and conducted himself, and the surrounding circumstances.

Q. And the period he was in?

A. Yes.

Q. Is that left entirely to you?

A. Entirely with me

Q. No one else has anything to do with it?

A. No one. I take his receipt as a voucher.

Q. Do you give them any clothes when they go out?

A. Yes, sir, when they need them. A short-time man will go out with the same clothes he comes in with; we will repair them.

Q. Do you give short-date men a new suit?

A. Very seldom.

Q. Long-date men?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. If a man's conduct has been bad in the prison, do you give him any money?

A. Very little.

Q. Do you give him any new clothes?

A. Not unless I have no old ones to give him.

Q. Do you send prisoners to their homes?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In every case?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that the law?

A. Yes, sir. I put them on the train, of course.

Q. Supposing a man is convicted in Detroit and his home is elswhere?

A. If he is a good man and convicted in Detroit, but says his home is in Jackson, and he wants to go home, I give him a ticket and send him home. But we have a peculiar law here. You are not allowed to send them from one county to another. When I find a man here for three months, and he says, "My home is in the western part of the State; I camein here from a combination of circumstances, and I would like to get home;" I will say, "How are you going to get home." He will reply, "I will have to work and get means." I know the fare, and will say, "If you behave yourself for the balance of the time, and no offence charged against you, I will give you a ticket home."

Q. Do you use these means—a little money on discharge, and clothes, as a means of encouraging good conduct?

A. That is one of the means, sir.

Q. The different prisoners know that regard will be paid to that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you think that a good plan?

A. Well, it is one of the means.

Q. Is it in the written rules?

A. No, sir.

Q. I mean the rules hung up in the shop?

A. Oh, no. I have none there. I took them down and threw them away.

Re DIETARY.

Q. Have you a fixed scale of dietary?

A. Yes, sir

Q. Can you give us a copy of it?

A. Yes, sir. It is as follows:—

Monday—Breakfast—Corned beef hash, bread and coffee. Dinner—Fresh beef, vegetable soup, potatoes and bread.

Tuesday—Breakfast—Beef stew, with bread and coffee. Dinner—Corned beef, with vegetables (whatever we have), and coffee and bread.

Wednesday—Breakfast—Meat stew, bread and coffee. Dinner—Beef soup, with pork, bread.

Thursday—Breakfast—Corned beef hash, bread and coffee. Dinner—Vegetable soup, with fresh beef, potatoes and bread.

Friday—Breakfast—Stew, coffee and bread. Dinner—Corned beef and vegetables, coffee and bread.

Saturday—Breakfast—Stew, bread and coffee. Dinner—Irish stew or Dublin stew. For supper they have bread, with tea or coffee.

Q. Does every prisoner get the same quantity of food?

A. Every prisoner gets as much as he wants to eat.

Q. You have a fixed scale, though?

A. Yes, sir; they sit at table and get all they want.

Q. Is every article of food limited, or do they get all the bread they can eat?

A. Yes, sir; all they can eat.

Q. Do the prisoners take meals in their cells or in association?

A. Most of them in the dining room. Feeding in the cell is one of the punishments. I will say, "Put him in the cell and feed him there," and then the enquiry will be made, "What a man is fed in his own cell for?"

Q. Do prisoners regard taking their meals in the large dining-room a privilege?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do prisoners regard taking their meals in the cells as a punishment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would you recommend the association principle in regard to serving meals?

A. Yes, sir; I think it a good way.

Q. Do you find that the prisoners cabal together in that way?

A. No, sir; my officers are all there with them; every man in charge of his prisoners.

Q. How many men to each officer at the dining-room table?

A. All the officers we have are in the dining-room; all there, just as if they were in chapel

Q. Do they go to their own cell after dinner?

A. No, sir, when they leave the shop at 12 o'clock, they march to their cells direct; they stay there for, say 30 minutes, while the officers are at their dinner, and then they unlock the prisoners, and take them to dinner, and they have 35 minutes to take it in and get back to their work.

Re APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

Q. Who appoints the Warden and superior officers of the prison?

A. The Board appoints the warden, and the Warden appoints every other employé.

Q. Including the clerks?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Every man is appointed by the Warden?

A. Yes, sir. And if he discharges them, there is no appeal from his discharge.

Q. No approval of his appointments?

A. Well, yes, sir; for instance, I make an appointment, the Board meet next Tuesday, and I will say—since the last meeting I have discharged such a man and hired such a person in his place.

Q. Then you dismiss in every case?

A. Yes, sir; I take a man from the shop, or a guard from the wall any moment, and I do not give him time to turn around before he is out and gone.

Q. Supposing some State or municipality had the appointment of the guards over your head and without your approval?

A. It would not work—could not work, and does not work. There is an insubordination; if it is not apparent, there is an undertow, which is far worse. I put a guard on the wall, for instance, and then I work him round, and finally get him into the position of an officer in charge of a shop. I begin at $30 a month, and work him up to $40 and $45.

Q. And board?

A. And board. I promote him right along.

Q. Have you some men with you during the whole of your seven years' service?

A. I think I have two.

Re SURGEON.

Q. Have you a prison surgeon?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does he make a daily visit?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does he make it a given hour?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does he see every prisoner who enters the prison?

A. Oh, no, unless he is called to see him.

Q. Does he not examine them as to their health when they arrive?

A. Not unless I deem it necessary to call his attention to them.

Q. Does he inspect the food?

A. Yes, he does, every day. He takes his lunch there every day.

Q. Is he under your orders?

A. Entirely so.

Q. Have you a separate hospital?

A. Yes, sir, a hospital for men and women, separate.

Q. Does he in any way interfere with the dietary of the prisoners?

A. Not unless he orders diet for the sick; he has nothing to do with the general food.

Q. Do you consider it important that he should visit the prison at a given hour?

A. Oh, yes, we are ready for him then, and men are brought out to wait upon him.

Q. How often does the doctor come?

A. Every morning, and he remains from one to two hours.

Q. What is he paid?

A. A nominal sum, about $600; of course, we send for him during the day or night, when required.

Re CHAPLAIN.

Q. Have you a chaplain?

A. No, sir.

A. How are the religious services conducted?

A. By the resident clergymen of the city, in rotation. For instance, we have Presbyterian one Sunday, Methodist next, Catholic next. Every fourth Sunday we have Catholic service, and Presbyterian every third Sunday. That is about the way it goes.

Q. Do all the prisoners attend the respective services?

A. They do.

Q. Do the Catholics attend the Presbyterian services.

A. They do.

Q.. Is there any trouble in regard to that?

A. None, whatever; none with me.

Q. Do they consider non-attendance a deprivation?

A. Yes, sir; I have sometimes to keep a man from going to chapel.

Q. And do they consider that a punishment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you compel them to attend chapel?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You compel a Catholic to attend?

A. Yes, sir. I compel obedience as far as possible. For instance, in the opening of our services, it is inconvenient to kneel; we have no kneeling; they stand too close for that; at the opening of all the services we make them stand up. At the celebration of the mass during the Catholic service, as many as wish can observe the different motions as they go along, and those who do not wish, need not; but at the reading of the Scripture lesson, and before the sermon, all stand up. I simply made the suggestion that I thought it would look better, and it was done very cheerfully.

Q. When a prisoner is under punishment in the dark cell, do you bring him out to service?

A. No, sir.

Q. What do you think the effect would be, as a matter of discipline, of bringing the prisoner out of the dark cell and bringing him to chapel?

A. I think it would be very detrimental to discipline.

Q. Have you week night meetings?

A. No. We have concerts and readings and lectures, given by gentlemen in this city. We have our Sunday morning service, and in the afternoon a bible-class for all who desire to attend. In that class we have from 180 to 220. In the afternoon we have Sunday-school, taught by the ladies of the city.

Re LIBRARY.

Q. Have you a library?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Under what conditions do you give prisoners books?

A. We give books to all well-behaved men that can read and want them. They have gas light until 9 o'clock at night. The light is not in the cell, but is out in the corridor where they can see. The cells are 7 feet long, 4 feet wide, and, I think, 7 feet high.

Q. Who takes charge of the library?

A. One of the prisoners.

Re VENTILATION.

Q. Has each cell direct ventilation?

A. Yes, sir; the dark cell is ventilated precisely the same.

Re BUCKETS.

Q. Has each prisoner a bucket at night?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What kind of buckets are they?

A. Iron.

Q. Do you deodorize them every day?

A. Yes; here is one of the buckets that we use.

Q. Do you disinfect that?

A. Yes, and keep it cleaned every day: we put disinfectants in once or twice a

week. The name of the bucket is "Jones' Patent Odorless Soil Bucket," patented 1880; manufactured by Crebbon, Seiton & Co., Chicago.

Re PRISON STAFF.

Q. Your clerical are all under you?

A. Entirely

Q. Do you allow any person to do office work—keep any of the books?

A. No, sir. We have a prisoner in the shipping office assisting the shipping clerk.

Q. But you do not allow any person to keep any books?

A. No, sir. In my foreman's office, where I have the account of my stock kept, I have a prisoner assisting him. It is only keeping track of the stock. That is really no book-keeping.

Q. Do you allow prison officers, guards, or employes to discuss prison affairs?

A. No, sir.

Q. What is the result of such conduct?

A. Oh, I think it would be detrimental to good discipline. If I found it out I would discharge them. They will discuss it more or less amongst themselves.

Q. Do they ever give information to the newspapers?

A. Not very often. Information has got out that must have come in that way.

Q. If it comes to your knowledge, what do you do?

A. Dismiss them in a minute.

Q. How many officers have you?

A. My force is very low. I have two men in the office that do all the office work, and then I have a man that keeps the time record, receives and discharges all prisoners, and keeps the time sheet. To-day or to-morrow he will bring a list of the men whose time will be out this month, and I run my eye over it and see how the good time comes in. Then I have a man at the door, and a shipping clerk, and a man in charge of the hall, and a deputy, and I have one officer in each shop. I have some foremen and instructors. We have 48 employes of all kinds.

Q. How many officers have charge of the prisoners when in the dining room?

A. Fifteen in charge of 450 or 550 prisoners.

Q. How do the prisoners regard the guards as a rule? Do you find much bad language at any time from the prisoners to the guards?

A. Not a word.

Q. Do the guards ever complain?

A. No; they have no opportunity.

Q. How many cases of escape have you had?

A. Never have had any escape from the prison since I have been here; oh, yes, I had one boy who went out through the roof.

Re CELL DECORATIONS.

Q. Do you allow pictures in the cells?

A. If they have any little pictures, we let them pin them up if they want to.

Q. At the annual cleaning do you take them down?

A. Oh, yes, we take them down and whitewash every two or three months.

Re INSANE.

Q. What do you do with your insane?

A. They are removed on the doctor's certificate. One class is removed by the Circuit Court, another class by the Probate Court, and now we have a law that they are removed to the penal portion of the asylum that goes into effect very soon.

Re SLIDING RING.

Q. What is your opinion of the sliding ring as a means of punishment?

A. I shall adopt it.

Re TASKS.

Q. Is there a task given to prisoners?

A. No, there is no stint. I expect every man to do a fair day's work.

Re BATHS.

Q. What are your bathing arrangements?

A. Every shop has at least one bath tub, but in the large shop I can bathe 16 at a time with the shower bath. Each person is in a compartment by himself. I consider the shower bath the best.

Re CLOTHING,

Q. How often do you change prisoners' clothing?

A. Once a week.

Re BUYING MATERIALS.

We buy materials for manufacturing purposes in the open market, and also sell our goods in the open market.

Q. What effect has the system of carrying on your own industries upon the other furniture makers' establishments?

A. I think it must come in contact to a certain extent, but if you put two men, each working at opposite sides of the earth they will come into contact. The men cannot be kept idle. I buy as cheap as I possibly can, but we do not undersell.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. H. F. HATCH, WARDEN OF THE MICHIGAN STATE PRISON, OF JACKSON, MICHIGAN, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1885.

Q. This is one of the State prisons for Michigan?

A. There is only one other, that is the Iona House of Correction.

Q. That is a comparatively new institution?

A. Yes, sir, comparatively new.

Q. Does that receive the same class of prisoners?

A. Not entirely. They are younger and for shorter terms.

Q. When was your institution established?

A. Somewhere about 1842.

Q. Is it worked under charter?

A. Oh, yes; there is a statute law.

Q. Have you a copy?

A. Yes, sir. (See copy presented to Commissioners.)

Q. What is the capacity of your institution?

A. We can keep 1,000 men here.

Q. All men?

A. Yes, sir; we receive men only.

Q. How many have you in custody now?

A. 736.

Q. How are they sentenced to this penitentiary? From courts?

A. From all the courts in the State.

Q. And for what period?

A. All the way from 6 months to life; very few six months men. I came very near saying a year, because most of the 6 months men go to Ionia, but occasionally a 6 months man is sent here.

Q. Are all the sentences for fixed periods?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have not yet adopted the idefinite sentence?

A. Indeterminate. No, sir. That law passed our legislature last session, and was vetoed by the Governor on account of other obnoxious elements that were in the same bill. He was in favour of the indeterminate bill, as I understand it, but the legal men of the State had got a clause in there abolishing the contract system, and it had all to fall together.

Q. Do you advocate that system?

A. Yes, sir, earnestly.

Q. You are in favor of the indeterminate sentence?

A. Yes, sir.

Re INDUSTRIES.

Q. What industries do you carry on?

A. We have waggon contracts; contracts for agricultural implements, cigars, brooms, and we make broom handles on State account.

Q. Are these industries carried on by State contractors?

A. By contractors, except the last, the broom handles.

Q. The entire discipline of the prison is, of course, in your hands?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And is the prison self-sustaining?

A. It has been for the last 6 months. Answering the question generally, it has not been.

Q. Has it been far from it?

A. About $20,000 a year.

Re DISCIPLINE.

Q. Does the charter of the prison or the statute law under which you are established confer on certain officials the right of framing regulations or by-laws?

A. Yes, sir.

Q, What is the name of that board, or is it a Board of Inspectors?

A. A Board of Inspectors. The warden makes the rules and regulations under which the convicts are disciplined, but they are approved by the Board.

Q. Before they take effect?

A. No, sir; not before they take effect. An order for discipline from the warden would take effect at once, but on appeal to the board they would have power to abridge it.

Q. The Board of Inspectors are appointed by whom?

A. By the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate.

Q. Does the Board frame the regulations?

A. No, sir, the warden frames them, and they go into effect upon his order.

Q. I suppose we can get a copy of the regulations?

A. Yes, sir. (See copy.)

Re PUNISHMENTS.

Q. Is the punishment of prisoners authorized under your statute or charter in a general way?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are the punishments defined by regulation or by-law?

A. No, sir.

Q. Are they simply awarded by you as warden?

A. Yes, sir. The rules and regulations you refer to refer to conduct. Irregularities in conduct bring penalties which the warden names.

Q. Then there is no definite limit as to those by any legislation?

A. Yes, sir; the shower is prohibited, and flogging with the lash is also prohibited.

Q. Have you, in addition to the punishments, deprivations of privileges?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you kindly state what the system of punishment is?

A. How I manage?

Q. Grading it up—commencing with the lighter punishments for the lighter offence, and going up to the most severe?

A. It is a difficult thing to communicate to another man what the theory of punishment in the prison is, because you are impressed by the person of the prisoner, his former character, what kind of man he is, and what he has done this time. You treat every man distinct and separate by himself.

Q. Individualize him?

A. Yes, sir. The same offence would not bring the same punishment to all.

Q. That is, the same offence in one person would not bring the same punishment as you would award to another?

A. That is it; it would depend a good deal, too, upon what the man said when he came before me; how he acted. We must have these men mind they must obey the orders they get, whether they think they are right or wrong; they must obey them implicitly and instantly, and without contest or discussion. If I believe a man will do that, that is all I want: and I will inflict punishment unless I believe he will do that, whatever is necessary. I never punish a man for a thing he has done, but because I do not want him to do it again.

Q. In other words, you forego the first offence? Do you also admonish and warn first?

A. A man comes in before me, and if he looks like a generous man, like a man you could handle, I take him by the arm and say, "I am sorry you do this; it seems to me as though a man of your intelligence"—all men are subject to flattery—"would have known better than to do this. Now, it is necessary for me to have the rules of this institution obeyed instantly and without contest or back talk. You have not done that. I do not want to punish you or keep you in prison, but it is necessary for me to make you obey these rules, and I shall do it. Are you ready to go back to the shop there and obey these rules in that way." He says, "Warden, I will do the best I can." "That will not do, John, you must succeed. Are you sure that you can succeed in doing that?" "Yes," he says, "I am." I say, "Never let me see you come before me again, John, under report," and then he goes to the shop. It does not make much difference what he has done, if he will talk to me in that way, but it will not do at all for him to be reported again.

Q. You insist upon the subjection of his will to yours?

A. Yes, and I do it by kindness, if I can.

Q. Suppose you meet with a refractory prisoner who will not?

A. Yes. Supposing he has been talking, and this is the third time, and the talking was in the chapel—that is worse than talking in the shop, and it was on Sunday. I would say, "John, I let one of these reports go"—you will understand his good time is taken away from him if a report is filed—"I let one report go and I filed another, and here comes another one; what am I to do about it. You cannot write any more." I look at him a minute, and he does not say much; I tell him "You cannot write any more, and you cannot see any more your friends until I am satisfied you intend to behave yourself." "Well," he says, "Warden, I will do that." "Well, John, you can see me in a month from now, and I will see how you get along. You can send your number and ask to see me, and perhaps if you are getting along all right I will help you. I do not want to deprive you of the privileges, but you make me do it."

Q. That is passing beyond admonishing, but it is still within the bounds of admonishing?

A. Yes, sir; all of them are.

Q. Say that he still continues refractory?

A. We do not go to extreme punishment for talking. I have got to pass on to something else.

Q. Say that a man refuses to work after repeated admonishments?

A. That will not occur after repeated admonishments.

Q. Say that he refuses to work?

A. He refuses to work? That occurred yesterday, and I wish you had been there and you would have seen exactly how it occurred. I have had two cases within the last week of men refusing to work. One of them, the foreman changed his seat, and he did not like it and was mad, and said he would not go—would not work there. The keeper sent for the deputy and the deputy brought the man in and sat upon the seat. I went in there and looked at the man and says, "How long have you been in prison?" "Fourteen months." "It seems remarkable to me that a man who has been in prison fourteen months would not know better than to say 'he would not.'" He says, "Warden, there is no use of his setting me over there; he does that just because he is down on me." "You are not to discuss that question. If you had obeyed and taken your place over there in that seat, and then come to me and said that the man did that to abuse you, would you not have been in a stronger position than to say you will not? Are you ready to go back there and take your place in that seat, and do your work conscientiously?" "I am, sir." "Now, you obey me, but you do not obey the foreman. Now, I have to say to you that that will not do at all. You must obey the foreman the first time he speaks to you again; will there be any trouble about that in future?" "No, sir." He tries to explain it to me, but I will not allow him. "You can not explain your differences or misfortunes to me while you are not obeying rules; you go back to the shop and obey them, and then you can." Another man was on the free list as a lumper, and he was a hard man—a professional crook. A lumper is one who has liberty to go about the shop. I detected him carrying letters or notes, and carrying things he ought not to do, but I did not have a report on him. It was convict testimony I got it from, so I could not haul him up for that, but I told the superintendent of that factory that I wished he would put this man down at work somewhere under the keeper's eye. So he did. He told the man Saturday night, he must go to work Monday morning, and he told the foreman he would not do it. The keeper talked to him, and he told the keeper he would not do it, and that he might tell the deputy so. I saw the man, and he said he would not do it; that he had worked 22 months, and they had done it to bother him. I knew it was not so, and he talked stern to me and saucy. I said "Deputy, you flog this man until he will work." He gave him 25 stripes with a strap $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and the man would not yield. I says, "Lock him up in a cell, and bring him out to-morrow morning, and give him 35 more."

Q. That is in the dark cell?

A. No, an ordinary cell. I have no dark cells. I never confine a man for punishment. All men have to mind now. He was locked up, and the next afternoon I sent for him myself. I said, "John, how do you feel?" "Well," he says, "Warden, I think they are ill-treating me." "You are in no situation to talk to me about your treatment until you obey; when you do obey, then you can talk to me about your treatment, and not before. Are you ready now to go out there and go to work? And he commenced to talk again, and I stopped him. I says, "You cannot do that, and I shall not see you again. I will not be up in the morning when the men go out and when you are to go out with the rest, and I either want to give an order for you to be flogged in the morning or for you to go out with your company. He says, "I will go out with my company." I says, "Then, do not let me hear of this again; you cannot say you will not do these things; you must obey." Those are the only two cases of that kind I have had in three months. Men hardly ever say, they won't, in here, because a peril is attached to it in-

stantly, and it comes as rapidly. I would not hesitate at all; a man has to mind right off, and when he does, I will see that he has generous treatment. It is a generous policy we intend to adopt: treat him as well as we can, speak to him generously and kindly always, and give him good advice. Any help he wants, any good advice about his legal rights, all that I hear patiently. There is not a prisoner in the yard but can see me every morning about anything he wants to see me about. I go in there about 9 o'clock and see every man that wishes to see me. You will understand they sometimes talk a good while and I will stop them. There is no other warden in the States that does that as much as I do. I come in contact with my men all the time. I want to know each man's character and temper. I attend to every case myself. No man is punished without my order, and I try to treat him so generously—make the paths so far apart that no man will want to travel far in the wrong one. I always give a man fruit for doing right.

Q. But you expect strict obedience?

A. Immediate.

Q. And promptly?

A. Promptly and without contest.

Q. Then, flogging with the strap is the extreme punishment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have no dark cell?

A. I never put a man in the dark cell.

Q. Are you opposed to that system?

A. Very much so.

Q. Do you find that the strap is the best?

A. Yes, sir, and I will tell you why. There are a great many modes of punishment in prisons. I think most of them tend to injure a man's health, dark cells especially. A man of nervous temperament and a good deal of vigor and will power in a dark cell will hold out indefinitely until he is a lunatic. But, of course, by putting up his hands in the handcuffs and cutting down his provisions you can bring him in 10 or 12 days, or 5 or 6, and with some men in 2 or 3 days, and with others right off. Of course, they are weak men, but a man with full power will stay in the dark cell without those other things until he is dead or crazy. If you handcuff them up by the wrists I believe you are liable to injure them. That is one of the best punishments and most recommended in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Q. What is that punishment called?

A. The slide.

Q. Do you approve of that mode?

A. I think it is amongst the best, but I never use it much—very few times. I have, once or twice, when I didn't want to flog the man, didn't feel as if it had quite come to that. But I have always been afraid, especially on a heavy man, that I would hurt him, afraid I might put his wrists out, while strapping will do no harm.

Q. Where do you strap?

A. Right on the bottom. It hurts a man terribly, and will bring him to time right away, and it will never harm a man at all.

Q. Do you do that before other prisoners?

A. No, sir. The doctor is always present; no blow struck after he instructs to stop.

Q. In regard to lighter punishment, do you deprive them of meals?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you ever lock them up in the ordinary cells?

A. Only for consideration—while considering what to do with a man—while I am in doubt what is best to do. Two men may have been fighting, and I am a little in doubt. I have heard the officer's statement or report, and there is one other person's statement I want, and I will say, "Lock this man up," but perhaps for not more than two or three hours.

Q. You never do it for an indefinite period, to bring them to subjection in that way?

A. No, sir.

Q. Now, are you the only officer who adjudicates upon these various cases and awards punishments?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you delegate it to any other officer?

A. No, sir, not while I am here.

Q. It is a matter entirely within your province?

A. Yes, sir. You may state that a report of each one of these punishments is kept and referred to the Board of Inspectors every month.

Q. Have you any irons at all? Do you shackle at any time?

A. We have done it where men have had a little skirmish and been a little bit off.

Q. Is that the leg shackle?

A. The handcuffs. Handcuff one on each side of the door and let them look into each others faces.

Q. For a short period?

A. Well, for five or six hours.

Q. Do you find that that brings them to subjection?

A. It would not bring a wilful man to subjection at all. It will bring lots of men who come in that are in subjection the minute they come into the presence of the warden.

Q. In carrying out that mode of punishment, the moment a man expresses contrition he is let down?

A. That is what I was going to say. Now, these men have come in and they promise to do everything right in the future, but they have been a little bit bad before, and I hook them upon this door for five or six hours, as a punishment. They are willing to promise to obey all the time, but I cannot overlook it this time. I put them up there for five or six hours to let them know there is some punishment attached to it.

Q. Do you always enquire yourself into the circumstances connected with the complaints made about the prisoner

A. Every time.

Q. Do you bring the prisoner before you or do you confront him with the complaint?

A. I bring the prisoner before me, not the complaint?

Q. Does a guard come before you with the prisoner and state the case?

A. No, sir. I have the report before me in writing.

Q. Signed by——?

A. The guard.

Q. And you hear the prisoner?

A. Sometimes I question him, but generally not, because the statement of the fact is there; and if he says to me, "Warden, can I speak to you about it?" I say, "Yes," possibly, or "No," possibly, as the conditions would seem to warrant. Of course, if he has been a very bad man before, and this report is a serious one, why I would not allow him to talk.

Q. Do you generally find that prisoners are unworthy of belief?

A. Almost always.

Q. The complaint is made in writing always?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is a record kept of every punishment you mete out?

A. It is.

Q. Also the deprivations? Where they are deprived of privileges, do you keep an account of that?

A. No, sir, except in the office, where it is necessary to keep it.

Q. That record of punishments comes before the Board of Inspectors?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they examine it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you require authority from any superior officer before inflicting the strap?

A. No, sir.

Q. The strap is the "paddle"—what is otherwise called the "paddle" by some?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The strap does not bring the blood?

A. No, sir, never. There is not a man in the world that could bring blood with it if he tried.

Q. Who inflicts it?

A. The deputy-warden.

Q. Is there a handle to it?

A. Yes, sir; the handle is about 18 inches long, and the strap a little longer; it is thick heavy sole leather strap.

Q. Is there any class of offences committed by prisoners where you punish first without warning? Take a case of this kind, where a prisoner refuses to work—if he continues in that refusal, then you punish in that way?

A. Yes; but I might possibly without warning if it came from just the right kind of a man.

Q. You explained that at first—you spoke of the character of the man?

A. Yes; I know all the hard men in the yard.

Q. From your experience, do you consider your mode of punishment sufficiently effective for all purposes?

A. Yes, sir; it never fails.

Q. You think it is the best?

A. I do. Let me say here to the stenographer that it must be used with good judgment and good sense, and a good head. A man that is brutish in his temperament could not use this method of punishment successfully; it must be all interwoven with kindness and generous treatment, and impressing upon these men that the warden wants to do the best he can for them all the time, and that he will do so every time that they will give him a chance.

Q. Establish a confidence in him?

A. Yes, sir; so that the men themselves have a pride in the discipline. I want to tell you that our men have a pride in the discipline of the yard themselves.

Re REWARDS.

Q. Have you a system of rewards for good conduct?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can prisoners earn a portion of their sentence remitted by good conduct?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you keep a daily record of each man's conduct; do you make bad marks against him?

A. Make bad marks against him.

Q. The bad marks are his record?

A. Yes, sir; every man is entered with all his good time on the books, a record of his offences is kept and charged against him.

Q. He is presumed to be good?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. A man who has invariably been of good conduct, what time does he earn off?

A. That is in the Statute law. It constantly varies, as the time wears on up to twenty years. I will give you a book containing that information.

EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTE.—"The Board of Inspectors may establish a proper scale or rate of debits and credits for good conduct or misconduct, which shall be a part of the rules of discipline of the prison, and in a book to be kept for that purpose, may cause to be entered up, at the end of each month, the total of credits to which each prisoner may be entitled; they shall require the warden on the first day of each month, by means of cards or otherwise, to announce such result to each prisoner."

"The warden shall keep a record of each and all infractions of rules of discipline by convicts, with the names of the persons offending, and the date and character of each offence, which record shall be placed before the managers at each regular meeting of the Board, and every inmate who shall have no infraction of the rules of the prison and laws of the State recorded against him shall be entitled to a deduction for each year of his sentence, and *pro rata* for each part of a year, when the sentence is for more or less than one year as follows:—From and including the first year, up to the 3rd year, a deduction of two months from each year; from and including the 3rd year, up to the 5th, a deduction of 75 days for each year; from and including the 5th up to the 7th, a deduction of three months for each year; from and including the 7th year up to the tenth year, a deduction of 105 days for each year; from and including the 10th year up to the 15th year, a deduction of 4 months for each year; from and including the 15th year up to the 20th year, a deduction of five months for each year; from and including the 20th year up to the period fixed for the expiration of the sentence, six months for each year. The Inspectors hall provide by rule how much of the good time thus earned a convict shall forfeit fors one or more violations of the prison rule. The Warden, in computing the diminution of time for those now in prison, shall allow them for the good time made up to the time this Act takes effect, in accordance with the provisions of law previously in force, and thereafter it shall be computed in accordance with the terms of this section. Whenever a convict has been committed under several convictions, with separate sentences, they shall be construed as one continuous sentence in the granting or forfeiting of good time."

Q. In your opinion, would a system of granting remissions apply to short-date prisoners?

A. Oh, yes, it would apply to all men.

Q. You would make no distinction at all in that respect?

A. It is the temperament of the man that governs, and not the time he has got to be in the prison.

Q. In the case of a man who was continually coming back to prison, what is known as a recurrent criminal, would you apply it to his case?

A. Yes, sir; they are amongst the best convicts you have.

Q. Has this system of earning a remission a good effect in producing good behaviour?

A. Yes, sir, very good.

Q. Do you find that the case, Mr. Warden, that the men who have been in prison before are the best behaved?

A. Professional criminals are the best behaved convicts as a rule; that is what I mean to say; of course they are keen, shrewd, practical men, and know better than to jog their heads against the warden.

Q. But I suppose you have a few of the drunken and dissolute characters in your prison?

A. Oh, we have some, but they must have committed a serious crime in order to get here.

Q. They would not be here for mere drunkenness or vagrancy?

A. Oh, no.

Q. Do you give prisoners any interest in the pecuniary results of their labor?

A. No, sir.

Re TOBACCO.

Q. Do you give them tobacco?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To chew?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much?

A. A good big plug a week.

Q. Do you think that has a good effect upon them?

A. It is a pretty hard question to answer. Everybody differs about that, you know. I wish they did not use it, but at the same time I would hate to cut it off. I think they would all be cross.

Q. Do you give the prisoners money on discharge?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you give it to those whose conduct has been bad?

A. Yes sir; to all.

Q. Perhaps they are entitled by law?

A. Regulated by Statute. (*See Statute*).

Q. And you also give them clothes?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And you send them to their homes?

A. No, sir. A man is put out in the sunshine with his $7.50, or $10, whatever he gets.

Q. And I suppose frequently makes out to get back before it is all spent?

A. The worst of them will generally stand it a month.

Q. May I ask you, then, whether your system of prison discipline may be pronounced to be a rigid kind, or is there some elasticity in it.

A. I hardly know how to answer the question, because I hardly know what it means. It is very rigid in one way.

Q. I should judge from your explanation that it is rigid; you exact prompt obedience?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. But I mean do you overlook little offences?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. For instance, talking?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you encourage guards to report such little offences?

A. Not if they can handle them themselves. I encourage a guard to talk to a man himself, and only report him when he feels he cannot control the man any longer.

Q. And when that fails for the lighter offences, then the report is made to you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you deal with it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I understand you are not very strict in punishing in regard to talking?

A. Not with severity.

Q. Unless it would interfere with the work in the shop?

A. I am pretty severe on talking that occurs on Sunday in the chapel; but if it is in the shop, I feel that the loss of five or six days in prison is all the punishment that a man ought to have as a general thing. If I file the report that will be the punishment.

Q. That lengthens his time, so to speak?

A. Yes, sir.

Re DIETARY.

Q. Have you a fixed dietary?

A. No, sir; we shift around.

Q. Do you limit the quantity of food?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you just give them what they can eat?

A. Well, they must be limited by the very condition of affairs; they have all the bread they want, and generally the meat is not passed the second time, but if a man wants any more potatoes, he can always get them, or a piece of meat; but the bread is always passed, so that every man has all he wants. The beans we generally pass twice, if we are using them; and if they have gravy it is always passed twice.

Re METHOD OF DINING.

Q. Do you dine in association or in the cells?

A. In associations for breakfast and dinner, and in the cells for supper.

Q. Do you find that that system is attended with any trouble.

A. No, sir.

Q. Do all the guards remain in the dining-room?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you give an hour for dinner?

A. Twenty minutes at the table.

Q. Then, where are they the rest of the time?

A. They come in three parties, about one-third at a time, and they take every other table; then the other relief comes in and fills the table.

Q. Do you think there is any necessity for giving prisoners their meals in their cells?

A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Do you disapprove of that plan?

A. I do not think it is a good plan; they do in Joliet, but it did not seem to me to be a good plan, because if a man should want any more bread, he could not get it, and if he is privileged to take more than he needs, it is wasted; while, if the bread is right by, he will not take any more than he wants.

Q. In bringing such a number of prisoners together in the dining-room, is there any attempt at cabals or mutiny?

A. Oh, no. You can put one thousand of the worst men there are in the world in the dining-room without the slightest disposition to that.

Q. Why do you not have them in association all the time; why do you make a difference at supper?

A. Because the supper is light. I do not give them a heavy supper. We are always anxious to put the men in the cells before there is any shade of darkness in the yard, so as quick as the bell rings we run them to their cells and feed them there.

Q. In the summer time, too?

A. Yes, sir; just the same; of course, there is more time in summer than in winter; we want time enough before dark to shut them up and see that we have everything snug long before dark.

Q. If a prisoner attempts to escape, do you punish or bring him up before the court?

A. I would never think of bringing him before the Civil Court.

Q. Do you attend to that matter yourself?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What punishment do you award in a case of that kind?

A. I never punish a man for trying to escape; I did once, but it was mixed up with a bad affair. They were destroying tools and things of that kind to dig out the mine, and I pulled them out and punished them. I would not tell the convicts this, but I think if a man has got a long time, it is our business to keep him. I would not say that to them, of course.

Q. Have you any complaints in regard to food from the prisoners?

A. Occasionally, not often though; there used to be quite a good many when I came here first, but I have changed my steward, and we put a good deal more on the table now than then, and we have it pretty good, and cooked splendidly.

Q. The food is substantial and good?

A. Yes, the best kind; we cook by steam.

Q. Is it by convict labor?

A. Yes, sir; we have a steward who has charge of the whole, but he is not a professional cook; the convicts do all the cooking; we have no trouble in getting the best of cooks out of our prison.

Q. Who appoints you?

A. The Governor of the State.

Q. What other appointments does the Governor make in the prison?

A. He makes none.

Q. Who appoints the book-keeper or steward?

A. The chief clerk, the deputy warden, the physician, and the chaplain are appointed by the Board of Inspectors; all the other officers of the prison I appoint myself.

Q. The guards?

A. The guards and keepers.

Q. And do you dismiss?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are your appointments subject to the approval of Inspectors?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have the power of dismissal?

A. Immediately. I do it quick, too; I shoot them right off.

Q. Have you a prison surgeon?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does he make daily visits?

A. He is here all the time; he lives perhaps three blocks from here, but he stays here all day.

Q. You were saying just now that the Board appoints the chaplain; is he always on the premises?

A. All the time; he lives in the house here.

Q. What denomination is he?

A. A Baptist.

Q. What do you do in the case of Catholic prisoners?

A. If a Catholic prisoner asks for Catholic literature he receives it; if the Catholic priest desires to see them, he is permitted to do that. If they want to see the Catholic priest, I send for him. Any religious book or document the priest wants to send in I send it right to their cells. They cannot hear the Catholic priest preach, but they can see him alone and have confession with him, if they want to, and all that kind of thing.

Q. But there is no service?

A. They have no service here. Our chaplain does all the preaching that we have.

Q. Do you compel all the prisoners to attend?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Every Sunday?

A. Yes, sir.

Re LIBRARY.

Q. Have you a library?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who takes charge of it?

A. The school teacher.

Q. Is he a free man?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Do you employ any prisoner in the office?

A. No; not in the office here. The deputy warden has a convict to assist him, and each of the departments has a book-keeper, and they could have a convict to assist them if they wished, but I do not talk to the convict much. If I found the man in charge of the department would not answer I would ask him why. I would want the man to be thoroughly responsible.

Q. How do they read at night?

A. By lamp light; a lamp in each cell.

Q. How long are they allowed a lamp?

A. Until half-past 9.

Q. Then lights are out?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you find that appreciated very much by the prisoners?

A. Very much: we are about to use electric light; there will be a light in every other cell, hung outside, and there will be no light in the cell.

Q. What is the size of your cells?

A. I do not know; we have two different sizes, but they are the ordinary cell, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$, I think, by about 7 feet high.

Q. Is there an opening for ventilation from each cell?

A. There is in part of them: there ought to be in all.

Re BUCKETS.

Q. What kind of buckets do you use?

A. Wooden ones.

Q. Have you a system of disinfecting them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you supply the prisoner with an unlimited supply of water—whatever they want.

A. Yes, sir; they draw water from the end of every gallery; they have no trouble in getting all the water they want.

Q. What are the hours of work?

A. We work the men so that they will accomplish ten hours' work every day in the year. About this time of the year the first bell rings at ten minutes before six, and they go out to breakfast, and get into the shops all of them a little before seven. They ring out ten minutes before six. They do not come in altogether, and in the winter time the mornings and evenings are both short, so that we work them less than nine hours in the winter time, and in the summer time as high as eleven or over.

Q. Have you any complaint of overwork on the part of the prisoners?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They grumble?

A. Sometimes; I investigate it though.

Q. Do you stint them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Put them on a stint?

A. The most of them.

Q. They must do the task?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is this very often a matter of complaint with them?

A. Oh, occasionally.

Q. Do the contractors' foremen report?

A. No; they never report to me; they report to their own keeper, and the keeper reports to me, and he puts on the report, "By request of foreman Burns," so that I know what foreman has made the request.

Q. Have you any power over the contractors' foreman?

A. Perfect power.

Q. Can you discharge him?

A. No, but I can put him out of the yard; I did so last week.

Q. Do you require to exercise that power sometimes?

A. Yes, sir; I never did it but once. I did it a week ago; I would not do it if I could help it; I notified the contractor I was going to do it two weeks before I did, and as quick as he got ready he let me know, so that his business would not be interfered with.

Q. Supposing the man does not do his task, but can do it, what form of punishment do you impose?

A. I start slow on him and keep going along until he does the task; he gets the impression the first time he talks to me that if we both live he will do that task; but I am sure I am right before I do that; I beg you not to believe that I jump at conclusions. I go right out to the shop and I know the hammer he works on, and I look at all the circumstances before I see that man and make up my mind, and I am governed a good deal by the kind of foreman. I am liable to say to that foreman, "You have given that man too much of a task." Our tasks are in long lists, signed by the warden; I look it all over before I hang it in the shop, and if they want to change those tasks, they must not do it without consulting me. A task is not apt to be given out that is not right. I claim my yard is under such discipline that when the convict knows I have assigned him that task myself he will not make a contest about it.

Q. What if the prisoner performs his task ahead of time?

A. He can lie down in his place, or sit down in his place, or do anything in his place, but he cannot leave it.

Q. He cannot talk?

A. No, sir; he is not permitted to, but they do sometimes.

Q. What experience have you had?

A. I was contractor here to the prison for five years.

Inspector Chamberlain—We start out here with a view of reforming these men, and we have in connection with this prison a school at which all prisoners are required to attend: that is, if they are able to do so. The school-rooms are fitted up, and the guards are the teachers. They go into school after six o'clock twice a week; they remain there two hours, but the time varies according to the time of the year.

Q. What are they taught there, Mr. Inspector?

A. Reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, the branches taught in the primary school.

Q. And do the prisoners consider that a great privilege, as a general thing?

A. Yes, sir; a large number do; some do not want it, of course. We have a professor who has charge of the school.

(*Interview with Warden resumed*).

Re BATHING.

Q. What are your bathing arrangements, Mr. Warden?

A. We have a bathing house that is built so that we shower them. A company goes in there; they have hooks to hang their clothes on, and they step right into their place. At a signal from the guard the water is turned off; no man gets into water that another man has been bathing in. It is tepid water.

Q. How often do you change their clothes?

A. Every week; the whole yard is bathed every Sunday.

Q. How often do you change the blankets?

A. As often as they need it. Some men dirty the blankets up a great deal more than others. It is very dirty work in some shops, and if the keeper throws out blankets to be washed, they are washed; he has perfect charge of that.

Re INSANITY.

Q. In case of insanity developing in the prison, is he at once removed from the prison?

A. No, no.

Q. Have you a separate place for him?

A. Yes; but we have lots of men that are half insane in the yard.

Q. What you call cranks?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. But you still keep them within the prison?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Do you put them at light work?

A. Well, it depends upon what kind of men they are. Lots of cranks do good hard work in the yard, and any keeper can handle them that knows how; if he talks to them right there is no trouble whatever.

Q. Then, have you any case of positive insanity?

A. Oh, yes; we have an asylum where men are confined constantly; it is just outside the wall, but it is connected with the prison.

Inspector Chamberlain—The State last year provided an insane department, connected with the Ionia prison, to which all the insane prisoners are to be sent. All of ours will be sent within a week. There is one other matter in connection with the chaplain; besides attending to the religious services on the Sabbath, he has charge of all the mail matter coming in and going out to convicts. The letters are delivered every day to the prisoners, and he permits whatever papers he thinks proper to go in.

Q. And does he attend to the letter-writing or to those who cannot write?

A. Yes, sir; if a man cannot write, he calls another convict out who can.

By the Warden—If I was going to put a man in the dark cell, I would hang him up so high he could not stand it long. If a man was in the dark cell and shouted, I would not have him keep the others awake a minute. I would take him out and flog him until he stopped. I would say to him, "You can stop this punishment whenever you like." I will tell you the trouble with your system, if I am allowed to criticize it. You do not give your officers power enough; you must give a man power if he is to succeed, and then hold him responsible for his power. Let any man make a request for property, a certificate is sent in and I sign it without question; but mark, you know, he must be sure and be right. He must never say to me, "Why, you approved of that request;" he must be able to say that he did need that property. I give him power and hold him responsible; it is a result I require of him. At the end of a month I see what he has done, and how much he has left; and it has cost me so much to feed those men during that month. I say, "How is it? It has cost us more this month than last;" and then I will see that flour was that much higher. Nobody in the prison can succeed without they have power. The guard must feel that the warden has power to oust him at once unless he does his part vigorously. There is no warden can furnish energy for the whole business; he has got to have men that have energy.

Q. In the event of guards or keepers caballing together in order to bring you into trouble or to oust the warden?

A. That is a collision I never heard of.

Q. Would it arise?

A. It would not be apt to; they would not show their flag more than once.

Re SUPPLIES.

Q. How do you get your supplies?

A. I buy them in the open market. We make yearly contracts for meat and a contract for flour—the Board do. That is determined by the price of wheat; it is scheduled. The price of flour does not fluctuate until the wheat changes 5 cents, and then that difference is taken off or added. Our contract for beef is 6½ cents.

Q. When a prisoner comes in, how do you allot the work and determine where he is to be put?

A. The contractors have precedence according to date.

Q. I mean as to the fitness of the convict?

A. According to the date, you can tell exactly who is entitled to him. Sometimes a particular contract will have all the men they want, and perhaps a man has served in the prison before at a certain kind of work, and by mutual arrangement he would be put at the same work again.

Q. Is there any examination as to the man's fitness to work?

A. Yes, sir, the physician examines every man, strips him, and examines him when he comes in.

Q. Before he is put to work?

A. Yes, sir; and if there is anything the matter with the man at all, he gives me a report in writing to put on file.

Q. And then you assign him his work afterwards?

A. Yes, sir.

We admit visitors to the prison every day in the week, except Sundays; we charge 25 cents admission; the fund goes to the library.

Q. Do the prisoners have many complaints against the guards?

A. Oh, yes; they will combine against the guards or keepers; the whole shop will do that.

Q. When you come to enquire, do you usually find that the guard is a man of discretion?

A. Generally a weak man, but at the same time I would sustain him to the bitter end. I would read the Riot Act to them, then it would all disappear.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONERS AND ROBERT McCLAUGHRY, OF THE ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, JOLIET, ILL., 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1885.

Q. What is the name of your institution?

A. The Illinois State Penitentiary.

Q. How long have you been Warden?

A. I have been Warden since 1st August, 1874.

Q. Had you previous experience?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were in the army?

A. Yes, sir, during the rebellion. After I came out of the army in '65 I was clerk of the court in my native county for four years, that is, up to '69, and from that, up to '74, I was engaged in working extensive quarries and carrying on public works and such things; had control of from 100 to 300 men.

Q. This is a State prison?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. From what Courts are the prisoners sentenced?

A. Sentenced from the Circuit Courts, the Criminal Courts. We have in the cities special courts that we call Criminal Courts. In the country the Circuit Courts were the courts in which the Circuit Judges preside; have cognizance of criminal offences as well as a civil docket.

Q. When was the prison established?

A. This prison was originally established at Alton, in this State, as far back, I think, as 1825 or '30. This prison was commenced in 1858, and the the last of the prisoners were removed from Alton in 1861 or '62.

Q. How many prisoners can the prison accommodate?

A. We have had as high as 1,900 here; that is the most we have ever had in the prison; we have, I think, at present 1,550; it varies every day.

Q. For what period are they sentenced?

A. Well, all periods, from year to life.

Q. What are the industries carried on?

A. We have stone-cutting, marble-cutting, boot and shoemaking, cooperage, granite and monumental work, knitting, drawing wire, manufacturing barbed wire fence, and harness-making.

Q. Are these industries carried on by the State, or under contract?

A. Under contract.

Q. The prison receives so much per day?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is the prison self-sustaining?

A. Yes, sir; it is now.

Q. Under what State supervision, or is it a Board?

A. Under the supervision of three commissioners, known as the Commissioners of the State Penitentiary, appointed by the Governor and approved by the Senate. They are appointed for six years, one going out every two years. The commissioners appoint the warden and establish the general rules of government for the prison. The warden appoints the deputy, assistant deputy, and all the subordinate officers. The deputy-warden, clerk and steward, are appointed by the warden, subject to the confirmation of the Board. All the other officers are appointed by the warden absolutely.

Q. And has he power of removal?

A. The warden has the power of removal of any officer underneath him. He gives a bond, I should say. The warden is a fiscal agent of the Penitentiary, as well as the disciplinary manager, and he gives a bond of $5,000 for the proper performance of his duty.

Q. You have already said that the Board of Inspectors framed the by-laws?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do the by-laws take effect before they are approved by the Governor, or have they to be approved by the Governor?

A. My recollection is that they were originally approved by the Governor. The fact is, that the Board of Commissioners have not framed any by-laws here for fifteen years.

Q. Can you give us a copy of the by-laws?

A. I do not know whether we have a copy at hand or not; I think we have at the house.

Q. Is that the power which they assume in connection with their position, or is it specially given to them by Statute?

A. Specially given to them by Statute, to frame the general regulations under which the prison is governed.

Q. Have you a prison surgeon?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who appoints him?

A. The Board of Commissioners.

Q. Does he make daily visits?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does he see all prisoners when they enter the prison?

A. No, sir; he does not see all of them. If any prisoner enters the prison who is in any way out of sorts and not in complete health, he is referred to the doctor for his opinion as to what he is able to do, and where he had better work. He does not see every prisoner when they come in.

Q. Who sees them?

A. The assistant surgeon.

Q. Of course that is the same thing?

A. The assistant surgeon, or hospital steward, sees every prisoner and vacccinates him.

Q. Has the surgeon a right to exempt from labor upon a report of the physical condition of a prisoner?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When he sees a man he may exempt him from duty?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does he make a report to you first?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you give the order for exemption?

A. Yes; he reports that in his opinion the man is unfit for labor.

Q. Do you have much, of what we call in Canada, malingering upon the part of prisoners?

A. We have considerable—in so large a body of men we have considerable. I have noted that in all bodies of men there is about the same amount—take it among soldiers or among prisoners.

Q. What officers would discover that?

A. We all take a hand in that. The physician, of course, is considered the expert, and his decision is final; but the assistant deputy now makes the rounds three, or four, or five times a day; I am around more or less. If the assistant deputy found a man in the shop, for instance, and he thinks that man is playing off, as the boys call it, he returns that fellow to the deputy or myself and we all observe him. We are all of us careful to observe him and call the doctor's attention to him before we decide on that man's case fully, and when we do decide that he is malingering, then it is a question between him and us of endurance.

Q. They do report themselves sick in the morning?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When they report themselves sick in the morning, do you put them to work or do you waive your opinion until the doctor sees them?

A. Waive until the doctor sees them. If they report themselves sick in the morning they are sent at once to the hospital; they get the benefit of that report.

Q. Does the doctor come at a stated hour?

A. Yes, sir, 7 o'clock in the morning.

Q. Have you a chaplain?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What denomination?

A. The present chaplain is a Methodist.

Q. Have you also a Catholic chaplain?

A. Yes, sir; he is in the pay of the State, but he serves here the first Sabbath of each month exclusively, that is, exclusively devoted to the Catholic service; and then the third Sabbath of each month there is Mass after the regular service in the morning.

Q. Then do all the prisoners attend the respective services?

A. No, that is voluntary.

Q. They need not attend?

A. Not unless they like. If they remain in their cells and keep quiet, they are privileged to do so.

Re PUNISHMENTS.

Q. Is the punishment of prisoners in regard to the solitary cell authorized by statute

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are there any punishments prohibited by statute?

A. Flogging is prohibited.

Q. Then are the punishments and deprivations determined by by-law or regulation?

A. No, sir; these deprivations of privileges are just our own.

Q. Is that left to the discretion of the warden?

A. Yes, sir. Our privilege tickets are important to every man that comes in. He has one permitting visitors once in eight weeks. A ticket permitting him to write once in 5 weeks; a ticket permitting him to receive a ration of tobacco every Sunday morning. The rules having been first thoroughly explained, the first time a man is reported by his keeper he is taken from the shop, brought up here, and talked to by the deputy or myself to see whether he understands the rules, to see whether he is stupid of intellect, and we reprimand him, instruct him thoroughly again, and explain to him if he comes up again after this second explanation he will be dealt with more severely. The second time we would take away one or two of these privileges, and say to him, "Now, you are getting nearer the solitary; you must look out." The third time he is reported he goes to the solitary cell, and the length of time he remains there depends upon the character of the offence and the character of the man, and the thoroughness with which we think he understands the position. Sometimes we take him there and keep him overnight, and

that will be sufficient; he will be alarmed, and the next morning we will see that man is thoroughly under control. He loses a day's good time the first time he is brought here; four days for the second, eight for the third, and sixteen for each succeeding offence, and that is all explained to him. Then we let him off with a slight punishment: first, perhaps, with one or two days on bread and water in the solitary cell, and then, if he proves incorrigible, take him to the cell and during the working hours he is handcuffed to the door, that is, during the time he ought to be at work. At noon he is let down to get his bread and water; he gets about 6 oz. of bread and a quart of water in twenty-four hours, and at night he sleeps on the planks. The steam coil keeps the cell warm in winter, but he has only the plank to sleep on, and in the morning he goes to his daily toil, handcuffed to the door.

Q. Does he know when he goes in how long you are going to keep him?

A. No, sir.

Q. It is an indefinite sentence?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. At your option?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Judging of the prisoner?

A. Yes, sir; everything we can learn concerning him in order to make up the decision.

Q. Do you sometimes let him off?

A. I cannot let him off, if I have explained to the man thoroughly and he understands the rules. I must punish him when reported, unless there are strong mitigating circumstances. We have men in here who are first-rate men, except that they have ungovernable tempers; sometimes a man's temper will get the better of him, and he will address a little insolence to his foreman or keeper, and he may be in other respects so good a man and do his work so well, and be such an exemplary person that it will not affect the discipline of the prison to let him off—to just forgive him and say, "You have learned a lesson; I do not want to see you here again; I will forgive you this time. Go back to your work." He will feel bad, and sometimes the best way to deal with him is to let him go and say "If you do not learn this lesson after I have done this much for you; if you do not do something for yourself, the next time you come up, I will punish you for this, too."

Q. What do you mean by saying you let him off his punishment if he expresses contrition for the offence committed?

A. He may purge the penalty with these hours in the solitary cell. For example, a man goes in the solitary cell in the morning and I go to see him the next morning, and he gives evidence that he is thoroughly broken down, and is not going to be guilty of the offence again—is going to make an earnest effort to behave himself—I let him off as quickly as possible, unless the offence has been one that that, for the effect on the shop, you have to punish him. You have to judge of that. Frequently a case will occur of this kind. Men are sent to us for manslaughter—the victim of crime committed under the heat of passion, or under the influence of whisky. A man will boil over perhaps at something; sometimes he has reason to from the conduct of an aggravating guard. A guard can get insolence out of a man if he wishes. I have far more trouble regulating the guards than the prisoners. Get a man who has sense enough and patience enough to view a man as fallen humanity, and deal with him as men ought to deal with their fallen man. When a guard reports a man, I must sustain the discipline of the prison shop, yet, perhaps I can do that in this way: a man comes to me; I say, "I am very sorry to see you reported.

I just counted on you as one of the men who never would be reported in this prison; have been here so long, have made your record good so far; you disappoint me very much. I expected to be able to do something for you in the way of putting you to the front, or advancing you to some position of trust." The fellow will break all to pieces and cry like a child, and he will be earnest and anxious to know how he can re-instate himself. It would be a crime to punish such a man. I talk to him fairly, and when I think I have got him just where I want him, I say, "Go back to your shop, and let me see for the next six months there is no report against you; if you can reclaim your standing I will be glad." Everytime I will go through that shop he will look wistfully at me and earnestly. Sometimes I will say to him, "You are doing first-rate; you are getting right back to where you fell from," and he will trudge away like a good fellow.

Q. You have no dark cell?

A. No, sir.

Q. What do you call those cells?

A. The solitary cell.

Q. What is the size of it?

A. About 16 feet long, by about 7 feet wide, and about 12 feet high, heated with a steam coil, and there is a window 10 feet from the floor. It is well ventilated.

How long have you sometimes to keep them in there, approximately?

A. The longest I have kept a man in is 30 days. I kept a Scotchman in there 30 days. The circumstances of his case were these:—He was a trustworthy man; he had charge of the rooms of the house you looked through; he had been trusted there with the care of things, and he gave his verbal pledge he would be a worthy man. He was a party to the theft of a pair of bracelets belonging to a young girl who was our guest. I happened to find out exactly his part in it, but he didn't know that I knew. I knew that he had taken the bracelets and had given them to another fellow to send out. I got right on to it, as the boys say, at once, and followed them so closely that he returned the bracelets to their place in the room, but I knew that he had taken them, and said to him, "Now, I know all about those bracelets; whenever you tell me the part you took in this affair, I will let you out of the solitary cell, and until you tell me that, you will have to stay there." He had about three months to serve. He says, "As sure as I stand under my Maker, I do not know a word about them." I says, "Now, you are adding perjury to theft; go right into that cell, and whenever you get ready to tell me all about it, I will let you out." He stuck to it for 30 days. After 30 days he gave in, and he said he believed I would keep him there the balance of his term. I told him I would, and then he told me all about it. The longest I ever kept any other man in was 15 days.

Q. What are the terrors connected with the room?

A. It is the solitude. It is forcing a man to commune with himself; it is the worst company an ordinary criminal wants—the separation from others and the fact that he is reflecting that each day adds 16 days to his loss of good time.

Q. How often is he visited?

A. Every day by the deputy warden, physician, and myself.

Q. Does the food have any effect upon his health?

A. It reduces him physically; it does not make him sick, but weakens him.

Q. Wherein does this solitary cell differ from the Philadelphia system, where they are continually in solitary confinement?

A. The advantage over the Philadelphia system is, that the man there has nothing to look forward to but solitary confinement, and if there is any tendency to insanity or any tendency to depression of spirits, it makes him more liable to it.

Q. But the Philadelphia system is a continuation of this?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He is also getting disciplinary punishment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The deprivation that you give is the taking away the ticket which entitles them to certain privileges. This is the last recourse?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you ever inflict the lash?

A. No, sir; this is the most severe punishment we have.

Q. And you do not require the lash?

A. No, sir; it is forbidden by law. When I first came here there were bull rings in the wall. If there was any tendency to heart trouble or paralysis; it is a kind of torture I became perfectly hostile to in the army; I had some of my men tied up by inhuman officers.

Q. What do your solitary punishments average?

A. They average about 5 a day at 1,500.

Q. Are you opposed to the lash?

A. I have never tried it.

Q. Do you find this sufficiently effective?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As a matter of fact, from your statement, you depend more upon the encouragement of good conduct by the remission; you accomplish it in that way?

A. We depend on keeping a large proportion of these prisoners here in favor of good order and industry by encouragement and getting along cheerfully. We have a sentiment of those bodies politic in favor of good order, and the ones that are getting punished are the ones looked upon with disfavor by their fellows.

Q. What would you do with a prisoner for striking a guard?

A. Put him in the solitary cell.

Q. You do nothing more than that?

A. Unless he inflicts some permanent injury, and then he is taken out and tried.

Q. What is the punishment for escape?

A. There is no punishment, except that he shall wear a ball and chain at work; the ball will weigh about 50 pounds.

Q. Do you alone allocate these punishments to prisoners, or is there any other officer who is allowed to perform that duty?

A. I may say I do that alone; my deputy is authorized to punish these men under my supervision. He understands thoroughly my ideas in relation to it, and all his punishments are reported to me as soon as they are commenced, and I have an eye over it during the period of their infliction, and abreviate them, if I desire, or change them. I make any change I wish, so that I am responsible for all the punishments.

Q. Before you punish a prisoner, do you make any enquiry yourself into the nature of the offence?

A. I do, or my deputy does it in my absence.

Q. Then do you get written reports from the party making the complaint?

A. Yes, sir; then we have those written reports substantiated by his verbal explanation in the presence of the prisoner.

Q. The report is substantiated by the complainant in the presence of the person who is complained of?

A. Yes, sir, and the prisoner has an opportunity to make any explanation he may wish; he is heard; it is a regular little court.

Q. Do you take the word of prisoners in evidence in that kind?

A. We do, as far as we think it is reliable. We take the word of some prisoners implicitly with regard to themselves or with regard to other prisoners. Then there are others whom we do not know so well whose word we would not take. If a question arises as between a prisoner and the keeper—a question of veracity—we sustain the keeper.

Q. As a matter of fact, is the prisoner invariably brought before you, before you mete out the punishment?.

A. Yes, sir; he is either brought before me or the deputy; he is never punished without being heard.

Q. And the complaint is made in writing?

A. The complaint is first made in writing, the report, and then the keeper comes up. For instance, a man is reported by his foreman or instructor, and that instructor comes up and explains wherein he did bad work; the man has his explanation, and the foreman, in his presence, can explain how it was done.

Q. Is a record kept of all the punishments and deprivations you mete out to prisoners?

A. Every one.

Q. Is it charged up against that prisoner—shown in their individual record?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that examination by the Board of Commissioners, or is it open to their inspection?

A. Yes, sir; open to their inspection; they examine it whenever they feel like it.

Q. Have they any right to intervene in the punishments you award?

A. They would not have any right, except the right a prisoner has to appeal from my punishment. If I punish a prisoner he has a right to appeal to the Board and complain of me for having punished him unjustly, and the Board will take that case up and examine it. The prisoner has a right to come before them, and they pass upon the case, and suppose the Board sustain my punishment, then the prisoner has the right to appeal to the Governor if the Governor wished to hear it.

Q. Personally?

A. To send his written statement to the Governor. We are bound to send it.

Q. You state that there is an appeal from your award, in respect of punishments, to the Board of Commissioners, and an appeal from them to the Governor. Would you, from your experience, recommend the adoption of this mode of procedure?

A. It has worked well here, and I think it can be safely recommended.

Q. Is it much availed of in your institution, and what are the results?

A. It is very rare that a case has gone to the Governor. Appeals are frequently made to the Commissioners, but in every case, as yet, the action of the warden has been sustained.

Q. But do you require any authority from the Board to inflict the solitary punishment?

A. No, sir, except a general authority that the Statute gives me.

Q. If the prisoner refuses to work, what course would you pursue for the first refusal?

A. For a first time, I would enquire carefully into the facts to see if he understands thoroughly the character of the work he has to do. If he says he is willing to do it, he is let off with a reprimand, and cautioned very carefully about the future; and if he would still refuse, there would further arise the question of the solitary. It would not be like a man who frequently violates some of the rules of the shop. If a man persistently refuses to work, we say, "If you do not want to work in the shop, we have another place over here where we can accommodate you."

Q. What, in your opinion would be the result of sentencing to a definite period in the solitary, in place of an indeffnite period.

A. I think it would lose, in a measure, its effect.

Q. You think indefiniteness is better?

A. Yes; I think if you keep a man on the tenter-hooks of anxiety, he is more likely to come to terms quicker than if you state six days. He would nerve himself for the six days, but if he is there from day to day and does not know but that he will have to stay a month, he is more anxious to make his peace and get out.

REWARDS.

Have you a system of rewards for good conduct?

A. Nothing except the remission of sentence.

Q. How much can a man earn by good conduct for five years!

A. A year and three months.

Q. Would you recommend that remission system to be applied to prisoners who are in for, say a year, not in your prison, but in any other prison, would you recommend it to be adopted in all prisons?

A. Yes, I would.

Q. You think it would be a great incentive to good conduct?

A. I think it would.

Q. Do you give the prisoners any interest in the result of prison labor?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you give them tobacco?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you give money on discharge?

A. $10 in money and pay their fare to their place of conviction.

Q. Do you give them clothes?

A. Certain clothes—a new suit.

DIETARY.—Q. Have you a fixed scale of dietary?

A. No, sir, not fixed; I can give you our general dietary.

Q. Do you give them any amount of bread that they may require?

A. Yes, sir, they take their own rations.

The oven we use for baking is made by A. J. Fish, manufacturer of revolving and reel ovens, Chicago. A single oven costs, put up, about $1,500.

LIBRARY.—A list of our books is put in each cell.

BATHING.—Q. What is your system of bathing prisoners, and what facilities have you?

A. We have a bath-room containing 60 tubs, arranged with hot and cold water. Prisoners are marched in gangs from the shops and bathed under the supervision of a keeper. They are required to bathe at least once a week.

INDETERMINATE SENTENCES.—Q. What are your views in regard to indeterminate sentences? Do you think that the system could be advantageously applied to the class of prisoners who are now sentenced for short periods—namely, from three months to two years?

A. I think that each prisoner should be sent for the maximum term which the law provides for the offence for which he is convicted; that he ought to be compelled to serve the minimum term provided for said offence, and discharged thereafter whenever competent authority shall decide that he is fit to return to society. I would send him out first on parole, and require him to report for six or twelve months, during which time he should be liable to arrest upon the process of the prison for violating the conditions of his parole. This system, carried out by conscientious officials, would lead to the system of sending criminals to prison, as we send insane persons to an asylum, to be discharged when cured. I enclose a bill which came near passing last session upon that subject.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONERS AND ISAAC G. PEETREY, WARDEN OF THE OHIO PENITENTIARY, AT COLUMBUS, O., SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1885.

Q. How long have you been Warden in the prison?

A. Since April 15, 1885.

Q. What is the exact name of the prison?

A. The Ohio Penitentiary.

Q. Does it receive prisoners from all portions of the State of Ohio?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was the prison established?

A. In 1821.

Q. How many prisoners does it hold?

A. We have accommodations for 1,630.

Q. How many prisoners have you now in custody?

A. 1,540 last night; 27 of them are females.

Q. What courts sentence prisoners to this penitentiary?

A. The State Courts and United States Courts.

Q. For what periods?

A. From one year to life.

Q. What industries are carried on?

A. We have twenty-one different industries. There are some industries that are not mentioned in our report. We manufacture harness, hardware, agricultural implements, wheel and bent works, tools, including planes, chisels, mallets, bed-screws, etc., barrels, chairs, bolts, stoves, hollow-ware, baby carriage factory, or toy factory, as we call it, cigars, brooms, harness and woollen factory. That is about all I recollect at present.

Q. Are these industries carried on by the State or by contractors?

A. A portion of them by contractors and a portion of them State account, and a portion on the piece price plan.

Q. What prices do you get, the maximum and minimum?

A. For infirm labor we get forty-two to fifty cents per day; for able-bodied, seventy to eighty-five cents per day.

Q. Is the prison self-sustaining?

A. It was until the change from contract to the system of State account plan, under which we ran for one year, having 600 idle men that we had no capital to employ.

Q. Will you give us the reports, shewing us what the results were during last year?

A. Yes, sir. (*See Report*).

Q. What board or body of men have supervision over the affairs of the prison?

A. A board of managers, consisting of five, called The Board of Managers, appointed by the Governor and approved by our State Senate.

Q. For what period are they appointed?

A. The appointment under the law was for one, two, three, four and five years, one term expiring each year, and thereafter the appointment was made for five years.

Q. Who frames the by-laws and regulations of the prison?

A. The Board of Managers.

Q. And are they appointed by the Governor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they do not take effect until that is done?

A. Not until that is done.

Q. Can you give us a copy of the regulations.

A. Yes, sir. (*See copy presented*).

PUNISHMENTS.

Q. Is the system of punishments authorized by Statute?

A. No, sir.

Q. Is it defined by law?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you, in addition to punishment, deprive prisoners of stated privileges?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you kindly state what your respective punishments are, and deprivations?

A. Well, for talking, we deprive them of their tobacco or their writing permit; for a repetition of the offence, we punish them by hand-cuffing them to a ring or a sliding-board; it is a punishment adopted by Warden Brush, of Sing-Sing.

Q. Is it called the sliding-board?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that the most severe?

A. That is the severest for talking, or such offence?

Q. Then, for those who will not work—who refuse to work?

A. One of our best punishments is to take them right to the work-shop, have a little box made just large enough for them to stand on, about two feet high, and put them right up there at their bench, and feed them on bread and water.

Q. In view of the whole shop?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You find that to be an effective punishment?

A. We find it to be very effective. We sometimes find a man who refuses to stand there. In that event we take him to our punishment room and sometimes put him on the slide, and sometimes we turn the hose on him.

Q. That is in the case of very refractory prisoners?

A. Very refractory.

Q. Do you ever resort to the lash?

A. No, sir.

Q. Is it prohibited by law?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you use the "paddle?"

A. Well, we have a paddle, and probably once in a year a man will get one or two smacks.

Q. Do you ever lock them up during the day in their ordinary cells?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. For what offences?

A. Sometimes for refusing to work, or misdemeanours, such as we have in the Institution.

Q. What is the food on such occasions?

A. Bread and water.

Q. Do you lock them up for a definite time, or indefinite?

A. Indefinite.

Q. How long does it generally last?

A. Not to exceed three days.

Q. Is he taken out upon an expression of contrition?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Supposing he does not express contrition, what do you do?

A. I have not had a case of the kind.

Q. What offices of the prison are charged with carrying out the punishments?

A. My deputy-warden.

Q. Do you order every punishment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it ordered by anyone but yourself?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has the deputy-warden the right?

A. Only in my absence.

Q. Do you make enquiry in every case before awarding punishment?

A. No, sir.

Q. Just explain briefly what is the plan you adopt in that way. Do you get reports in writing?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Explain briefly what it is?

A. My guard makes a report to me writing, stating the nature of the infraction of the rule. If the man has been reported to me three or four or five times within the month or six weeks by the guard, I then make a personal investigation of the matter in the shop for fear that probably my guard is a little to blame as well as the prisoner, and frequently the prisoner will send me a note in the evening. They all have the privilege, at any time when I am going through the work-shops, of addressing me or sending me a note. They will say, "I was reported to day for so and so," and they make a statement in regard to it. If their story is plausible, before the punishment is ordered in the morning I investigate it further, and occasionally I find that probably the guard has misunderstood the intention of the man, and no punishment is inflicted. We do not punish the same day?

Q. Why do you hold it over?

A. We hold it over that the guard may have time to consider and satisfy himself fully that it was done intentionally.

Q. And have you too make enquiry, too?

A. Yes, sir; also for me to make enquiry.

Q. Does he go on with his work pending the decision?

A. Yes, sir; goes right along with his work.

Q. Do you find that to be a good plan?

A, I do, sir.

Q. If it were promptly meted out, do you not think it would accomplish the object better?

A. If the offence is very aggravated then it would be immediate. A man would send me one of the pink reports. We print upon white, upon yellow, upon chocolate, and upon pink. The different colours are used according to the grade of the offence. If it is necessary to use the most aggravated report, he sends it in immediately in pink by a shop runner.

Q. Do you find, as a general thing, the guards use proper discretion in reporting?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you take the prisoner's word as against the guard?

A. No, sir; not unless it is substantiated by the foreman or instructor.

Q. Or some other man who witnesses the act?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you a dark cell or cells?

A. No, sir; not one in the Institution.

Q. Are you opposed to that system of punishment?

A. I am, sir. We think that it was used here in former years without any good results.

Q. Was it the belief that it affected the prisoner mentally?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any investigation into it?

A. There was an investigation in the winter of '76 and '77.

Q. Was it publised?

A. I am not positive. I will ascertain if it is on file, and if so will send you a copy.

Q. Then where you confine to the ordinary cell you said you gave them bread and water, and that it depends upon the man himself when he comes out?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Any particular quantity of bread?

A. A square ration of bread and a bowl of water.

Q. Is the prisoner invariably brought before you, so that you may make an inquiry of him of the circumstances connected with the offence?

A. No, sir; he is very seldom brought before me.

Q. Do you keep a record of every punishment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it charged against the man?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you make a report of these punishments to any higher authority?

A. To the Board of Managers.

Q. Do they examine it always?

A. Not always.

Q. Every month?

A. They ought to examine it every month; they casually glance it over.

Q. Do you require authority from any superior officer or Board of Managers, or otherwise, before you inflict a severe punishment?

A. No, sir.

Q. The whole discretion is left in your hands?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And no one can question your authority?

A. No, sir, no one.

Q. In regard to putting them on bread and water, do you think it has any bad effect upon the system?

A. No, sir.

Q. Does your doctor ever report that?

A. The doctor has never reported against it.

Q. From your experience do you consider your system of punishment that you have just detailed to us to be an effective system?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You would not wish to change it?

A. No, sir.

Q. Even if it was left in your own hands, from the experience you have had, you are perfectly satisfied it accomplishes the object as well as you can devise?

A. Yes, sir.

REWARDS.

Q. Have you a system of rewards for good conduct?

A. Yes, sir

Q. Can a prisoner earn a remission of a portion of his sentence by good conduct?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can a prisoner earn a remission of a portion of his sentence by good conduct?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What period can be earned off a sentence?

A. A one-year man can gain five days on a month. That would entitle him to fifty days in the year. He would serve ten months and ten days. A two years' man can gain seven days in a month by good behaviour. A three' years man can gain nine days in a month. A four years man and upwards, except life prisoners, will receive ten days per month for good behaviour from the first.

Q. Do the judges in sentencing prisoners award longer periods of sentence owing to this system of remission?

A. No, sir, I think not.

Q. Would you recommend the adoption of time system with all classes of prisoners even to those in for three months?

A. No, sir, I do not think I should.

Q. Why?

A. I think the Judges oi the Police Court and those having aggravated cases that are not quite penitentiary offences give them as little as they ought to have.

Q. Do you think it would be an incentive to good conduct in the prison to do it?

A. I believe it would.

Q. You think it would have that effect?

A. I believe it would.

Q. But, as I understand, in your opinion it would not be a desirable thing to make the period of punishment any less in short dates?

A. No, sir.

Q. It would be easier for the warden, I suppose?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your observation of the effect of this system of remission; is it good?

A. It is good, it is beneficial, gives them an incentive from the very first day they enter the prison to observe every rule of the institution.

Q. Do you believe you could govern the prison as effectively as you do without that system?

A I do not believe I could.

Q. Do you give the prisoners a pecuniary interest in the results of the prison labor

A. Under the law prisoners are entitled to a percentage of their earnings not exceeding 20 per cent. Our Board of Managers have established 10 per cent. of their earnings as a reward.

Q. And is that carried out?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the case of a bad conduct man, what follows in regard to the payment of that money.

A. Under the law we have authority to fine him a portion of his earnings.

Q. He gets it and loses it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you find that system has a good effect?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do they generally give their money to their families during incarceration?

A. A large portion of it goes to their families.

Q. During their incarceration?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you recommend that system?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you give tobacco?

A. Yes, sir, to chew only; four ounces a week.

Q. Do you give them a new suit of clothes in addition to the money that they earn?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To both good and bad behaviour prisoners?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you send them to their homes as well?

A. No, sir; just discharge them at the door.

Q. Do you have many insane prisoners in the course of the year?

A. No, sir.

Q. When you do have them, what course do you pursue?

A. The law provides that I shall notify the physician of the Central Insane Asylum, and, with our physician, an examination is made as to his condition, and upon their report we act.

DIETARY.

Q. Have you a fixed scale of dietary?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you limit your prisoners to a certain quantity of food?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you limit every article of food, for instance, bread?

A. No, we give him all the bread he wants; that is the only thing he can ask for; we put a ration of potatoes, a ration of cheese or butter or a ration of molasses before him with his bowl of coffee or tea. When he eats up his bread and wishes more he is furnished with it. If he drinks up his bowl of coffee it is filled with water. He can have all the bread he wants.

Q. Do you feed the prisoners in the cells or in an associated dining room?

A. In an associated dining room?

Q. Then the food is passed around, or rather the bread is passed around?

A. No, a ration is placed upon each man's plate.

Q. And he has a right to ask for more?

A. Yes, sir. If he holds up his hand to the guard and asks for more bread he gets it. If a man has more bread than he wants it will be given to some one who has not enough.

Q. Do you frequently have complaints from the prisoners as to the quality and quantity of food?

A. No, sir; I have had but one instance in a year and-a-half, the time I have had charge of the institution, where it was anything like a concert of action.

Q. What was that about?

A. That was about two weeks ago last Sunday, at chapel service. I had an unusual number of notes on my chair. Looking them over, one was that the meat was not good, did not have enough to eat. and so on. Looking at them I found they were all from one company. I had had considerable company that week, and had been in the dining-room every day, and the tables that those men sat at were the third and fourth table from where I stood, and I had an opportunity of observing their food I knew it was good and substantial, and of sufficienty quantity. On inquiry, I found that one man was dissatisfied, and he had by some means, through the foreman of the shop, got consent to go around and talk with the others, and had incited them into complaining. The ring-leader did not send in any note. Every man that sent in a note I ordered on bread and water for two days. That, of course, brought out the ring-leader, and the ring-leader I put on bread and water for four days.

Q. Have you any trouble with feeding the whole of the prisoners in a large room?

A. No, sir.

Q. Would it be a punishment to a prisoner to make him go to his cell and eat his dinner?

A. No, sir; I do not think it would. If we were properly arranged here for it. I would recommend cell feeding.

Q. Why?

A. In order that the guards and officers might have an opportunity of eating their dinner. As it is, the guards go on duty and have to eat their breakfasts in the work-shop, and the same at dinner, no matter how dusty it is, they have got to sit down there before the prisoners and eat, and are continually glancing around.

Q. We find in some places they give half an hour to the prisoners to take their dinner, and then they are locked up in their cells, and the other half hour is given to the guards. The guards come in first?

A. We have been talking of that.

Q. You spoke of the plan of prisoners having a right to communicate to you by writing. Is that a good plan?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do they abuse it?

A. No, sir.

Q. Are the complaints that they make generally well founded?

A. They are.

Q. In your opinion it ought to be adopted?

A. It ought to be adopted in my opinion. The prisoner knows that he can go to the highest authority, and he knows if he comes to me with a frivolous complaint that I will punish him for it.

Q. Do you know whether that exists elsewhere?

A. I think Warden McClaughry, of the Illinois State Prison, adopts the same system.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

Q. Who appoints the warden?

A. The Board of Managers.

Q. Is that approved of by the Governor?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then, does he appoint any other member of your staff?

A. No, sir; I appoint every one?

Q. Clerk?

A. Guards, steward, physician, and everyone.

Q. Have you a right to dismiss?

A. I have a right to suspend, and make my complaint to the Board of Managers for their approval.

Q. And have you a prison surgeon?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does he make a daily visit, or is he a resident officer?

A. No, sir; he makes a daily visit, but I have an assistant here day and night?

Q. His clinical assistant?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are the prisoners examined by the doctor when they come in?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that invariably done by the doctor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Reported?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And is their bodily condition examined into?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does the doctor have anything to do with you when you form your opinion as to the best place for a man to be put to work ; does the doctor's report influence in any way ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You find it a satisfactory way ?

A. Yes, sir ; the doctor's orders are superior to mine as to his employment. If the doctor says a man is unfit for a particular labor, that it is permanently injuring his health, I must change that man's work.

CHAPLAIN.

Q. Have you chaplains ?

A. No, sir.

Q. How are the religious services conducted ?

A. By a voluntary service.

Q. By what body of men ; Catholics ?

A. All denominations. We have a school-room where we have our night school ; it is fitted up for a Catholic chapel. They occupy that on Sunday mornings, and we have our other chapel where any minister of any denomination preaches, and where we frequently invite our Catholic priest to lecture before our entire population.

Q. Do Catholics attend the Protestant services ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that compulsory ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Is the attendance of any prisoner compulsory in regard to a service not his own ?

A. All prisoners, except Catholics.

Q. Is it compulsory for all Protestant denominations to attend the Protestant services ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. But Catholics are not compelled or required to attend ?

A. No, sir ; they do so of their own accord. We issue all our orders, read our discharge list and offence list from table on Sunday mornings, and they all attend there from choice for the purpose of getting out of their cells.

BATHING.

Q. What is your system of bathing prisoners ?

A. One day each week they go to the bath-room, and we have separate bath-rooms for the men. We march a company in. We have 52 bath rooms, with a tap with hot and cold water in a little room. No door to it, so the guard can pass along and see what they are doing, but there is a certain privacy to it ; each prisoner goes in and gets into his bath tub.

Q. Is the water changed for every prisoner ?

A. Yes, sir.

LIBRARY.

Q. Have you a library?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How is it maintained?

A. Maintained by appropriations from the State.

Q. How do the prisoners read at night?

A. By gaslight in every cell, until 9 o'clock for second rate men, and 10 o'clock for first-rate men. The privilege of having a light is another of our awards.

Q. Do you consider your prison is governed by a rigid discipline or is it somewhat flexible?

A. Rigid discipline, with a view to the reformation of the prisoners. The discipline is maintained just as strict with a first rate man as a second rate man.

Q. Do you overlook any offence of any nature at all?

A. Not very often.

Q. What would be the effect of systematically overlooking small offences?

A. It would lead to bad results.

Q. Then you consider it your duty to take notice of everything, but you admonish first?

A. No, sir, only by depriving them of their writing permit, or their tobacco.

Our cells are 3½ by 7½ feet. Have direct ventilation. There are other cells 5½ by 7 by 9 high. They are the more modern ones. We have about 75 guards in the dining-room when the men are assembled. The bedding is changed once in two weeks, and the clothing once a week. We have an hospital separately located. We charge 25 cents admission to visitors to the prison.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY WARDEN, HUGH S. McKEAN, OF THE WESTERN PENITENTIARY OF PENNSYLVANIA, AT ALLEGHANY CITY, PENN., SEPT. 5TH, 1885.

Q. What is the exact name of the prison?

A. Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, located in Alleghany City. It is purely a State institution. Of course the State governs it and keeps up the extraordinary repairs. The assessment is made on the respective counties for all expenses over and above the maintenance of the prison. This assessment is made after deducting the revenue derived from prison labor. The State appropriates an amount not quite sufficient to pay the salaries of officials.

Q. But in all respects it is a State prison?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was the prison established?

A. The first prisoner was received in 1826, but it was commenced in 1818.

Q. When did you commence this new prison?

A. In 1878. When completed we expect its capacity to be 1,140. The present capacity is 640, but of course we can accommodate more. We have 100 cells in this

wing that are larger than the others, and we can double up. Our present population is 746. The warden's name is Edward S. Wright. He was appointed in February, '69. I was appointed deputy about the same time, but I was a regular officer in the prison before that for about five years. There is a workhouse at Claremont.

Q. Do the same judges sentence to Claremont as sentence to the State Penitentiary?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then they are sentenced by all the courts of the State?

A. Yes, sir. We have a few Federal prisoners.

Q. What periods are they sentenced for?

A. We seldom receive one here for less than a year, and then we have them as high as 25 years, and life.

Q. Have you what they call the indefinite sentence here, or are they all fixed periods?

A. All fixed.

Q. How many State penitentiaries have you in Pennsylvania?

A. Only two, one in Philadelphia, known as the Eastern Penitentiary; this is known as the Western.

Q. What do you call the method adopted in the Eastern Penitentiary?

A. Solitary confinement. They call it the separate system.

INDUSTRIES.

Q. What industries are carried on?

A. We have shoe making, cigar making, broom making, and iron work machinery.

Q. Are these industries carried on by the State or under contract?

A. Under contract.

Q. Is this prison self-sustaining?

A. That is all contained in our report. Last year there was a deficiency of $28,697.88. (*See Report.*)

Q. What do the contractors pay you for labor?

A. 50 cents, per day, per man, all around.

Q. Are they selected prisoners?

A. We select the men that are adapted for a particular work.

Q. The prisoners are allocated to the works they are best fitted for?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there a Board of Managers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the name of it?

A. Known as the Board of Inspectors.

Q. Who appoints the Board?

A. The Governor appoints two, and the district Judge of Alleghany County appoints the other three.

Q. For what period are they appointed?

A. Two years each. They go out in rotation.

Q. There are some extra ones always in in that way?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do they frame the rules and regulations?

A. Yes, sir, they are based on Acts of Assembly, I believe.

Q. What are the duties of the Inspectors?

A. They have the entire management and control of the prison.

Q. Who appoints the warden?

A. The Board of Inspectors.

Q. Does the Board appoint any other officers?

A. The Board appoints the warden, deputy warden, chaplain, clerk, physician, and matron.

Q. Have you females here too?

A. Yes, sir, a few. The population I gave you includes 14 women.

Q. Does the warden appoint all the other employés?

A. Yes, sir, he appoints all the other employés.

Q. Are his appointments required to be approved of by the Board?

A. Yes, sir; he submits the appointments to the Board. He has the appointing power subject to their approval.

Q. As a general thing are the warden's appointees approved of?

A. Almost invariably.

Q. Has the warden the power to dismiss?

A. Yes, sir, of all those he appoints.

Q. Does he suspend first?

A. He can do either, dismiss summarily or suspend.

Q. What course do they generally pursue?

A. For mere dereliction of duty it is suspension, for any flagrant violation it is prompt dismissal.

Q. Then do the Board consider his suspension?

A. Yes.

With regard to the Board of Inspectors an Act was passed in the session of '78 authorizing the appointment of women for Prison Inspectors. At every meeting of the Board, which occurs once a month, the warden reports everything he does in the way of dismissing and suspending officers. He reports in writing all appointments and dismissals.

Q. Then his acts are supervised?

A. Yes, sir, and he is also invariably sustained.

Q. Have you a copy of the by-laws and regulations?

A. We have not in print. I think we have a copy framed in the cell-house.

Q. Are there any regulations defining the punishments made by the Board of Inspectors?

A. The Inspectors have power to frame regulations for the government of the prison, including the punishment of prisoners. Under the statute of 1829 the Board of Inspectors are authorized to frame regulations for the government of the prison, including the punishment of prisoners. They have defined what the punishments are to be. (*See Statute of Pennsylvania, 1848, Consolidated by Dunlop, page 492.*)

Q. Do the Inspectors see prisoners when under confinement in the dark cell?

A. Yes, sir, they often do; that is a privilege they have. They also have a right to appeal to the Board of Inspectors in regard to punishments.

Q. Is there any appeal from the Board of Inspectors?

A. No. The Inspectors are not salaried officers. They visit two or three times a week.

PUNISHMENTS.

Q. Is the punishment of prisoners regulated or authorized by statute?

A. I believe it is; there is a law in existence in this State yet, that never has been repealed, that you can use the cat.

Q. Will you be good enough to state what your punishments and deprivations are?

A. We believe in moral suasion, reprimanding as long as we can; then, if we find that will not bring the desired results we isolate them by putting them in semi-dark cells and cutting their rations down, giving them something like four or five ounces of bread a day and water until they submit and conform to the rules, and we leave it in the prisoner's hands to say when he has got enough, and then we take him out and try him again, even if we have to repeat it in a few days or weeks.

Q. By saying when he has got enough you mean when he has become amenable to the last?

A. Yes, sir. We put him in the semi-dark cell, and there are very few instances that will not come to time and send for the deputy by the time they are in twenty-four hours, some cases really sooner than that. They will say, "I have had enough of this, I am ready to go back to work or anything required of me." We take him at his word and give him another trial; that is just isolation in the semi-dark cell with short rations.

Q. In the case of very refractory prisoners, what do you do?

A. The worst punishment we have is putting them in the semi-dark cell. There is a ring in the wall about as high as a man's breast; we handcuff them to that and let them stand there; that is the worst punishment we have, and we only keep him there during working hours.

Q. Is he taken down at night?

A. Yes, sir, and put up the next morning if he is not ready to submit to the rules. We put him up when the men go to work and take him down again when the men quit work.

Q. When the warden sends a man to the semi-dark cell either with or without irons to be fastened to the ring or not, is he sent there for a definite period or an indefinite period?

A. An indefinite period; it is almost exclusively in the prisoner's own hands.

Q. Always for an indefinite period?

A. Yes, sir; we never say you are to go there for two or three days or five days; it is always for an indefinite period.

Q. When does that kind of punishment cease?

A. When the prisoner says he has enough of it, and makes fair promises he will do what is right. Of course there would be exceptions. Supposing a prisoner was to make an assault on an officer or something like that, we would not send him to the dark cell for five or ten days, but we would not take him out much under five or six days, no matter what he said. We must punish him for the assault on the officer. In the other case he is punishing himself. There might be other cases, such as an attempt to escape or an aggravated assault on a fellow-prisoner, where we would not let him fix a time of, say twenty-four hours, in which we would take him out.

Q. What punishment would you give for continued insubordination by refusing to work?

A. The semi-dark cell.

Q. And would you give that for an indefinite period?

A. Indefinite, and until we found that the indefinite period done him no good, then, perhaps, we would keep keep him three or four or five days on bread and water. In some cases we would put him up to the bull ring, also, if we found he was very refractory. These indefinite periods work this way: A man will say, "I do not want to work to-day, I will go then to the semi-dark cell and stay there twenty-four hours; it will not do me much hurt, and I will make fair promises to go back to work again." They may play that on us every week, and twenty-four hours, you know, is not very severe, but we get ahead of him when he says he is ready to go back to work after being in twenty-four hours by saying, "Yes, but you have been in here three or four times before; your word is not worth anything now," and we will give him, perhaps, a day or two longer.

Q. Do you ever inflict the lash?

A. Never; we have no corporal punishment at all; there is a law in existence authorising it, but it has become obsolete. I think it was discontinued in '65; there has not been a lash used since.

Q. You have been a prison officer for about fifteen years?

A. I was a regular officer in the prison, just an overseer, for about five years before '69.

Q. You have been nearly twenty years a prison officer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And have these indefinite periods of confinement always been in existence during your time?

A. No, sir, only since about '69—since Captain Wright was appointed warden.

Q. Do you think it is the best method?

A. It is the best for the majority, but of course it is not good for the confirmed criminals. I will have to modify that answer a little, because some of the confirmed

criminals really give us no more trouble than the incidentals. In the majority of cases it does well, except in the case of toughs, incorrigibles; it will not work in their case, and we have to use discretion in dealing with them.

Q. What is your system in respect to deprivation of privileges?

A. We give our men tobacco once a week, and we cut the tobacco off. When a man gets to the semi-dark cell he loses one week's tobacco, and we can deprive him of the library privilege, and deprive him of his correspondence for a period.

Q. Are these deprivations awarded for minor offences?

A. Not for minor offences.

Q. For instance, a prisoner is given to talking, what do you do?

A. We reprimand him. Such offences as talking, laughing in the ranks, or levity of any kind we mark against the commutation; we keep an account with each prisoner in regard to his good time.

Q. What other deprivations have you?

A. When we have them in the semi-dark cell we can deprive them of food.

Q. Do you deprive prisoners of library books?

A. Yes, sir. It is very seldom a man is deprived of the use of the library books, only when he mutilates the books. If he does that the chaplain has power to deprive him of books, and for a grave offence, such as fighting or assaulting an officer or fellow-prisoner, or something like that, we can deprive a prisoner of receiving visitors. We very seldom do that. Prisoners can receive a visit from a friend outside once every three months. We can also deprive them of their correspondence.

Q. I suppose you sometimes have notoriously lazy prisoners who will not work?

A. We have them, but we generally make all of them do something.

Q. Where a man refuses to work what is the method of punishment—where he positively refuses through pure "cussedness," if I may put it in that way?

A. We do find a few incorrigibles, and we have to lock them up in their cells and keep them there.

Q. How long do you keep them there?

A. Some of them will stay there indefinitely—for months sometimes.

Q. And what do you feed them on during confinement in a case of that kind?

A. Unfortunately we have made very little distinction between their food and the others; they are continuously locked up in the cells, but they get the usual prison rations.

Q. Do they consider that a punishment?

A. A great many of them do.

Q. Are there many who do not—lazy men?

A. Of course we have some that content themselves with being locked up for a year rather than work.

Q. Are they not rather weak minded or what you call cranks?

A. The majority of them are really what you might call cranks. You will find men in all prisons that are perfectly sane, but so lazy that they would sooner lie in their cells and stand punishment besides, rather than work.

Q. Supposing you were short of men, would you allow a man to stop that long in his cell?

A. I presume not without undergoing very severe punishment.

Q. Would you try bread and water?

A. Yes, that would be the severest we have, or this bull ring. We would try him first on low diet—bread and water—and if he hung out too long on that, four or five days, we would put him up to the bull ring during working hours; that will bring most of them, although you find some occasionally who are very incorrigible, and we have to lock them up.

Q. Is the warden the only officer who can inflict punishment?

A. The warden and deputy.

Q. Can the deputy do it during the presence of the warden in the institution?

A. Oh, yes, the deputy invariably reports all his punishments to the warden.

Q. Before awarding the punishment to the prisoner is the complaint investigated, inquired into by the warden or deputy?

A. Yes, sir, always. You never consign a man to the dark cell or to punishment just on the information or report of the officers; we inquire into the case always, every case.

Q. Is that done by yourself?

A. By myself or the warden.

Q. How are the complaints made to you, in writing or orally?

A. Orally.

Q. No written complaints?

A. Only from the shops.

Q. They are in writing from the shops?

A. Yes, sir, and they are always inquired into.

Q. Is the prisoner invariably brought before the warden or deputy warden?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And is he confronted with the complainant?

A. Always.

Q. For instance, a man makes a complaint of a prisoner in the shop?

A. The guard of the shop to whom the complaint is handed, the written report, brings the prisoner before the warden or deputy; if the warden or deputy warden have any doubts about the matter, think that he has been unjustly reported, we go to the shop invariably, and get all the information we can.

Q. Do you take the word of prisoners?

A. Only where it can be corroborated by other testimony.

Q. And is he punished the day when the offence is committed or is it left over?

A. Well, if it is an affair that is reported from the shop shortly after he goes to work in the morning, a trivial offence, we pay no attention to it until noon, and in the

same way in the afternoon. We do that so as not to interrupt work or create an undue excitement in the shop by bringing a prisoner out of it.

Q. What is your experience as to the admitting or denying of the charges preferred?

A. The prisoners deny them oftener than they admit them. If a man positively refuses to work, of course we take him out of the shop at the time, or if he assaults a fellow-prisoner or anything like that. I do not believe in any punishments in the presence of other prisoners.

Q. What is the size of the semi-dark cell?

A. It is about 6 by 8, something like that. They are fairly ventilated.

Q. Is a record kept of every punishment and deprivation given to the prisoners?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it charged against the prisoner.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that record laid before the Inspector?

A. Every month when the commutation list comes up, they take up the monthly discharge list; a list produced that gives the time they would go out, allowing for all good time. The Inspectors take a talk where there is a record of all misconduct and misdemeanors, and they charge it up against the prisoner. If a man forfeits his commutation the Inspectors mark it against him. For instance, if a man should go out on the 14th, if he lost no time they would change it to, say, the 24th. We make out a corrected list and it is forwarded to the Governors for the orders for their release. *(See set of commutation papers presented to the Commissioners.)*

Q. From your experience, do you consider your system of punishments and deprivations as effective as any that could be devised?

A. I think so.

Q. I want to know whether, from your experience, you would change it if you had power?

A. No sir, I would not. I would not go back towards the dark ages at all.

REWARDS.

Q. Have you any system of rewards for good conduct, and can prisoners earn a remission of a portion of their sentence?

A. Yes. It is authorized by statute; regulated by statute.

Q. Your prisoners are for a year and upwards; would you recommend it to apply to short-date prisoners, say from three months up to two years?

A. I have not had experience with short-date prisoners. My own judgment would be that it should apply to them. If they behave themselves, I do not see why it should not apply to them.

Q. Would it be an incentive to good conduct to short-date prisoners as well as long-date?

A. I think so. I think it is in the direction of kind treatment, and I think there is nothing ahead of kind treatment.

Q. Has this remission of a portion of the sentence had a good effect in your prison?

A. Undoubtedly.

Q. And has it been the means of inducing good conduct among the prisoners?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you give prisoners any money upon discharge?

A. The State does. All prisoners living within 50 miles or under are allowed $5.00; over 50 miles, $10.00.

Q. Is their passage paid as well?

A. No sir. That is expected to pay their passage home.

Q. Do they get a new suit of clothes?

A. They get the same clothes going out that they bring in, if they are good. If the clothes are such that they cannot make a respectable appearance on the streets, the Institution provides a suit. We always try to turn a man out decently.

Q. Do you give any other reward besides the remission?

A. We allow over-work as well.

Q. That is when the prisoner has performed his task?

A. Yes. If he performs two tasks, he would get the price that the contractors pay the State for it. Prisoners are allowed for all overwork at the same rate the State receives from the contractors. Some of them make a good deal of money.

Q. Have these money rewards a good effect upon the prisoners?

A. Most generally. Men of families, or even men that have mothers depending upon them, will send their earnings home. We have known many prisoners to do their families a great deal of good by the money they earn in the prison.

Q. How much did you pay out last year to prisoners?

A. You will see it in the report.

Mr. Milligan.—I think there is no doubt about the question of over work; it is a good thing. There is only one difficulty that arises: perhaps one man is not able to do as much as another and he feels it; that is the only trouble that can possibly grow out of it.

Q It will create a jealousy?

A. No, sir; not a jealousy. but it will sometimes create a feeling like this: a man will say, "Now I ought not to be made to work so hard because I am not so skilled as that man."

Deputy Warden McKean resuming.—They will say sometimes that better work is given to one than another.

Q. Do you give tobacco to prisoners?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To chew?

A. Chew or smoke. We allow them to smoke in the evening after supper in the cell.

Q.—Do you find that has a good effect?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Makes the government of the prison easier?

A. Yes, sir.

DIETARY.

Q. Have you a fixed scale of dietary?

A. We have not; we make all the changes we possibly can from time to time according to the seasons.

Q. Do you limit them to a certain quantity of bread, and a certain quantity of meat and potatoes?

A. We do, with regard to meat, but not as to bread. I believe meat is the only thing that is limited.

Q. Do the prisoners take their rations in their cells or in association?

A. They take them in their cells.

Q. Have you ever tried the associated principle here?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you frequently have complaints from prisoners as to the quality and quantity of the food?

A. Oh, Yes; not as to quantity but as to quality. They often complain that the meat is bad.

Q. Are these complaints contagious?

A. I think they are all over the country. When a complaint is made by one man others will take it up.

Q. Do they sometimes shout and yell in their cells?

A. They do occasionally, although I must say as far as our men are concerned they behave themselves very well They do sometimes let out a whoop. The men, in a prison constructed as this is, they can let out a yell or a whoop, and if the officer is not standing right at their door he cannot detect them. Another thing I have discovered in prisons with regard to diet, is this: take a man who you know could get whatever he wanted outside, he never complains in prisons no matter what he gets.

Q. It is those that live worse outside the prison that make the most complaints inside?

A. Yes, sir.

SURGEON.

Q. Have you a prison surgeon?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does he make a daily visit?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does he make an examination of every prisoner when they enter the prison?

A. Yes, sir; he examines every one on their arrival; if they come in after he has made his visit he sees them the next day.

Q. Does his opinion determine very largely what work the prisoner shall be put at?

A. Not in regard to the first selection of the man, but after he has been put to work, if he complains that he is not able to do that kind of work, then he is referred to the

doctor. There are three grades. Number one is a man in excellent health, physically and mentally, able to do anything; number two is a man that perhaps has a finger off or maimed in some way, or has a lung trouble or some chronic disease. number three is not worth very much

Q. Does the surgeon visit the prison at a fixed hour?

A. Generally in the forenoon about ten o'clock.

Q. It is his duty to examine the food?

A. It is, and he does it very often.

Q. Does he examine into the mental condition of prisoners? For instance, if a prisoner becomes insane, what do you do?

A. Many times the doctor, in making his first examination, will determine that a man is mentally right, he will make a report of his physical and mental condition, and developments afterwards are reported to the doctor.

Q. What are your arrangements for bathing prisoners?

A. We bathe them once a week, we have eighteen bath-tubs in a bath room; each man bathes separately.

Q. Have you a certain order for bathing all the prisoners?

A. No, sir; we just make out to give all of them a bath once a week. They bathe on different days.

Q. How often do you change their underclothing?

A. Once a week.

Q. How often is the bed changed?

A. I presume the straw is changed every six months.

Q. The bedding or blankets?

A. They are changed once a year, or washed. We give them sheets and change them once a week.

Q. Do you believe straw is the best?

A. I think so, where you have to have mattress at all.

Q. We have been advised to have canvass stretchers?

A. That would do very well if the cells were perfectly warm.

DISCIPLINE.

Q. Is your prison governed upon a rigid system of discipline, or is it somewhat flexible

Mr. Milligan. I think it is governed in not an inflexible way.

Q. Do you take notice of offences, no matter what they are?

By the Deputy-Warden, Mr. McKean. We do. If we discover a man talking or any levity about him, we reprimand him.

Q. That is rigid discipline?

A. Yes.

Q. Are reprimands entered?

A. No, sir. Let me explain: If I was to see a man talking to another I would say, "John, now you must stop that talking." If I see the same man talking perhaps a few days afterwards I tell him, "Now you must stop that talking; you will get marked if you do not." Then if I see him talking again I mark him.

Q. Supposing the report is by one of the guards, or would a guard report for talking?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Do you overlook any prison offence? Do you shut your eye to anything, or wink at anything?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then do you overlook anything at all?

A. No, sir; because if we did, it would grow on us in such a way we would not be able to overcome it.

Q. Are guards discouraged from making trivial complaints against the prisoners?

A. There is a great difference in guards. In many cases a guard is more to blame than the prisoner.

Q. What are the hours of duty for your guards?

A. From six in the morning until six at night, and from six in the evening until six in the morning.

Q. How many men are under each guard?

A. It varies.

Q. How many guards have you altogether for your 600 men?

A. Fifty-eight officers, not including the warden, deputy, etc.

Q. What staff have you in the warden's office?

A. The deputy-warden, chaplain, physician and clerk.

Q. Do you allow any prisoners to do writing in the office?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you utilize their services in any clerical work?

A. We do to a limited extent inside the prison, but not in the office.

LIBRARY.

Q. Who has charge of the library?

A. The chaplain.

Q. Do you utilize any of the Prison labor?

Mr. Milligan. We utilize four, and they are very efficient; not one book was lost last year.

Q. You utilize prison labor in the kitchen?

By Deputy-Warden, Mr. McKean. Yes, sir, and the bakehouse. Our boss baker is a prisoner—learned it in the prison.

Q. Do you bake or boil your meat?

A. We bake. Give them a roast once a week, and give them potatoes roasted once a week.

VISITORS.

Q. Do you make a charge for visitors?

A. We do for curiosity-seekers.

Q. To what purpose are the receipts applied?

A. To the library.

Q. How much does that amount to in the year?

A. It does not amount to much now. When we were in the central part of the city large crowds came in; then it would amount to $200.00 or $300.00 a year.

Q. Do you approve of it?

A. I do, because it keeps out some who would otherwise come in.

Q. What effect do you think it has upon the prisoners themselves.

A. I think, as a general thing, the mere curiosity-seeker, who comes and stares at the prisoners, has a bad effect upon him. But I think the proper visiting of prisoners by gentlemen who are interested in prisoners and have some knowledge of human nature, will treat a prisoner properly, and I think that kind of visitation does the prisoner good, but I do not think any good results follow from the visits of mere curiosity-seekers.

INTERVIEW WITH Mr. MILLIGAN.

Q. How long have you been chaplain?

A. I have been here fifteen years.

Q. You are appointed—?

A. By the Board of Inspectors.

Q. Are you sole chaplain of the prison?

A. Yes, sir; as far as the office of chaplain is concerned.

Q. In addition to the ordinary chapel services, have you schools of instruction?

A. Not since we have moved here, but we have had, and will have, doubtless, again.

Q. What is the nature of them?

A. The way it was organized aimed to take the absolutely illiterate, to learn them to spell, and things of that kind. They are classified as nearly as possible according to their range of learning. The schools were held in the afternoon. The men in the shops are released at an hour designated and were taken to the school-room after their work. There was a clause in the contract which provided that the prisoners should have a certain school-hour, and that, of course, was accorded him, especially if he was illiterate. Oftentimes a man will desire to go to school to get away from work or to break up the monotony of his cell life. Each and every illiterate prisoner is given the opportunity of going to school. Of course his misconduct would break in upon that for a certain time, and then he would be reinstated. We have never made any attempt at higher education. We teach them the three R's. Of course I would bring to bear upon their lessons something besides the lesson, something of practical economy. The school system did not take on the form of simply learning a book, but it also took on the form of education.

Q. What time is devoted to the school?

A Three hours, per week, probably. That was about all we could secure from the contract.

Q. What proportion of the prisoners were illiterate?

A. I do not remember, but that can be ascertained from the report.

Q. If a prisoner was in the semi-dark cell would he be allowed out to attend service?

A. No, sir; I have never known it to be done. A man might be in the dark cell and it might not be necessary to keep him in more than over a night, and if he was put in on the Saturday night, he might be taken out if the circumstances were inquired into and the request made of the Deputy-Warden.

Q. You would have no power to release him yourself?

A. Oh, no.

Q. You would not assume it?

A. No, sir; my authority is not disciplinary at all.

Q. In regard to your schools, have you found that the education given in this primary way to prisoners has had a good effect upon them?

A. Always; I have noticed that. Frequently a man who has been unable to write will learn to write his own letter or his own name. and he feels much more independent about the matter, and enjoys the privilege of writing because he has learned to do it himself, and I have heard men say that have gone out to sign their name for the money the State gives them, "I learned that in prison, and it has done me that much good."

Q. What is your library system?

A. We have in all about 7,000 volumes in the library, and each man has a catalogue in his cell, and a little slate, with his number on the slate, and he selects from the catalogue just the books he wishes, and then they are placed outside his cell and collected by the prison librarian, under the guidance of an officer, and taken to the library and exchanged there.

Q. How do they read them at night; are they allowed a light?

A. Yes; a man often gets through a task at two or three o'clock in the afternoon.

Q. They are allowed them in the shop?

A. No, sir. We allow daily papers, but they are not allowed to take papers to the shop, but a man who wishes to read comes from his work to the cell, when the work is done.

Q. When the work is done you allow them to go to their cell and read?

A. Yes, sir. Each man has a stint or task, and when that is completed he lifts up his hand, and the officer goes to see what he wants, and if he wishes to go to his cell, all the officer has to do is to take him there.

Q. Do you think that has a good effect?

A. Yes, sir. It is better than a man sitting there moping or attracting the attention of other men at work and hindering them.

Q. Daily papers are allowed. Not enough to go all around I suppose?

A. No, sir. A man subscribes for a daily paper from his over-work. It is paid by his own subscription or by a friend outside.

Q How many daily papers come in?

A. A great many.

Q. Are they handed back?

A. No, sir. They can be distributed by an officer to another prisoner who has not money to buy.

Q. But papers from their friends outside are allowed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are they examined before the authorities?

A. Yes, sir; all the mail matter passes through my hands. We allow books to be sent in of the standard novel character; no dime novels, nor obscene literature, or anything of that kind.

Q. You believe then that the encouragement of reading by the prisoners has a good effect upon them?

A. Oh, yes, sir; I have no doubt of that. I have never seen any ill effect from reading the daily newspapers.

Q. What about the privilege of writing home?

A. Once every month, with the opportunity of an extra letter if the man's conduct is such as will allow it. If there is a necessity for an extra letter, sickness or anything, we permit it.

Q. How often can a man receive letters?

A. All letters that are sent. They are distributed every day.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONERS AND EDWARD S. WRIGHT, WARDEN OF THE WESTERN PENITENTIARY, PENN., SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1885.

Q. Is your system of punishment authorized by a statute of your legislature?

A. The organic act directed a board of inspectors to create a system of rules, and when so adopted by them, it should have the effect of organic law.

It is distinctly provided in the organic law that no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. To guard against that, it provides for a board of management consisting of five inspectors, two of whom shall be a monthly committee. The chairman for this month goes out, and another one comes in; so that they each serve two months, taking alternate terms; then it is provided that they shall visit the prisoners at least twice a week; shall converse with them separate and apart from the officials of the prison, unless the inspector shall request their presence. The object was to guard against oppression, against coercion, and against collusion.

Q. Was it for the purpose also of making inquiry as to whether the warden was following the humane principle in regard to punishments?

A. No doubt it was; and whether the subordinates were liable to do things the warden did not know of; and if so, the warden would be apprised of them. There is not much trouble usually with the warden, but when you get fifty or sixty officers, they sometimes, by collusion, keep things from the warden.

Q. Then you have no by-law defining minutely the punishments?

A. Yes. From time to time the board of inspectors meet, and with the growth of the times enlarge or change, as the case may be. I can simply say that what we have here to-day is really by the fundamental law of the state, correct; it is authorized, yet you will not find it in the statute book.

Q. You will not find the minute details?

A. No. Did the deputy not give you this morning a hand bill in large type?

A. No.

A. I will send you one and will send you other things. That bill is to this effect: The man who enters this punishment cell, has in his own hands the duration of his punishment, He is asked simply, and unconditionally to surrender on promise of obedience to the lawful authority of the prison.

Q. Kindly explain for what offences he is put there?

A. A man has a task, and he falls behind with his work, wilfully and carelessly; he is reprimanded, and that does no good. He is sent over, as we call it, and it is his first offence; he gets in solitude, thinks a little, night comes on and he gets nothing to eat, except a piece of bread, and cold water to drink. He gets thinking and taps on the door gently. The officer goes and asks what is the matter. He says, "I see what I have done, I will promise to do my task." Sometimes, for insolence or reckless work, for his first offence, or second offence, we put him in a solitary cell, and he gets out upon a promise of complete obedience, but if he is put in for fighting, or striking an officer or fellow prisoner, or inciting to a revolt, or attempt to burn the building, or for wilful or malicious injuries to property, of course we are not in a hurry to take this immediate surrender. We will say twenty-four, or forty-eight hours will have to elapse, perhaps three days will have to elapse. We will say to him: You must think and think a long time before we want to talk to you. I wish you had seen Mr. Warner, superintendent of the workhouse. Perhaps you saw his dungeons?

Q. Yes, we saw them?

A. He stops the supply of water, and takes away a man's bed, and it fetches him quicker than any other place in the United States. Suppose a man is in a dungeon and he is kicking up and making a noise, and it becomes necessary to repress him, and at times we put leg irons on him, and they are fastened to a bolt in the corner of the cell, that is in our own place. Sometimes, if necessary, they are handcuffed to a ring in the wall, but there you must be very careful how you use it, certainly have it no higher than that, (illustrating). With us, a man is fastened up during the working hours. It is usually inflicted where a man says he will not work any more. We only put him in there in the day time, never at night. At night, we give him a blanket or two, according to the season, and let him lie on the floor. We give him bread and water while there, but no other ration, and it is only a very small ration. Just enough, I mean, to tantalise him.

Q. This confinement in a dark cell for any offence, is it for an indefinite period?

A. Always indefinite.

Q. You never state the number of hours he shall go there?

A. Never.

Q. What are your views in regard to the indefinite system?

A. The indefinite method is certainly the best. Remember, that is, he has a bigger stake than that, he is forfeiting his commutation, he does not wipe that out; he may conform to the rules and tell us he will do so and so on, but the other still remains, he has

lost that. In some States, in West Virginia, for instance, the law defines how many days shall be lost for every time a man gets punished. If a man is in once, perhaps, he forfeits five days; if twice, perhaps fifteen; it is in the progressive method there that a man wipes off his good time by several punishments.

Q. Do I understand that you look upon indefiniteness of confinement in a dark cell as the important feature of it?

A. Oh, undoubtedly. Many men have simply got a bad temper, and the mortification of going to the cell cures them altogether, with the mortification of not knowing what lies behind it. It forfeits a part of his commutation.

Q. In common law, a prisoner cannot be sentenced for offences for an indefinite period?

A. This is not jurisprudence, but it is a portion of the prison discipline, it is a rule of the house. It does not go far enough to be an offence at common law or anything like that.

Q. Would you not have to receive your authority from some source?

A. Oh, of course, the authority is given me that, for offences against the good order and peace of the place, I may put a man on short rations, may lock him up indefinitely.

Q. The power is given to you?

A. Given to me undoubtedly.

Q. And that power is given to you to do it indefinitely?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is the word "indefinite" used?

A. It says, in this printed sheet, that a man has it in his own hands. If he is in rebellion, as long as he is a rebel he shall be punished, but when he shall conform to the rules he shall be restored. In a report of the proceedings of a meeting in Chicago last December, you will see quite a discussion as to the method of punishment. Mr. A. A. Brush, of Sing Sing, is the author of a method of punishment called "The Slide."

Q. What no you think of that?

A. I don't like it.

Q. Why?

A. It would lead to heart disease, I fancy. I have not got it.

Q. You know the Joliet system of punishment?

A. Yes, pretty well.

Q. Do you think it a good system?

A. I sent my deputy to work it up. We had really no system in force before that, but some features of that we have abandoned. Coming down to toughs, you attach more importance to punishment than is necessary. You have a lot of scoundrels in all prisons that are not worth the bother or trouble to which you put yourself. Put them in some place where their health will be preserved; let them alone, if you cannot do them any good. You certainly prevent them from being a curse to society. Have a secure place where the incorrigibles shall be put. Let them alone, feed them, and preserve their health reasonably well.

Q. Making them work?

A. If you go in the cell, but not in the shop. They contaminate the others. The men that require punishment can be counted on your fingers out of the 700 men that we have. I am in favor of separating them; the word "classification" covers it.

Q. How would the silent system, as practised in the East, work with that particular class?

A. If you are allowed the time, and avail yourself of it, you will find it is a humbug, if you inquire into it. There is nothing of the kind there.

Q. If you take these incorrigibles and cranks, because many of them are cranks, how would it do to apply that principle only to that class?

A. To that class I think it would be good. Put them in a little wing of the yard and let them alone.

Q. In the criminal population of a prison will you always find a certain percentage of that kind of prisoners?

A. They are always there and simply pollute the balance.

Q. Do you find a class of chronic criminals?

A. Yes sir. I could give you the name of a person who has been in prison nearly all his life, and he does nothing but write little notes complaining of some fancy thing. If you go to see him ten or fifteen minutes afterwards, he is perfectly ashamed that he made any such complaint. In taking men to a place of punishment, a great mistake is made by the officers rushing him off without taking sufficient force. If the offence is of sufficient importance to take a man there, there need not be any further act of violence in putting the man in. An officer will think he is good enough for that fellow; will take him over, and the first thing he knows he is knocked down, and then the fellow is all over blood, and there is a struggle. Whenever a man is to be punished, the officer should send for a couple of guards, and take him and put him safely where you want him. When a man is in a punishment cell, he asks the guard to give him something, and the guard will say he dare not go in, because the prisoner has a bucket and slashes it at him. My plan is to have a cell with two doors at each end. I will send two officers to see what that man wants, so that if he is ready for any mischief, the other officer is there to stop it. These two doors in the cell may be used for ventilation. Nearly all of our dark cells are foul places; nearly all the troubles in inflicting punishments are the troubles that guards have taking men to the cells, and what happens when he is there.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

Q. You have the power of appointing and dismissing guards?

A. Oh, yes. I have power of appointment of every one under me, and yet I submit my names to the Board. If they know of some private matters about the man's character, they advise me not to take him. If they gather some information, they will say he does not suit.

Q. Is there any time of probation?

A. There is in one way; I have six "subs' who are on trial. They get $50 a month for the first six months, and for the next three years, $700 a year, the next three years they get $800 a year, and after five years they get $900. We furnish no house, no clothing, as you do in Canada. I think it is a poor plan of letting the officers eat at the prison. I think they had better be independent and then there is no collusion.

Q. You could not do that, if they dined in association?

A. If you go to Albany, you will see something of that. One-half of them go at eleven, and are back in time, and then the other half go.

DISCIPLINE.

Q. In regard to the feature of reporting, do you consider it important and necessary to bring the prisoner before you when he is reported, in order to ascertain as to the correctness of it?

A. No, not as to small minor matters. He is taken every time before the deputy-warden, and for the small minor matters, the deputy will attend to him. A prisoner is usually admonished once or twice and sent back to his cell or shop, and for small matters, where a man really did not understand it, he will send him to a cell for the balance of the day, and not permit him to be in the shop for that day; and for graver, he will send him over and then advise him as to what shall be done. If you trammel your chief with all these little details, something else is going wrong.

Q. But somebody adjudicates upon minor matters?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You never overlook an offence of any description?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Your principle is not to overlook?

A. No; if a thing is done wrong, it is worth telling the men about, and a repetition will cause it to be remembered the next time.

Q. What is your experience about guards? in regard to what we call nagging prisoners—keeping at them?

A. Half the mischief in the prison is caused by the guards. Every one is not fitted for a guard. I think much trouble about guards is as to the way of providing of places for political partizans, in the same way that every man thinks he is a good letter-carrier. Every man thinks he is a good prison officer, and wants an easy snap.

Q. You have the appointment and discharge of your officers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It rests with you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As to the quality of them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you get inferior officers sometimes?

A. I do, sometimes. I think it is well to change the duties of the officers very frequently. They get in a rut. A man who is a long time in charge of the punishment rooms is changed, and I let another fellow go there. The other day, the cleanliness of the place did not please me, and I changed every officer. One young man who had been with me for seven years, I told to go into the work shop Monday morning. He looked at me and said he would not do so. I said, you know what the next step is; and he flushed up and said, "My resignation is sent in to-night." He did resign, and I accepted it.

Q. What qualities would you expect in a guard? How would you decide as to fitness?

A. I would get a man who did not talk very much, a reticent man; a sober man, and a good temperance man; and a man in good health himself; a man who has not very many money cares on his head; not a fellow who is over ears in debt, and is bothered to know how the accounts are to be paid. It wants a man who is a little free from the

cares of this world. If a man is over ears in debt, he is apt to trade with the prisoners and get a little money. That is contraband. In every case, a man should have a fair education.

Q. What are your views in regard to guards who are continually talking and discussing prison affairs outside?

A. Well, it's a great nuisance, not of ours, but of everywhere you go. I think such men are better out of prisons than in them. They make more mischief than anything else, because they magnify little things. You do not buy all the virtues for $60 a month, but you ought to get a man of medium ability. They are forbidden to discuss prison affairs, and the rulings of superior officers. If they have any grievances, there is a proper way in which to make their complaint.

Q. Would there be any use in assembling the officers at any time?

A. At Philadelphia, they will tell you of a school in which all the officers are brought together and drilled in all the details of prison life.

Q. Is that in the Eastern penitentiary?

A. Yes, sir. I occasionally get the men together and tell them a few simple rules, but the best way is to let a man work out his own methods and simply watch him.

REWARDS.

Q. I suppose you have had no experience with short-date men?

A. As low as a year.

Q. Do you think it would be advisable to apply this system, or earning a remission of the sentence, to those men?

A. It is not applied anywhere under a year.

Q. It certainly promotes good conduct in the prisoners?

A. In every way. It is a big mistake they make.

Q. Even if there was a certainty of the prisoner coming back again, would it not be better to adopt that system even with three-months' men?

A. We deal with our men every time as new men.

Q. You wipe off his slate when he leaves you?

A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. Have you no regard to his previous record in the prison?

A. Not at all.

Q. Would it not be better, even if there was a certainty of a man coming back again, that the short-term man should be rewarded for good conduct?

A. It is worth it is for the prison, and incidently it effects a change in many that you do not expect it from.

Q. What are your views in regard to indeterminate sentences?

A. You will see Mr. Brockway.

Q. Yes?

A. Well, let him work out his own salvation. With regard to the question of religion in prison, I want to say something about that. I do not care whether a man has been a Protestant or Catholic, he has not been a good member of his congregation before he got into prison. That is evident. We are running the Protestant and Catholic faith in our prison, without any clash. The good Bishop Freeland is sent for by a man —he says he is a Catholic, and means to go to church to get some good advice. We have lately got into having a Catholic service and a Protestant service at the same time, without the least clash. They never interfere with punishments. They first say, A true Catholic renders obedience to law. If you want to prove yourself to be a good Catholic, you must conform to the law where you find it. I will have nothing to do with you until you are released from punishment, and I shall not think you worthy to bother about unless you get out of punishment very soon. We never have any clashing. These men are nothing but lost citizens; it is your duty to reclaim them if you can; it is your duty to persevere to get good results; you may be deceived many times, most, but many a time you will get good results where you expected little. I have been in prison life 17 years, and I have concluded they are nothing but lost citizens. It is our duty, as upholders of the law, to reclaim them, if we can. If we succeed, it is well, and if not, still go and try.

Q. What are your views generally as to results of reformative influences?

A. Better reports by far can be shown by prison reports than any missionary society ever dreamed of getting.

Q. You believe that good work is being accomplished?

A. I believe in man abandoning crime; he may not be a good man, but he is, at least, not away from society. He is at least a scallawag; he is getting along and keeps his family, and he is at least beyond becoming a public burden.

Q. Do you know cases of that kind?

A. Oh yes. It is most astonishing. Last night I heard a case of a woman here—that is, years upon years ago—she could neither read nor write. My wife saw her this morning. She had taken an interest in the woman and helped her to read and write. She was there for a very grave charge. It resulted in a letter being sent to her family; it resulted, after great persuasion, in their coming here; it resulted in the wife going to her home, she had abandoned years before; it resulted in the terrible craze for the education of her children; it resulted in one of them reaching one of the professions; resulted in that man being in one of the highest positions in one of the cities of the United States, and his father and mother are living with him.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONERS AND H. S. FLEMING, OF THE ALLEGHANY COUNTY WORKHOUSE, AT CLAREMONT, PENN., SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1885.

Q. What is the corporate name of your institution?

A. The Alleghany County Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum.

Q. It is entirely for the county of Alleghany?

A. Yes. But we can take them by an Act of Assembly from other counties, and they pay us. The institution was established in 1866. We can accommodate a thousand after it is finished. We can accommodate eight hundred prisoners now. Last evening we had in custody 517 men and 112 women.

Q. What courts sentence to the workhouse?

A. What we call our Criminal Court, Magistrates' Court, and the Mayors of the two cities, Alleghany and Pittsburg, and the magistrates of the county for petty offences, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, etc.

Q. For what periods?

A. I am sorry to say that they send them for too short periods, thirty days, ninty days, six months.

Q. What is the longest period you receive prisoners for?

A. They will send them here for two years—from twenty days, up to two years, on one charge. They can give them six years, on three charges. A prisoner may be here for six years.

INDUSTRIES.

Q. What industries are carried on?

A. Coopering, brooms, white lead kegs; and in the women's department, knitting, brush-making and sewing. They had the laundry business.

Q. Are the industries carried on by contractors, or by the county?

A. By the manager of the institution. We have no contract system in vogue.

Q. Is it self-sustaining?

A. No sir.

Q. Last year how much did it cost you to maintain the workhouse?

A. We can give you one of our reports. (*See Report presented.*) We could make it self-sustaining, if we were to charge for all the work our inmates do. Without taking credit for what our inmates do of our own work, we run about $14,000 short.

Q. Is the institution under charter?

A. Well, yes; all the institutions in Pennsylvania must be authorized by Act of Assembly, and do business under seal.

Q. Is it under a board of inspectors or commissioners?

A. We call them a board of inspectors. The board consists of five.

Q. How are they appointed?

A. By the courts and the mayors of the two cities, and the county commissioners, and the comptroller of the county.

Q. Who makes the by-laws and regulations?

A. This board.

Q. They have full power to do that?

A. I think so.

Q. I mean without reference to the Governor or county authorities?

A. Oh yes, we have a right to make all the laws.

Q. Now, who appoints the warden?

A. The board of inspectors.

Q. Do you appoint him for a definite period, or during good behaviour?

A. For one year, or during good behaviour: all our officers are appointed in that way.

Q. What other officers do you appoint?

A. The superintendent, deputy-superintendent, chaplain, a physician, and prison clerk.

Q. Who appoints the guards?

A. The superintendent appoints them, with the approval of the board of inspectors. The warden is called superintendent.

Q. Has he to have the consent of the board of inspectors before he can appoint a guard?

A. Oh, no, he appoints them, and then we approve.

Q. Who has the power of dismissing?

A. The superintendent, subject to the approval of the board.

Q. Can he summarily dismiss?

A. I suppose he could. Yes, for any great dereliction. You know the board would approve of it at all events.

Q. You have a surgeon; does he make daily visits?

A. Oh yes, every morning at 8 o'clock.

Q. Does he see every prisoner that comes into the prison?

A. Only those who complain of sickness. They report sick and are taken to the doctor.

Q. Have you a chaplain?

A. Yes.

Q. Is he a resident of the place?

A. He does not reside here, but we have a house here for him. He resides in the city, but he has to be here every day.

Q. Does he do the chaplain's duties for all the prisoners?

A. Oh, yes, we have but one chaplain. We allow a prisoner to see a minister of any denomination he wishes to. For instance, a Catholic says he wants to see a priest, we let the priest in to see him, if he can do him any good.

Q. Do you require all the prisoners to attend service?

A. No, we would rather they would, but if they do not choose to go, they need not.

PUNISHMENTS.

Q. Have you a copy of the by-laws and regulations of the institution?

A. Yes, sir. (*See copy presented.*)

Q. Do the by-laws define the method of punishments, or is that left to the superintendent?

A. Left to the superintendent. All that we require of him is that he report to us.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY DEPUTY-SUPERINTENDENT GEORGE D. BERT.

Q. Tell me the nature of the punishments? For instance, a prisoner has committed some slight offence, continued talking, what would you do with him?

A. In the first place, reprimand him; secondly he gets bread and water for forty-eight hours, letting him have his bed. If he continues his bad conduct, he will get the blind door or dark cell, and his bed taken from him. We put him there forty-eight hours—that is our general punishment. We keep him there until he promises to behave himself. Then we have a box, which Mr. Warner introduced, and it is a great remedy. It is a box six feet high and four feet wide, placed in the yard, outside of the prison altogether, back of the shoe shop. We put the prisoner in there for forty-eight hours, with no bed. They can make all the noise they like. They get two slices of bread a day and all the water they want. We keep them there until they promise good behaviour, keeping them there for an indefinite period.

Q. That is the most extreme punishment?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you ever inflict the lash?

A. No, sir.

Q. Or cat?

A. No, sir.

Q. Or "Paddle"?

A. No, sir.

Q. When you put them in the dark cell, do you put them in for an indefinite period, or for a definite period?

A. We just have the blind door.

Q. Do you have them for a definite period?

A. Oh no, just one day, and if they behave themselves when night comes, he is taken out.

Q. I want to know whether you say to a prisoner, You shall go in there for forty-eight hours, and keep him that long, or whether you say to him, You will go in there until you behave yourself?

A. The superintendent pronounces forty-eight hours, and when the forty-eight hours are up, he goes around to see him and will say, "How do you feel, do you feel like behaving yourself," and by making a promise, gets out. If he does not behave himself, we keep him there until he does behave. Now we have had a good many that have refused to work. In the morning, I put them all to work. An official will come to me and say "Here is a man who refuses to work." I bring him in to Mr. Warner, and if he refuses to work, he is locked up in a cell or in that box, and he gets neither water nor bread until he goes to work and does the job he refused to do. Some hold out two or three days, and some four days; afterwards they come down and say they do not feel well and think they will go to work and do the job.

Q. Are the punishments awarded upon complaint of the guards? Do the guards make a report to you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it done in writing?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does the superintendent always see the prisoner before he awards the punishment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does he see and inquire into the case in every instance?

A. Yes, sir; sees every case brought before him. I go and report to Mr. Warner, and he goes out and sees him.

Q. For instance, a prisoner in the shop becomes unruly, does the guard bring the prisoner into the warden immediately?

A. Brings him right in here.

Q. And the guard comes alone?

A. I bring him in.

Q. Does the guard send for you?

A. Yes, sir; we have electric bells all through the shop. The indicator shows where the alarm comes from.

Q. Is the guard who makes the complaint confronted with the prisoner?

A. Sometimes. They generally admit the offence.

Q. If the prisoner denies it, does the warden send for the guard?

A. Yes, sir; not in all cases, but in some cases.

Q. Now, I forgot to ask you about that dark cell; is there a ring in the dark cell.

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you sometimes put leg irons on them?

A. No, sir.

Q. Nor hand cuffs?

A. No, sir.

Q. Is the punishment of the prisoners entirely in the hands of the warden?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you sometimes do it?

A. In his absence.

Q. Is there any appeal from the warden's decision in regard to punishments?

A. No, sir.

Q. Can the prisoner appeal to the board of inspectors?

A. If he desires.

Q. Is it often done?

A. I never had it, I believe, but once, and that was by a kind of crank who bothered everybody. In the box, a man gets nothing to eat if he refuses to work.

Q. But does the period of his confinement depend on himself? If he says he will do what is right, that he will go to work, or will not talk any more?

A. He can get out at any time.

Q. If he is sentenced for forty-eight hours to the dark cell; if he sends for the warden and says, "I am going to behave myself;" is he immediately let out?

A. No, sir; he has got to stay there for the forty-eight hours. When the forty-eight hours are up, then we go around.

Q. You carry out definite punishment?

A. Yes. We have a case now that we have had a great deal of bother with. A man was reported and punished, had forty-eight hours and was taken back to the shop; was there two or three days, and is reported again and punished again. We just take him and lock him up for ten days on bread and water.

Q. Did the doctor examine him to see if he was sound in body and mind?

A. No, sir.

Q. You were sure that he was all right?

A. Oh, certainly. If I would doubt it, I would have the man examined by the doctor. He does that in all cases.

Q. In the case you have mentioned, you say you locked the prisoner up for ten days on bread and water?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does the doctor make any objection to that course?

A. No, sir.

Q. What does that generally do?

A. Why, it does them a great deal of good. They are kept away from the others, they cannot talk with anybody, and in some cases it does a great deal of good.

Q. Is that in the dark cell?

A. No, sir; in their own cell.

Q. Has he the bed removed?

A. The bed removed.

Q. Have you many cases of that kind?

A. No, sir; very few.

Q. How many would you average in a year?

A. We would not average a dozen in a year.

Q. Have you had any that run over ten days?

A. Yes, sir; some that are stubborn and will not do as they are told.

Q. Can you remember of any extreme case you have had?

A. Fifteen days is about the longest—about two weeks.

Q. Were these on bread and water all the time?

A. Yes, sir. If they are honest and behave themselves they get their diet.

Q. Do they get an unlimited supply of water?

A. All the water they want.

Q. Does the doctor visit them occasionally?

A. Whenever I report to him I want him to see them.

Q. How often is the prisoner visited by you?

A. I go twice every day, morning and evening.

Q. That is in the dark cell?

A. Yes.

Q. Are they let out attended?

A. No, sir; the blind door is unscrewed and set to one side, and at the morning, at five o'clock it is put on again.

Q. Do you keep a record of all the punishments?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In a regular punishment book?

A. Yes, sir. That is reported to the board. All men from one year up get three days per month, on good behaviour.

Q. Is there any punishment given to a prisoner that the superintendent has to receive the authority of the board before he inflicts it?

A. No, none that I know of.

Q. As a general thing do you find that your system of punishment, that you have just recited, is an effective one? Does it accomplish what you have in view?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there any change that you would recommend, or that you would adopt in order to improve it?

A. None that I know of.

Q. Do you think the lash would be good?

A. The lash would be good upon some young boys we have here. We have boys from ten to twelve years of age, and you cannot take them and put them in the dark cell, and Mr. Warner feels as if he would like to lay the little fellow over his knee and spank him; and if he had the authority he would do it. It would be the best thing for them, in fact they ought to go to a reform school; they ought not to be sent here at all; it is a great nuisance.

The wooden box that we kept out in the yard, is seven feet high, five feet long and four feet wide. We never had occasion to use it in the winter, except once, which was a highly exceptional case—a very incorrigible young girl that we could do nothing with. We put the box in the yard specially for her, taking the precaution to have it properly heated. It brought her to time.

REWARDS.

Q. Have you a system of rewards for good conduct, and can prisoners earn a remission of a portion of their sentence?

A. Yes, for good conduct they get three days a month, if they are sentenced for a year or over. No remission is granted for those sentenced for less than a year.

Q. Does that not create a bad feeling among the prisoners who cannot earn a remission? From your experience, has it a bad effect?

A. Oh, it has a good effect upon the long-term men. They behave themselves very well to get the three days.

Q. Do you not think it would be a good thing to extend it to all the prisoners?

A. For prisoners sentenced for six months it might do; but anything below that I do not think it would.

Q. Why?

A. With our class of prisoners they would get out sooner and be back again.

Q. You would not recommend it to be applied to those sentenced for less than six months?

A. No, sir.

Q. Because they are prisoners in and out of the institution?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it has accomplished nothing?

A. Nothing. Prisoners sent here for less time are generally sent for drunkenness, and so on, and as soon as they get out they will be back again. It would increase the work considerably, because we keep an account for each long-term prisoner.

Q. Have you many cases constantly in and out?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. What is the percentage do you think?

A. Over one-half, especially among the females, they are continually coming.

Q. Do you ever give prisoners a pecuniary interest in their labor, or do you give them a little money when they go out?

A. Yes, sir. If a man had been a good faithful man and has worked faithfully, we give him fifty cents, and if he is a very good man, we give him a dollar. Sometimes a man has no shoes, and if he behave himself, we will give him shoes, or a shirt, or a pair of pants.

Q. Do you send them home to their place of abode?

A. No, sir.

Q. You just let them out of the gates?

A. If they have any time at all, they can earn enough money by over work.

Q. Do you give them any tobacco?

A. Yes, sir, once a week, a ten cent plug.

Q. Do you find it to be a good plan; does that induce good conduct?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. For instance, if you stopped it altogether, what would be the effect?

A. I would expect a riot. We find that prisoners are more easily managed when they get it.

Q. Do you find that they dirty themselves with tobacco juice?

A. No; they have a spittoon and they keep their cells clean. Sometimes a little splash gets up against the wall. We give them a ten-cent plug and they have the privilege of buying more by their overwork.

Q. Do they smoke?

A. Yes, sir.

Re DIETARY.

Q. Do you have a fixed dietary?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are there not articles of food that you limit?

A. They can take all the bread they want. They just get a dipper full of soup every meal. One prisoner gets as much as another. We give them barley soup; rice soup; pea soup, and on Wednesday, we have a dry dinner. Sometimes we give them corned beef. In the summer, we give them all the vegetables we can, three or four tomatoes, or two o three ears of corn.

Q, But the weight of that is all fixed?

A. Yes, sir. Fridays, we get pork and beans, and on Saturdays, they get soup, and on Sunday, they get pot-pie. In the morning they get bread and coffee only. For a man who has a task of twelve barrels a day, they get a ration of meat.

Q. What do they get at night?

A. Bread and coffee.

Q. Nothing but that?

A. No, sir; except on Sabbath evening they get a piece of ginger-bread.

Q. How much coffee?

A. A quart.

Q. Do the prisoners frequently complain; are they a complaining lot?

A. No.

Q. Do they complain of the quality of the food?

A. No, sir; only one man. He complains, but he gets a double ration every day.

Q. Do they take their meals in their cells?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you approve of that

A. Yes, sir. I think it is the best thing that can be done. I went through the Cincinnatti Work House, and I saw them eating there, and I did not like it because it gives them a chance to talk more or less, and at noon-time, when they are in the cells, each man is separate. You leave one guard in there and you have no trouble.

LIBRARY.

Q. Have you a library?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who attends to it?

A. The chaplain.

BATH.

Q. How do you bathe the prisoners?

A. We bathe them every week.

Q. How often do you change their clothing?

A. Every Saturday. They are also shaved every Saturday.

DISCIPLINE.

Q. Do you consider that the prison is governed upon a strict, rigid, discipline, or is it somewhat flexible?

A. I would say that we enforce most rigid discipline.

Q. Do you overlook any offences at all?

A. Well, in some cases we have got to.

Q. Do you wink at them, or simply reprimand them?

A. Reprimand them.

Q. You do not overlook them?

A. No, sir.

Q. With the class of prisoners you have got, could you run the prison on a lax principle of discipline; could you run the prison if you overlooked little offences?

A. We could not do it.

Q. Is it more difficult to govern prisoners that you have here than in the penitentiary

A. Well. no; we have about the same prisoners here, because they are coming and going.

Q. How do long and short-date prisoners compare in regard to behavior?

A. I do not know. As far as our prisoners are concerned they behave well. I am strict with them.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONERS AND MICHAEL J. CASSIDY, WARDEN OF THE EASTERN PENITENTIARY OF PENNSYLVANIA, AT PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1885.

Q. What is the exact name of the prison?

A. The Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania.

Q. Do you know when it was established?

A. First occupied in 1829.

Q. From what counties or from what places do you receive your prisoners?

A. From the thirty-three counties of the State. From the other half of the State, the prisoners go to the Western Penitentiary.

Q. How long have you been warden?

A. Five years.

Q. And were you in the service before that in this penitentiary?

A. I have been now in the service twenty-five years. I came here as carpenter to do some work, and have been in the various departments of the service ever since, as overseer, substitute for the warden on different occasions, and now I am warden.

Q. What is your present capacity?

A. Seven hundred and thirty cells.

Q. How many prisoners have you now?

A. One thousand and seventy, of whom twenty-nine are females. In some cases two prisoners will occupy one cell.

Q. By what Courts are prisoners sentenced to this place?

A. By the Criminal Courts and the various County Courts upon conviction by a jury.

Q. And for what periods?

A. From State Courts, from one year upwards. I have five life prisoners. It has been but recently that there has been a life-sentence in the State. Previous to the introduction of the new constitution, there was only the second conviction of murder in the second degree, that gave a life-sentence.

Q. You have capital punishments in this State?

A. Yes.

Q. Kindly tell us the principle upon which your penitentiary is carried on?

A. It is known as the individual treatment system.

Q. It is separate as distinct from congregate treatment?

A. It is individual treatment. The individual is arrested first as an individual; is convicted as an individual; his individual case does not interfere with any congregational matter. He comes here as an individual sentenced by the Court, and he is so treated all the way through from first to last—as an individual. That is the only common-sense treatment for prisoners. Their are no two people alike in their constitutions and character, and the treatment that would be beneficial to one would be injurious to another. Some require very positive treatment and others negative. Sometimes if you will let them alone they will get on very well. You have to keep at others to make them do right.

Q. I suppose it requires a great deal of observation on your part?

A. That is absolutely necessary to carry out this system. There is a school for the education of officers held every night before they go away. They get their instructions and directions directly from the warden, and there is no other power over the officers than the warden, and by that means they get a uniform direction. One cannot say to me, I did not know that, or I never saw it done that way, and did not know it ought to be done. They meet in that room every night before they go away, and receive instructions, or directions, or suggestions, or anything I may choose to think would be for their benefit.

Q. Is this the only prison of the kind?

A. The only prison on this continent of the kind.

Q. You do nothing under the congregate system?

A. Nothing.

Q. Every prisoner in a cell, or every prisoner in a cell with another?

A. There is a cell intended for each prisoner. He performs all his work in his cell. The work is given to him, and taken from him, and he is instructed by the overseer to do it.

Q. What industries are carried on?

A. Shoemaking, chairmaking, weaving, cigarmaking, hosiery. These are the principal industries.

Q. Are the prisoners put upon a task?

A. Put on a task. That is the way the individual system applies—one individual can do twice as much as another, and not work nearly so hard. You will find that in every business—with lawyers, mechanics, or doctors—some can do it, and others by doing their best, cannot do it. There are men here who cannot do the task allotted them; others will do two or three times as much, and they cannot do it, simply because it is impossible, and not from any disposition not to do it. He may do his very best and yet cannot do it, and there is no reason he should be punished on that account.

Q. Then you do not task the prisoner until you find out what is his capacity?

A. The task is a minimum. Any prisoner can do the task.

Q. Do you commence at a minimum?

A. The task is fixed at a minimum. Then, after he performs his task, he shares the profits of his work with the County. The County gets half and the prison half.

Q. Is the prison self-sustaining?

A. No; they are short about $30,000 or $35,000.

Q. Do the prisoners work under the prison authorities, or by contractors?

A. Entirely by the prison authorities.

Q. And do you buy your raw material?

A. Buy the raw material in the open market and sell our things in the open market. No preferred purchaser or preferred people to purchase from. We buy where we can buy cheapest and best.

Q. Have you a board of management or inspectors?

A. The board of inspectors consists of five gentlemen appointed by the governor of the State. They are appointed every two years and the whole board go out together.

Q. As a matter of fact are these gentlemen re-appointed?

A. Nearly always; one man has been on the board since 1842. There are no removals here, except for cause. Politics never enter into the institution in any way either directly or indirectly.

Q. Where was your system first tried?

A. Philadelphia; this is the original. It is known all over the world as the Pennsylvania system.

Q. Is it defined by any statute or charter?

A. There is a statute law of the State making this system the prison system of the State.

Q. Is it in the west too?

A. They have abandoned it in the west.

Q. From your observation and experience of this system, do you think it produces satisfactory results?

A. I think more satisfactory than any other system, to the individual man. More opportunity is given him to keep straight in the community wnen he leaves here. He is not known, has made no associations in prison, and if he chooses to do right he can, without being interfered with. Opportunity is given him, and he has been taught habits of industry, which is a most important matter. Those who have learned a trade learn it all. A man who learns shoemaking here can go anywhere and make shoes. He makes all parts of a shoe.

Q. Do you think your system can be partially applied to the general system?

A. Yes; beneficially.

Q. I mean partially applied?

A. Yes; by taking individuals out of it that it would be worth while to care for, letting the rest remain.

Q. You would take out those you think individual treatment would produce good results with?

A. Yes; and prevent the evil of association. A man who is convicted for crime against the person, where property has been no part of the offence, is entirely a different individual from the professional crime class, who have made crime a business, and it is not fair to associate him with that class of people; it is not treating him fairly and honestly to take him out of a community where he has been an honest man and place him in a community where he is compelled to associate with the crime class who make crime a business and prey on the community.

Q. Do you claim for your system that it is pecuniarily more advantageous than the other?

A. I do not; I do not think as much money can be got out of the labor of the people out of the individual treatment as there can be by contracting the labor to outside people who can enjoy the business in partnership with the State. We use the labor individually and on our own account. The other method interferes with the laboring people, and in this method we do not interfere with them at all.

Q. Does your system meet with the approval of the State generally?

A. Always; is entirely satisfactory to all those who have been in control of it.

Q. The fact that it has been continued, I suppose, is a proof of that?

A. There is no question about their sincerity, and they believe that it is the best treatment. The Western Pennsylvania people abandoned it in order to make more money.

Q. Has there been any attempt to alter the system?

A. There has been no attempt to alter the system. There has always been more or less controversy between the two systems. It first commenced when this system was inaugurated. The Auburn Prison was considered the best prison on the congregate

system, and so estimates were made from time to time as against our prison, and finally the Auburn people gave it up and then they took up the Charlestown system, which had an able manager, and he worked the institution up to its full capacity as a congregate system within the statutes, and their prison was compared with ours, and they gave it up, and finally Massachusets gave up and failed, and went out, and we still remained floated in the same way.

Q. From your observations, how does your system affect the bodily health of the prisoners as compared with the congregate system?

A. I think it would be better for the health of the people that they should be separated. They could get more air than they possibly could get under the congregate system. There they walk to the prison work-shop from the cell house. The work-house is filled with people all day long, and he is in the cell all night with a night bucket, a cell three feet by seven feet and seven feet high, and sometimes they crowd two in a cell.

Q. What effect has it mentally, do you think, where a prisoner is kept to himself entirely for a long time?

A. It has no more effect upon them than it would in any other prison; that was proved by the estimates which were made between this and the Charlestown prison. The rate *pro rata* of those who became insane was less here than in the other prison. That has always been alleged against this system that it is productive of insanity; that is not so; the facts do not carry that out.

Q. What is the size of your cell?

A. Eight by sixteen, by twelve feet high. They contain about 1800 cubic feet, and most of them have an air court or a cell yard; there is a yard the size of the cell attached to the cell.

Q. Who makes your by-laws and regulations?

A. The board of inspectors.

Q. Is effect given to them without the approval of any higher authority?

A. There is no authority beyond the board, only the general law of the State.

Q. The governor has not to approve?

A. No.

Q. But they are kept within certain lines by the law of the State?

A. Yes, sir; the governor, by act of legislature.

Q. Who appoints the warden?

A. The board of inspectors.

Q. Do they appoint any other officers?

A. Doctor, moral instructor, and clerk.

Q. Then who appoints the rest?

A. The warden.

Q. Does he appoint, subject to the approval of the board?

A. No.

Q. He has full authority to appoint?

A. It is generally reported to the board as a matter of form only. They never interfere.

Q. And can you dismiss?

A. At any time, summarily.

Q. Without the approbation of the board?

A. Without the consent or approbation of the board. They elect the warden and other officers for six months.

Q. Why is that?

A. Six months is long enough, if they have a bad man.

Q. Does the prison surgeon attend daily?

A. He is a resident of the prison.

Q. Does he see all the prisoners coming in?

A. Always sees them; makes a diagnosis of every prisoner that comes in.

Q. Does he examine their bodily condition?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And makes note of it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And upon his report are you governed as to what labor you shall put the prisoners at?

A. Not generally. We could not base it on that altogether. A man may be ill when he goes in, and he may be adapted for a particular kind of work.

Q. At any rate, the warden knows fully the condition of the prisoner when received?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he is under the observation of the warden all the time?

A. Yes, sir. The work the prisoner is put at is his own choice. He is privileged to go to shoemaking, or other work he thinks he would like, and if he is disabled at the time he comes for doing it, he is not compelled to do it until he is able.

Q. Have you a chaplain?

A. No chaplain. The moral instructor is in charge of the morals of the people and the library.

Q. The moral instructor is not necessarily a clergyman?

A. Yes, sir, he is a clergyman. The present one and the previous one were clergymen.

Q. Do all the prisoners come under the instructions of this moral trainer, without reference to religion?

A. He has charge of them all; visits them all, and furnishes them with religious reading—those who require it.

Q. You have no Catholic ——?

A. No Catholic moral instructor. There is one appointed by the Bishop who takes charge of these prisoners here, along with the almshouse, and he visits the prison.

Q. But he does not congregate the prisoners together?

A. No sir. Has no congregation for service. Any one who is here, and desires a clergyman of his own kind, he can send for me at any time. It is the duty of the warden to supply any prisoner with any clergyman he may want: Jewish rabbi, or Catholic priest.

Q. You have no chapel?

A. No, sir.

Q. Prisoners are never removed from their cells?

A. No, sir; the building itself is a chapel. The preacher goes into the hall and talks there, and they can hear just as well in their cells as if they were in a chapel.

Q. Under your system, do the prisoners see or communicate with each other?

A. No, sir.

Q. As a matter of fact do they make acquaintances with other prisoners, except in the case of his having associated with them in his cell?

A. They cannot, except when they have been associated with each other in the cell. In that case we endeavor to make selections that would be the least injurious. For instance, two thieves come in—two men who are known to be crime-class men, and they are put together. I would not put a first-class offender in with a crime-class man.

Q. In that double system is there any immoral conduct ever discovered in any of the prisoners?

A. Less than you may suppose. There have been isolated instances of that kind.

PUNISHMENTS.

Q. Have you a system of punishment?

A. No system.

Q. Is the punishment of the prisoner left entirely with the warden?

A. Entirely.

Q. In addition to punishments, do you deprive them of any privileges?

A. The punishments we have is a withdrawal of the ordinary privileges.

Q. Will you kindly define them?

A. Deprive a prisoner of light at night might be sufficient in his case. Each individual is treated individually in that sense. While a great punishment to one individual would be to deprive him of his light at night, to another it would amount to nothing, because he would as soon be without it. Withholding library books is the severest kind of punishment to some, others do not care anything about it. A smaller quantity of food, to a man who likes to feed well, would be a punishment; others who do not take very much, would not be so easily punished in that way. Some men like to have everything neat and tidy about them; have their cells in good order; have little ornaments fixed up; to remove all these things from that man would be a punishment to him; others do not care anything about things of that kind, and it would be no punishment to them to remove them. Sometimes we take everything out of a man's cell—furniture, bed and everything—and we leave him there.

Q. Do you ever place him on bread and water?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long can you place him on bread and water?

A. Until he gets tired of it.

Q. What is the maximum period?

A. They generally get tired of it in two or three days. He is removed whenever he choses to behave himself, just as soon as he says he is tired of it there is an end of it.

Q. As soon as he comes to submission?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you exact submission?

A. Pretty generally; not in all cases. Sometimes we get a man of a cranky, stubborn disposition, and they would go on in that line until they would positively injure themselves. In those cases I let them go.

Q. And what do you do?

A. I let them go.

Q. Do you class them as partially insane?

A. Insane to a certain extent. Insane in that direction, but on no other subject.

Q. You mean to say that there is a class of prisoners who, no matter what punishment you meted out to them, would not accomplish the object you had in view?

A. Yes, sir. There is a class of people that, do what you would in the way of punishment, you cannot get them to agree that they have been benefited, or accept that you had conquered them.

Q. You just leave them severely alone?

A. Leave them alone.

Q. Do you think that the application of your system, that is to say, have ten or fifteen or twenty cells in connection with our congregate system, would have a good effect upon refractory and incorrigible prisoners?

A. Certainly, because you could control him as an individual, you could take him away from the mass of prisoners.

Q. From your experience, would you?

A. No.

Q. The building of a smaller separate prison?

A. I would recommend that every prison should be built as a separate prison. You can go from that to the other.

Q. Supposing it is not so constructed, would you recommend partial introduction of the separate system in a prison?

A. Yes, as far as you could go.

Q. When you stated that you allowed a refractory prisoner to have his own way, do you mean that you did not take notice of the offence?

A. No. His conduct does not affect the general discipline of the prison. It only affects the individual himself. If it was on the congregate system you would have to continue your treatment of the man even if it killed him, because it would demoralize your institution if you did not.

Q. Take the case of this kind, that you gave a prisoner a stint of work, that that stint was the minimum that you knew he was quite well able to do, and he flatly refused to perform it, what would you do?

A. Withdraw all his privileges.

Q. And leave him the bare cell?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How would you feed him then?

A. Feed him half rations of bread and plenty of water.

Q. Have you had any experience of that kind?

A. Oh, yes, frequently.

Q. And has your plan been successful in bringing them?

A. Some men have refused, they will not do the work any more; they said they were asked to do more than they could, and they would not do it. Let them alone for a day or two, and very often they alter their opinion about that, and go to work of their own accord. Sometimes I take all their work away from them, and not let them have any work, and they will get sick of that quicker than anything else.

Q. Do you never give corporal punishment?

A. No, sir. There is nothing in that. It is only satisfaction to the individual by whom it is inflicted. It gives him some satisfaction. A man that makes a practice of doing bodily injury to prisoners or officers—makes fight—of course he has got to be subdued by force.

Q. How do you use that force?

A. Just the same as in other cases.

Q. You do not strike him?

A. Yes, if necessary, just the same as a policeman would use his authority in arresting a man on the street. If a man would come at you with a knife or razor, you would hit him.

Q. In such a case you usually try them by a tribunal?

A. No; there has been no instance of a prisoner being injured by any force that has been necessary to use to control him. Officers have been injured; we have had two officers murdered in the history of the institution, and there are two or three now crippled. One has a tendon of his hand cut, and his hand is useles.

Q. About punishment by deprivation of privileges, do you punish for a definite or indefinite time?

A Always indefinite.

Q. Is the warden the only officer who has charge of the duty of inflicting or awarding these punishments?

A. No other officer.

Q. Does it always come under your cognizance?

A. Every case is reported to the warden; everything that is done is reported to the warden, who is responsible for everything. The inspectors hold him responsible. If the prisoner wants to be removed to any cell, it must be under the direction of the warden; under the direction of the warden must come all the details, from a pound of nails to one hundred sides of leather.

Q. If a guard reports a prisoner for misconduct, is that prisoner brought before you?

A. No, sir; just a mark put on his door, a cross mark on the hinge, and he is subject to punishment. He can send for me any time he likes and I go to see him. If I know who the individual is and know all about him, and just what has been done, sometimes I do not go to see him right away to hear the story he has got to tell. If the story he tells me is not a satisfactory one, perhaps he will send for me again and tell me different one.

Q. Do you find in your system that the keepers are truthful and conscientious in their reports of prisoners?

A. They must necessarily be so, or they will be found out. The warden sees the prisoners—all of them, at least once every two weeks, and he has every opportunity to say what he has got to say about his officer, and if he has any complaint to make he makes it.

Q. Do you find a disposition among the officers to report every trivial offence?

A. No; the disposition of a properly trained keeper is to get along with their prisoner as easily as they can.

Q. They do not "nag?"

A. They do not want to get into difficulty with the prisoners, if they can possibly avoid it. It is to their interest to do so. They have an interest in the business. A man that has been here five years gets $900, which is equivalent to $15,000 capital.

Q. Are there many punishments under this system in the prison?

A. No; I do not know one just now that has a chalk mark on his door.

Q. Have you no dark cells?

A. No dark cells; the only cells we have are those you saw.

Q. What percentage of prisoners come back to you a second or third time?

A. We can give you the exact figures in the report. (*See report*).

Q. Is the report against a prisoner by the keeper made in writing?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there a record of all these punishments?

A. No; only the refractory prisoners. A mere violation of rules or report of a non-compliance is not recorded because it amounts to nothing.

Q. As I understand, there is nothing done from the time the officer reports them, only the warden sees him—he goes on with his work?

A. Goes on with his work.

Q. Have you what you call a punishment record?

A. We have a report we make to the board of public charities; we report all the punishments to them.

Q. That is a board appointed by the State?

A. They are appointed by the governor.

Q. And they are not co-ordinate with your board of inspectors?

A. No.

Q. And is a record of your punishments or deprivations laid before your board of inspectors?

A. Yes.

Q. Has a prisoner a right to appeal from you?

A. To an inspector, of course; they do not appeal to the board, because they are brought before the board. A prisoner will request to see one of the inspectors and he can always see him privately and tell him his grievances.

Q. Are you called in then?

A. No.

Q. Do they ever take any action?

A. Oh, yes; sometimes they do; they take the prisoner's view of the matter sometimes.

Q. Would not they confront the prisoner with the officer who made the charge?

A. No; there is no necessity for that in this system; besides, ninety-five per cent. is sentimentality. Abuse of prisoners and cruelty of guards is, ninety-five per cent., sentimentality. Those people are taken out of the community because they cannot comply with the laws of that, and they are put in an institution where laws must govern them, and you cannot undertake to govern them with sugar-plums. It is simply sentimentality, and the sooner you get rid of it the better.

Q. Does the warden require any authority in order to make a disciplinary punishment?

A. No.

Q. From your experience, do you consider your system of deprivations and punishments effective of the object you have in view? And you would suggest no other system?

A. I would suggest no other system of punishment.

REWARDS.

Q. Have you a system of rewards for good conduct, and can prisoners earn a remission of their sentence?

A. Yes, reduction of sentence. It is regulated by statute. (*See statute*).

Q. Do you give a prisoner an interest in the pecuniary result of his labor?

A. Yes, sir; he gets one-half of what he earns above his cost to keep. The other half goes to the county. Last year the over-work amounted to nearly $9,000 which is paid out to the prisoners' families, on the prisoner's orders. His wife or mother comes here on a regulation quarterly or at any time, and a prisoner makes an order for so much money.

Q. If a prisoner has no family is it given to him while in prison or when he goes out?

A. Retained until he goes out.

Q. Does he get any clothes?

A. He gets no clothes. If he makes money by over-work he can order his clothes from a tailor before he goes out. We furnish no clothes except to those who have none at all, and when a prisoner is so that he cannot get them, we give him a suit.

Q. Do you send them to their homes?

A. We give them $5 when they leave and live within fifty miles, and $10 if over fifty miles.

Q. Do you give them tobacco?

A. No, sir; they are allowed to have tobacco only by purchasing it by their overwork. They can send this money home to their families in a letter, or their families can get it when they come here. If he has a wife and family depending upon him he can make from four to six dollars a month, and it is a good deal of money to send home, besides that, it keeps a place for a man to go after he gets out.

Q. Do you allow them to chew and smoke?

A. Yes, from tobacco purchased by their earnings.

Q. Do you stint them in their tobacco?

A. No, unless an individual goes to great excess in it.

Q. What effect, in your opinion, have these privileges upon the conduct of a prisoner in prison?

A. It has a good effect by keeping him in about the condition he would be in outside. His habits are not broken up that are not bad habits. One of the principal objects is to break up all habits that are bad, and retain what good habits he has had. If he is cleanly and tidy and well disposed, there is no objection to his having articles of his own—toilet articles, hair brush, tooth brush—and he keeps himself tidy. He can wear his hair or his beard just as he choses. If he has bad habits we do not tolerate them at all.

Q. Do you allow him to shave in his cell?

A. Allow him a razor to shave with. If a man wants to be tidy and wants to keep himself so, we do not hinder him. In the Congregate Prison they shave his beard off and cut his hair off. They march him lock step betwen a Five Point rough and a big negro. It is not fair treatment for a man.

Q. Do you see any other way of doing it under the Congregate system?

A. There is no other way under the Congregate system. We can treat a big negro and a Five Point rough in the next cell, and they have no communication in any way.

Q. Is there any speaking from one cell to another?

A. Sometimes they do. That is subject to some withholding of some privileges That conduct is exceptional.

Q. Have you many insane persons?

A. I suppose about fifty altogether. Men are convicted from the fact that they are insane.

Q. Are many of them insane when they come to you?

A. All of them. I think there are only five who have developed insanity.

Q. Are they sufficiently insane to necessitate the removal to an insane asylum?

A. There are many of them sent here, because the jury found them guilty of a crime of a lesser degree, in consequence of a proof before them of their being insane at the time the crime was committed. They are therefore sent here instead of being executed.

Q. You do not think your system is productive of insanity?

A. Not at all.

Q. Are there many men who have a tendency to insanity who are fit for work?

A. Many of them. Many of them, who are positively insane, are as good workers as we have. Work is the very best system of treatment for insane people. Take a man who has become unmanagable, or insane, or partly so, or dirty, or filthy, and I have to clean him every day, and sometimes twice a day; take that man out and put him down at the wash-house under the charge of somebody, get him to work, and exhaust him by turning the crank, and he will go asleep at night. After a while he will work there every day, just as intelligently as a man who is sane.

BATH.

Q. What is your system of bath?

A. Bath once a week. Prisoners go separately to the bath-house and have to wear a gown with a hood over their head.

LIBRARY.

Q. Have you a library?

A. Between 8,000 and 9,000 books.

Q. Who takes care of it?

A. The moral instructor with the school teacher. We have a school teacher who takes up illiterate people and teaches them to read and write and cipher. We have no collegiate education.

Q. They are allowed books when they want them?

A. Yes, and they are allowed books from their friends, if they wish to send them—all proper books.

Q. Any newspapers?

A. All the weekly papers that are moral papers.

DIETARY.

Q. Have you a fixed scale of dietary?

A. No fixed scale.

Q. Do you limit the quantity of bread to prisoners?

A. Bread is not limited; they have soup and meat every day. One day in the week they have rice, sometimes mush and milk, and sometimes fish and potatoes. The other four days are meat days.

Q. What is generally the result in your system in regard to increase or decrease in the weight of prisoners?

A. More increase in weight than lose. I do not think the weight is any consequence at all. I do not think it is any sure test at all. A man that weighs is not the healthiest.

Q. Do you extend the individuality of prisoners to appetite as well?

A. We cannot do that; there are no specialties, except man doctor's order; the doctor diets the patients.

Q. How is the instruction of guards carried on?

A. They come in that centre room every evening.

Q. Who instructs them?

A. The Warden, always; he gives them a lecture of about fifteen or twenty minutes, or more sometimes, perhaps, just as I am in humour. He lectures upon any general subject that will tend to increase their interest in the treatment of prisoners.

Q. I suppose questions are asked sometimes?

A. Yes; they get their instructions there for any changes that have to be made, and in that way they are uniform.

Q. How many guards have you altogether?

A. Our pay roll has forty; that includes everybody from the warden down.

Q. I understand from your answer that the object of this institution is not to make money, that the idea is not that it should pay, that that is not the first object?

A. The idea of this separate individual treatment is to do the best for the community.

Q. The community outside?

A. Yes, by the reduction of the crime-class of people, by the reformation of the prisoner, and inducing individuals to leave their crime-class business. It is a business, just as law or medicine or anything else is. They rotate out of that class, in prison into that class, and never pretend to follow anything else.

Q. You claim your prison has been more effective in the accomplishment of that object than any other system?

A. Yes, sir; some commit crime from necessity, not from choice, and some men who are leading honest lives do a very fair and honest business, are honest men only from necessity, we encourage them to do right. There are several from here who are now out in the community doing well. One is a skilled physician; he read medicine here and attended lectures when he went out, and graduated, and now has a good practice.

Q. He is known?

A. No. Another important feature is having the prison officer have an interest in the discipline of the prison; having it so that their own conduct will ensure their being retained or removed. The first year we give them $500, the fifth $900, and in the tenth year $1,000, it is a sliding scale. The time of his service is a warranty of his good conduct.

Q. Have you many changes?

A. Very few; they will die in the service but very few resign.

Q. Do you board them here?

A. No, sir; I am opposed to that principle.

Q. Do you think any system can be carried on according to which the guards or overseers, as you call them, are not appointed by the warden?

A. No; they all should be appointed by the warden, if you want to hold him responsible. There are two things you cannot separate in any way, that is responsibility and accountability. If you demand responsibility of a man you have to give him authority. In the treatment of prisoners you cannot adopt any line; there is no definite line. The indefinite line between a murder and the responsibility that justifies a murder has never been reached by any jurist yet. There is also an indefinite line between courage and rashness, prudence and cowardice, economy and prodigality. You can make no particular line for the treatment of criminals.

Q. What is your opinion of the indefinite or indeterminate system of sentence?

A. I consider it is so muddled up by the different advocates of the indeterminate and indefinite systems, and the ticket-of-leave system, and the Crofton system that a very few understand it. I have no belief in it as it exists.

Q. Do you find many prisoners who are constantly grumbling?—in respect to food and other things I mean?

A. Some of them are always grumbling about something. They would be more likely to grumble and find fault with matters to people whom they knew did not know anything about the matter. Many men who would complain to you about their food and treatment—and everything else—who are in no way connected with the prison—would not have a word to say to me about the matter.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONERS AND JAMES P. LAVERTY, DEPUTY-WARDEN OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, AT TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1885.

Q. What is the exact name of your prison?

A. New Jersey State prison.

Q Is this the only State prison in the State?

A. The only State prison. We have County institutions.

Q. What is the name of the warden?

A. P. H. Laverty.

Q. How long has he been in office?

A. He has been here since March, 1881, I believe. I am his son.

Q. What is the capacity of the prison for receiving and holding prisoners?

A. We have 696 cells, but we are able to accommodate 875 prisoners, by doubling up in one hall.

Q. How many have you in custody?

A. We have at present 843, I think, of whom thirty are females.

Q. What courts sentence to the prison?

A. The different County Courts, the Common Pleas, and the Court of Sessions of our different counties. There are twenty-one counties in the State.

Q. For what periods are they sentenced?

A. From six months to life periods.

Q. Are they sentenced for definite periods?

A. Yes, sir.

INDUSTRIES.

Q. What industries are carried on?

A. We are about to carry on the industry of brush making.

Q. What is in existence now?

A. Really nothing in existence, because all our contracts have ceased.

Q. The contracts have all been cancelled for the present?

A. They were all cancelled on the 1st July. We made new contracts under what is called the "piece price system," which goes into effect, I think, on the 1st September. We are not under way yet.

Q. What will be the industry under the new system?

A. Brush making and brush block making, shoe making (gents' and ladies'), shirt making, collar making, cuff making, and hosiery manufacturing.

Q. Are these carried on under the contract system?

A. No, sir, under the piece price system. Instead of manufacturing by days' works, we are paid for the number of pieces we manufacture, for the actual work done by piece work.

Q. The prices are regulated accordingly?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is not a question of days' work?

A. No, sir, not now.

Q. Formerly you were paid so much per diem?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. But now it is a contract for labour by piece work?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has the prison been self-sustaining in the past?

A. No, sir, not on our principle of book-keeping. If we adopted the New York principle of book-keeping we would be self-sustaining. We are charged with everything and only credit ourselves with the actual receipts. In New York, I believe, the system is to credit them with salaries of officers, which come directly from the State there.

Q. Have you a charter of the prison?

A. No; we act under the law passed in 1876—the State law.

Q. Have you a board of inspectors or commissioners?

A. A board of inspectors appointed by the Legislature. They hold office for three years. They consist of the Comptroller of the State, the State Treasurer, and three citizens at large.

Q. Do these officers make the rules and regulations?

A. They make rules and regulations for the government of the institution, so far as it does not conflict with the law. The law makes rules for us, as far as designating the duties of the officers. It is the Statute of 1876 with a few amendments.

Q. Does that law define the duties of the respective officers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does the law also define all matters of discipline, or is that left to the warden?

A. It is to some extent left to the warden. Of course there are restrictions and rules; we have not a copy of the rules. We are about formulating a set of rules and regulations.

Q. Who appoints the warden?

A. By the Governor, for a term of five years, confirmed by the Legislature. In this State we have no such man as warden; but we call him "Principal Keeper."

SURGEON.

Q. Have you a surgeon?

A. We have a physician of the prison who is appointed by the board of inspectors.

Q. Does the prison surgeon make a daily visit?

A. Yes, sir. He is not a resident physician.

Q. Does he examine all the prisoners as they arrive?

A. No, sir. That is done by what we call the advisory clerk, a druggist. He is not a resident officer, but he is here from six in the morning to six at night; he is appointed by the keeper.

Q. Does he act under the instructions of the physician?

A. In certain respects, but he really acts under the keeper's direction.

CHAPLAIN.

Q. Have you a chaplain?

A. Yes, sir. A chaplain who is appointed by a commission composed of the Governor, the Chief Justice, and the Attorney-General. I believe they are the commission that appoint the chaplain.

Q. Is the chaplain a resident officer?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you a chaplain for the Protestant as well as for the Catholic service?

A. We have not, as regards the law of the State. The present keeper came here four years ago; the custom was for a minister, or chaplain, to go to every hall and preach. We have no chaplain. To meet that deficiency, he arranged one of the halls so that he could conduct a Catholic service there, and also a Protestant service.

Q. Who conducts a Catholic service?

A. A priest from a neighbouring church.

Q. Every Sunday?

A. Every Sunday morning mass is said. Eight o'clock in the morning is the hour for the Catholic service, and 9.15 is the hour for the Protestant service.

APPOINTMENT OF GUARDS, ETC.

Q. Who appoints the guards?

A. Another appointment made by the Board of Inspectors is that of clerk of the prison; all other officers, or deputies, or assistants, as we call them here, are appointed by the keeper.

Q. Has he full power to appoint?

A. He has the power to appoint with the concurrence of the Board of Inspectors. He has the power to dismiss, and there is a recent law, we are not adopting it as yet, which says that he cannot dismiss without the consent of the Board of Directors.

PUNISHMENTS.

Q. Does your statute law regulate the method of punishment?

A. Yes, sir, to a certain extent.

Q. Have you any by-laws or regulations further defining them?

A. No, sir, a great deal of the punishment is at the discretion of the keeper.

Q. Have you, in addition to punishments, a system of deprivation of privileges?

A. Yes; but no complete system.

Q. I suppose everything that is not at the discretion of the keeper is inserted in the statute law?

A. Yes, sir, that is about it.

Q. Will you kindly state to me what your method of punishment is, commencing first with the lesser offences, either punishments or deprivations, for speaking, or for continued refusal to work, or anything of that kind?

A. In the first place, for instance, when a man comes here, the officer, who is titled as marshal, interviews him, and informs him that under no consideration is he to speak to another prisoner; he is to attend to his business, and not interfere with any other work than that to which he is placed; he is not allowed to look around, and when he goes from his cell at any time into the hall or shop, if he has no work to do, he is to fold his arms and remain with his arms folded until he is placed at work, and he is not allowed to look around at table or in workshop. He is given general directions. If a prisoner looks around, the officer in the shop will take occasion to reprimand him, he has got that privilege. The officer is not obliged to report that man forthwith, but he has the privilege of reprimanding him. Probably he will administer two or three reprimands. In the event of the man continuing to disobey the rule or order, he is brought to the desk in the shop, and the officer writes out a charge to the keeper. I will give you a copy of that charge. (See blank form of report). He writes out the charge, designating the offence, rings the bell which is connected with our centre room, an officer responds and brings the man in from the shop with the written report, to which the shop keeper or officer signs his name. The keeper interviews the prisoner, and reads the charge to him. If he considers the offence is grave enough, he will mete out some punishment; sometimes merely reprimand him, other times compel him to stand in the centre of the building for four, or five, or six hours. You see we work everything from what we call the centre or our main office. They dislike standing there very much, some of them say they would rather go to the dungeon cell than stand there for five or six hours or days. If it is a grave offence, we will place the prisoner in our dungeon cell, or dark cell, place handcuffs on him, and we have chains attached to the wall, three or four links long, and we make them sit on the floor and the handcuffs attached to the chain. We provide that dungeon with a bucket, and we feed him twice a day on bread and water, morning and evening.

Q. Is he committed to the dungeon for a definite period?

No, sir, as long as the keeper desires to keep him there, but he shall not exceed five or six days. I cannot call to mind whether it is five or six days for one offence.

Q. Is that cell quite dark?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the size of the dungeon?

A. We have different dungeons.

Q. How many dungeons have you?

A. We have eight—seven below ground and one above. I should say they were about seven feet long by four and a-half feet wide, and probably sixteen feet high.

Q. Do you ever resort to corporal punishment of any man?

A. We are not allowed by any law to do so.

Q. I suppose the limit of the dark cell punishment you speak of is fixed by statute?

A. Yes, sir, the limit of five or six days.

Q. How often are they visited when under punishment?

A. Twice a day, in the morning and evening.

Q. Does the Doctor go and see them?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you ever confine them to their own cells as punishment?

A. Yes, and generally allow them to remain in their cells, and send them their meals

Q. How long would you keep them there that way?

A. In that we have unlimited powers as to the length of time. Sometimes we have kept men five or six months.

Q. During bad behaviour?

A. Yes, sir. For instance we have a man who is obstinate in the shop and refuses to work. We say, You are so anxious to loaf, we will give you the privilege of loafing. We will place him in his cell and not allow him to leave under any consideration, and send his meals to him.

Q. How long have you kept a man there?

A. Kept them there several months. That is at the discretion of the keeper.

Q. Have you let them out, if they express contrition for the offence committed, and promise to live up to the rules?

A. It depends on circumstances, as to how grave the offence committed was that caused him to be confined there. Of course it is entirely in the discretion of the keeper. The keeper liberates him, when he considers he has sufficiently punished.

Q. Where do you feed those persons confined to their cells?

A. Their food is brought up to them; they get the ordinary rations.

Q. Do they dislike that manner of punishment?

A. Well, they do eventually; they like it at first, but afterwards they become demoralized—lonesome.

Q. Is the warden alone charged with the duty of punishing, or is another officer possessed of that right?

A. No, sir, no other man has the right.

Q. The order of punishment must emanate from the keeper!

A. Yes.

Q. Has he to receive the consent of any higher authority—of the board of inspectors?

A. No, sir. In one case I think he is obliged to—in the case of ordering a man to be punished further than the six days limit allowed by law; other than that there is no limit.

Q. In the case of refractory or incorrigible prisoners, who refuse to work or who strike an officer, what is the most severe punishment you award?

A. The most severe punishment we award is this: for instance if a man refuses to work, attempts an insurrection, he is marched into the center. If there are three or four of them, we treat them all differently. If there happen to be a body of about twelve or fourteen, we would march them in from the shop and confine them to their cells, take everything out of their cells, leaving no bed, blankets, or anything at all. There is water always in the cell; outside of that, we take even the stools they have to sit on, and leave them nothing but the bare cell. We then take them out in pairs, or two or three at a time, and put them in punishment; keep them in the dungeon the full limit of the time.

Q. That is five or six days?

A. Yes, sir. First we put them in our dungeon, down stairs, and keep them there three or four days, and then transfer them to the other dungeon, and we make a man stand upright, with his hands above his head, for twelve or fourteen or sixteen hours—handcuffed to the ring up above his head—that is the most severe.

Q. And does that generally bring them to subjection?

A. Yes, sir, we have scarcely ever had a case of that kind.

Q. How many cases will you average a year?

A. The most severe punishments we resort to will not average a dozen a year. I am speaking of the severe cases now. After that, we take them out and put a ball chain on their leg—shackle is riveted—and they are obliged to carry that for, perhaps, three or four months, until the keeper is willing to take it off.

Q. What quantity of water is allowed prisoners in the dungeon?

A. The supply of water to the prisoners in the dungeon is limited to a pint and a-half, per day.

Q. Before awarding the punishment, is the prisoner invariably brought before the keeper?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is the complaining officer also confronted with him?

A. Not necessarily. We avert that by the officer making out the charge, fully stating the case, and signing his name to it. That is sufficient authority upon which to punish.

Q. Does the Warden enquire into circumstances connected with the offence?

A. Yes, sir, always.

Q. Makes a minute enquiry?

A. Well, he enquires.

Q. Does he satisfy himself?

A. He satisfies himself that the charge is correct. He allows the prisoner to make a defence—listens to him.

Q. In every case?

A. Yes, sir; he will go to the prisoner and say, "You are charged with such an offence; what have you to say about it?"

Q. Has the prisoner the right to appeal to the Inspectors?

A. Yes, sir; he has the right to appeal to the Inspectors, against the punishment

Q. Has he the right to appeal after the punishment?

A. He has the right to make any complaint, and he may complain of the punishment.

Q. I suppose, as a matter of fact, the Inspectors may enquire into the matter?

A. It would be a very rare occurrence. They have the privilege. That would appear by the statute.

Q. Do you keep a record of all the punishments and deprivations?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is every prisoner charged in the offence book with what he has committed?

A. Yes, with the offence he has committed.

Q. And is that book examined, or is a copy of it given to the Inspectors?

A. For instance: a man's sentence is within one month of expiration, the Inspectors are presented with the facts of that man's case, as to his behaviour since incarceration. That statement shows all the charges that were made against him. They consider that case, and decide whether the man shall be allowed good time, as we call it, for good behaviour. For bad behaviour, they place a certain number of days—five days is about the limit—for every offence they commit. A man with a five years' sentence has four years, lacking seven days' to serve, providing he behaves himself. If he does not behave himself, we can place the whole of that year and seven months' good time against him for one charge, or we can place it at the rate of five days for each charge.

Q. Is that quite in the discretion of the warden?

A. No, sir; that is in the discretion of the keeper, the moral instructor, and the board of inspectors. That is the fear a man has, that if he commits an offence, it is likely he will lose all his good time.

Q. You consider that a very great incentive to good conduct?

A. It certainly is.

Q. From your experience, do you consider that your system of punishments is sufficiently effective, in all respects, to accomplish all you desire?

A. Yes, sir. There are a few other instances. For instance: for some such offence as passing tobacco, we will cut off a man's supply for two or three months. We issue a certain quantity of tobacco every week.

REWARDS.

Q. Besides the system of remissions under the law, have you any other system of rewards for good conduct?

A. Well, no, sir.

Q. Do you give a man any money on leaving?

A. Yes, sir; that is fixed by law. We can give him five dollars; we regulate it according to conduct.

Q. Has a prisoner any interest in the pecuniary result of his labours?

A. No, sir.

Q. Does he get a suit of clothes upon discharge?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does your system of remissions apply to short-date prisoners?

A. It applies to all prisoners, from six months up, with the exception of life prisoners.

Q. Do you find it works well with the short-date prisoners?

A. Yes, sir, it is the greatest incentive to short-date prisoners.

Q. Does it affect the recurrent class of criminals equally well?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does it make them well behaved in prison?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you would not suggest its being taken away from short-date prisoners?

A. No, sir; we consider it very valuable.

TOBACCO.

Q. You give them tobacco; do you allow them to smoke as well as chew?

A. We give them tobacco that can be used as well for smoking as for chewing.

DIETARY.

Q. Have you a fixed scale of dietary?

A. No, sir, we change our bill of fare.

Q. Do you limit the quantity of the supply?

A. Yes, sir, we measure it out to them.

Q. Is the bread limited?

A. The bread is unlimited.

Q. All the food is limited, with the exception of the bread?

A. Yes, sir; they get such an amount of bread as they want. We make it ourselves.

Q. Do your prisoners join or dine together, or in their cells?

A. You might say together. There may be 250 of them dine in their cells. We do not dine in the mess hall; we dine them at tables in the corridor, in front of the cell door.

Q. Some of them dine in their cells?

A. Yes, sir, probably 250 of them.

Q. Which system do you consider the best?

A. We far prefer the feeding at table in association.

Q. Would you recommend that in preference to the other system?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you find no attempts at insubordination?

A. No, sir, no more than when in their cells.

Q. Do you conduct the prison upon a rigid principle?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you overlook any offences at all?

A. Oh yes, we reprimand.

Q. Do you wink at anything?

A. No, sir; everything is taken notice of.

Q. Do you reprimand before punishing?

A. Yes, sir; we will reprimand, even for turning his head.

Q. Do you find it necessary?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What would be the result if you had a flexible system?

A. We consider it fatal to the discipline of the prison.

Q. Do your officers or guards, as a general thing, report improperly, or is that very rarely done?

A. It is a rare occurrence; of course it sometimes occurs.

Q. Have you officious guards who are fond of reporting?

A. No, sir; there is not a man here who does not feel for a prisoner, but here is what will occur sometimes: a prisoner will aggravate an officer to some extent and that officer will not be able to do more than reprimand. Necessarily, of course, men are human, and that officer will probably watch that prisoner, and when he detects him in some graver offence, he will report him. It will of course, look as if he was imposing upon him, but of coursethat is bound to occur.

LIBRARY.

Q. Have you a library?

A. Yes, sir.

BATH.

Q. How do you bathe your prisoners?

A. Once a week.

Q. Do you board your guards in the prison?

A. No, sir; only the principal keeper.

Q. What is the size of your cells?

A. 8 feet long, 5 feet wide, and 7 feet 4 inches high. There is a gas jet in each cell, and they are allowed to read up to a certain hour at night. There is a tap of running water in each cell and a water closet.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONERS AND JOHN M. FOX, WARDEN OF THE NEW YORK COUNTY PENITENTIARY, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1885.

Q. What is the exact name of your prison?

A. New York County Penitentiary.

Q. When was it established?

A. I do not know when it was first occupied, but it was commenced in 1828. Its cell capacity is 800; but we have 1,060 prisoners now.

Q. Have you any other penal institutions in connection with the city of New York?

A. The City prison, that is in New York.

Q. But on the Island?

A. This is the only institution, with the exception of the workhouse, where disorderly persons are sent.

Q. For what period are prisoners sentenced to your penitentiary?

A. Females are sent from these counties even for life. They are sent for any length of time.

Q. When were you appointed?

A. First of January, 1875.

Q. Had you been in the service before that?

A. No, sir.

Q. For what periods are prisoners sentenced in the penitentiary?

A. They are sent here for all crimes, that is all serious crimes, from one month up to life, for stealing, burglary and picking pockets.

Q. You are not referring to women?

A. Yes, sir, they are sent here for periods from one month to life.

Q. With regard to men?

A. Men are sent here generally from one month up, and now five years is about the extent.

Q. For what period are they sentenced to the workhouse?

A. They are sent there from ten days up to six months, or perhaps a year.

Q. The Ludlow St. gaol is what you call the common gaol?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is only for prisoners awaiting trial?

A. Yes, sir, and civil prisoners. United States prisoners are sent there awaiting trial, and State prisoners. City prisoners are sent to the Tombs in New York City. Ludlow St. gaol is not under our department, it is under the sheriff. It is a County gaol in charge of the sheriff.

Q. Then, after they are tried and sentenced, they come to this island?

A. Yes, sir, to the penitentiary or workhouse.

Q. Now have you any prisoners from the city sentenced to the State prison?

A. Yes, sir, we have quite a number of them.

Q. What class of prisoners are sent there?

A. The class of prisoners sent there are generally the younger class.

Q. What are they sent for?

A. For felonies. We have quite a number of felons here. State prisoners. The more serious offenders are sent to the State prison, and the younger class are often sent here, and the less serious, and we charge the State board for these prisoners, and make out our bill once a year.

Q. What industries do you carry on in the penitentiary ?

A. Well, we make a little of everything for ourselves, such as carriages, wheelbarrows, and do repairs for the different institutions on the island. We make shoes, and tinware of all kinds, and make up clothing.

Q. And build your own buildings ?

A. Put up our own buildings.

Q. You do not manufacture for the purpose of selling ?

A. No, sir, we are prohibited by law from selling anything we manufacture for ourselves.

Q. For yourselves, and for the workhouse and asylum ?

A. All the different institutions under the Commission of Prisons and Charities. We have no contract labour.

Q. Then a certain appropriation is made for your support by the city ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are not credited with what you earn in that way ?

A. We receive no credit whatever. If we charged the city with all we do for ourselves, the workhouse and other prisons, we would be nearly self-sustaining.

Q. What institutions are on the island that you work for ?

A. Our own penitentiary, the Workhouse, the Hospital, the Charity hospital, the Insane asylum, Lunatic asylum, Alms house, City prison, several city prisons, Infants' hospital, Homeopathic hospital and the Bellevue hospital. We do work for all the institutions, and the 9th St. hospital.

Q. What do these places represent in the way of population ?

A. I suppose they represent a population of 12,000 inmates of different kinds. We do some work for all those institutions, and some of them do work for themselves. We supply brooms for them all. We have work enough on hand for a year to come.

Q. What is the name of the board who supervises this penitentiary?

A. The Department of Charities and Corrections.

Q. Who appoints that board ?

A. That board is appointed by the mayor of the city.

Q. Subject to the approval of anybody ?

A. No, they are appointed directly. The law now has been changed so that the mayor has the appointing power alone.

Q. Does that board frame rules and regulations ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. For all the prisons and charities

A. For all the institutions.

Q. Do they require to be approved of by higher authority before they take effect ?

A. No, sir, I am governed and directed by that board. They pass resolutions giving me work of different kinds to do. For instance, if they want a waggon made, the board orders that waggon made, and I make it.

Q. Have you a copy of the rules and regulations?

A. I have a copy of some old regulations we have had here sometime. I have the penitentiary rules. There is a little book, but we think of revising it. (*See copy presented to Commissioners*).

Q. Who appoints you?

A. I am appointed by the Board of Commissioners.

Q And what other officers do they appoint?

A. Well, they appoint the superintendent of the Workhouse, and they appoint the warden of the City Prison.

Q. In your institution?

A. They appoint every person in the institution.

Q. Guards and all?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They appoint the warden and the whole of the staff?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that always the custom here?

A. That has been the custom ever since I have been here. It was the custom when I came here.

Q. Do you have the power to nominate your keepers?

A. Sometimes they request me to select a person, to raise perhaps from a guard to deputy-keeper. I do recommend frequently for promotion. They frequently ask me to do so.

Q. Have you the power of dismissing any officer under you?

A. I have the power of suspending. I will suspend an officer, perhaps, for misconduct, and I can request his dismissal, and of course it is generally done.

SURGEON.

Q. Have you an officer known as the prison surgeon?

A. No, sir; we have the Charity Hospital and they furnish us assistance. The Charity Hospital has a chief of staff, and he has some ten or fifteen young doctors as assistants, and those young doctors are assigned to do this place.

Q. Does the medical staff make an examination of the prisoners when they are received from the city?

A. If I require it. I examine every prisoner that comes here, personally. I examine as to their physical condition. I generally ask them all sorts of questions in reference to their life in the city, and how they happened to get into trouble. If I see a prisoner that is suffering from any disease or complaint, I have the doctor examine him. I enter that in the list, stating that he is to be taken to the doctor. The doctors come here though, and examine prisoners every day.

Q. Does the copy of the rules you have given us show the information you give to each prisoner when he is received?

A. No; I have that on a separate slip.

Q. I see a very excellent rule in your dining-room?

A. You may write Isaac V. Baker, Jr., Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, for rules lately published, from the Executive Chamber for prison officers; approved first September.

CHAPLAIN.

Q. Have you a chaplain?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He is appointed by the city?

A. By the board.

Q. How many chaplains?

A. We have two, a Protestant and a Catholic. They conduct services every Sabbath

LIBRARY.

Q. Have you a library?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who takes charge of it?

A. I select a prisoner to take charge of the library.

PUNISHMENTS.

Q. Is your system of punishment authorized and defined by the regulations?

A. Yes, sir; the board fixed those regulations a long time ago, and I have not a copy of them.

Q. Will you kindly state what the modes of punishment are, commencing with the lighter ones and working up?

A. The only punishment I have now, and the only one I have used for years, is to take a dinner away for a simple offence, and a caution to do a little better. There is a copy of the rules we read to the prisoners. (*See copy presented*)

Q. Do you caution them first before you take their dinner away?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In every case?

A. Not in every case. Very often I reprimand them first, and then if they commit an offence after that, I take away their dinner, and then their visits, or not allow them to write to their friends. The next is to lock a prisoner up in a light cell, the ordinary cell, and perhaps keep him there for several days, or a week, on short rations, bread and water.

Q. Is it a light supply of that?

A. Yes, sir, I give them sometimes about eight ounces of bread to a meal, and as much water as they want.

Q. Twice a day?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you send them to their own cells in the way you describe for a fixed period, or is it subject to your wish?

A. For an indefinite period, and subject to their conduct there. If they behave there, and seem to be penitent, I take them out in perhaps a day or two, but if they are stubborn I keep them in.

Q. How long would you keep them, if they remained stubborn?

A. I would keep them there a month, perhaps, if stubborn.

Q. And do you remove the bed?

A. No, I leave a cot there. They have no bed except a cot.

Q. Do you visit them sometimes, to see whether they are penitent or not, or do they send for you?

A. They sometimes send for me, and sometimes I go.

Q. And as soon as they express penitence for the offence they have committed, what do you do?

A. Well, if the offence has not been a very serious matter, I let them out. If the offence is very serious, they may have to beg two or three times, or several times.

Q. What next?

A. The next thing is the dark cell.

Q. That is one of the ordinary cells made dark?

A. Made thoroughly dark, and a board on the floor to lie on.

Q. Do you put them there for a fixed period?

A. I do sometimes put them there for twenty-four hours, and take them out at the end of that time.

Q. For instance, if they are quite contumacious, remain stubborn, how long do you keep them there?

A. A week, or ten days, sometimes.

Q. What are they fed on while there?

A. Bread and water.

Q. Do you find that that generally brings them to subjection?

A. Yes, it generally does sir.

Q. Is there any other punishment besides that?

A. The only other punishment I have is a shackle. I shackle a prisoner if he attempts to escape,—leg shackles.

Q. Do they walk around in shackles?

A. Yes, sir, work with them; I send them right out to work; I have not any on now.

Q. Sometimes they will be on for a long time?

A. Sometimes they are on for months, or sometimes until they go out, if the time is not too long.

Q. Do you ever give any corporal punishment?

A. No, sir, I have directed all the officers and keepers not to touch a prisoner, except in self-defence.

Q. And does the law prohibit the warden from inflicting corporal punishment?

A. I do not think it does. I think it could be done under the rules and regulations of the department.

Q. Having a large city criminal population as you have, do you think it would be advisable in some instances to have corporal punishment?

A. I have thought it over a good deal, and I have thought too that it would do good to a great many of these young prisoners. I have thought so, in certain cases.

Q. Before deprivations are made, or punishments are awarded, do you always inquire into the complaint made against the prisoner?

A. Oh, of course I do.

Q. Do you do it personally?

A. Yes, sir, personally.

Q. Do you bring the prisoner before you?

A. I always bring the prisoner and complainant together.

Q. Do you do it for trifling offences?

A. Yes, sir, always; I have the person that makes the charge make it before me, and the prisoner has a right to state his case—I give him a chance.

Q. Is the complaint made in writing?

A. Yes, sir, filed in a book.

Q. You state that the prisoner and complainant are brought before you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the charge made there as well as in writing?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you frequently find that the complaints made by the guards are not sustained?

A. Occasionally. It would be rather a rare thing, but occasionally it would happen.

Q. You find that the majority of them are sustained?

A. Yes, sir; but sometimes they are brought before me for punishment, and I investigate the matter and let the prisoner go sometimes.

Q. As a general thing are the guards given to reporting unduly. I mean to say, are they given to reporting where there is no necessity for it?

A. They do not generally do that; they are generally pretty careful about it.

Q. Do you ever overlook any offences at all? You have informed us that you warn and admonish before you punish. Are there any classes of offences you overlook at all, or, in other words, do you wink at anything, or do you govern the prison in a rigid way in that respect?

A. I generally punish, if there is any good reason for it.

Q. You overlook no offences?

A. No, I do not overlook any offences.

Q. You admonish or punish in every case?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the case of your deciding against a guard, when the prisoner has one story and the guard another, do you think that has any bad effect upon the general discipline, or would it make a guard more careful?

A. Make a guard more careful; that is my experience. Certainly, if I think there is any good reason why a prisoner ought not to be punished, I state that to the guard, and it makes them more careful in future.

Q. Do you keep a record of all the deprivations or punishments you have given to prisoners?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it is charged up against the prisoner?

A. Yes, sir. It is charged up against the prisoner, but only affects them where they have commutation time to gain.

Q. Does bad conduct take away their good time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that record of punishments laid before the Board of Commissioners?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do they examine into it?

A. A copy of all the punishments is sent to them.

Q. How often do the Commissioners visit the prison?

A. Every few days; some of them most every day; they visit some institution on the Island every day.

Q. Are they a paid board of officers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How often do you report to the Inspectors upon the punishments?

A. I report to them generally a number of the offences, etc., every month.

Q. Do you require any authority from the Board before inflicting any punishment?

A. No, sir.

Q. Is that left to your discretion?

A. Entirely.

Q. Keeping a prisoner in a cell—you said you would do it for a month if necessary. What has been your experience in keeping them in? What cases have you had?

A. I have had very few cases where they were stubborn and said they would prefer to remain in their cells, to work. Of course I have had men there six weeks.

Q. And how long have you had them in the dark cell?

A. Four, or five, or six days, I guess, has been about the longest, or perhaps a week?

Q. Does it ever turn out that some of the men are mentally weak who are punished, and cannot comprehend the rules.

A. I am as careful as possible about that. I hate awfully to punish a prisoner of a weak mind, but sometimes there may be a case of that kind. As soon as I find out anything of that kind, I take care of that.

SURGEON.

Q. Does the doctor visit prisoners when under punishment in the dark cell?

A. Certainly, when there is any occasion for it.

Q. When you ask him to do so?

A. Certainly.

Q. But he does not make it a point to do it every day?

A. If there is anything the matter with them. Before a man goes into the dark cell, if he complains to me that he is sick, I have him examined by the doctor before I put him in, if there is any doubt about him, I do not put him in, but if the doctor finds he is playing up or shamming, I take his advice about it.

Q. Then, how do you look after him when he is in? How often is he visited?

A. He is visited in the daytime, about the middle of the day, and in the evening. The night keeper can hear anybody that makes a complaint. He goes by his cell twenty or thirty times a night.

Q. Do you frequently find them noisy in the dark cell?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do you do with cases of that kind?

A. I keep them there. I cannot do much with them; that is the great trouble about the cells. They are not really a punishment, and besides they ought to be placed where they knew that all the noise they can make will not disturb anybody, that is the only proper way, and that would be effective.

Q. What is the size of the cells?

A. Seven feet by two and a-half, and six and a-half high.

Q. Do you find that dark-cell punishment on bread and water diet, or ordinary cell confinement on a bread and water diet has any bad effect upon the health of the prisoners if continued very long?

A. I have not found it so.

Q. Has it ever been called to your attention by any of the medical staff?

A. Never.

Q. Your Board does not disapprove of it?

A. No, sir.

Q. From your experience of the results of your system of punishments, does it accomplish all that you aim at?

A. It does, sir.

Q. Or if you had your own way, would you suggest something else?

A. I do not think I would, except the system of building the dark cells. I would have them properly built, and then I think that would be the best punishment.

Q. And you think, in the case of youths, the cat might have a good effect, or corporal punishment?

A. I have thought it would.

Q. Have you a class of prisoners that are coming in and going out,—what would be called recurrent cases?

A. Yes, sir, we have quite a number. We have, I guess, twenty-five per cent. of our prisoners come back again.

Q. Do you find that those recurrent cases are generally pretty well-behaved prisoners?

A. Well, yes.

Q. And are they worse behaved than for the first offence?

A. Well, they are better.

Q. Why is it,—because they understand the rules?

A. They understand the rules, and I think they find it is better to obey. I suppose that is the reason.

Q. Do you let it be well known what your rules are upon entering the prison?

A. They are stated to them. The rules are all read aloud to them and fully explained.

REWARDS.

Q. Have you any system of rewards for good conduct, or is a prisoner entitled to earn a remission of a portion of his sentence?

A. No, sir, we have no system of that kind, except the commutation. A year-man receives two months, a two-years' prisoner four months, three-years' prisoners eight months, a four-years' prisoner one year, and a five-years' prisoner seventeen months; after the fourth year, five months is taken off each year.

Q. From your experience, would you recommend that that system be applied to prisoners who are sentenced for less than a year? For instance, if you had six-months' prisoners, would you advise a commutation?

A. I think it would be a good plan, and I would recommend it. I think it would keep them in better discipline. I think it would apply to them the same as to prisoners for ten years.

Q. Would you apply it without reference to the number of times a prisoner has been in the prison?

A. I think I would.

Q. You would treat him as a new man?

A. Oh, of course, I would treat him as if he had never been here.

Q. What effect has the commutation of sentences upon your prisoners?

A. It has a splendid effect.

Q. If you had not that it would be far more difficult for you to govern this prison?

A. I think it would. I think it is a great help, a great assistance to discipline.

Q. Do you give your prisoners tobacco?

A. No, sir, but we let their friends bring it to them, or allow them to purchase it. When I came here, and for several years after I came, the Commissioners furnished one plug of tobacco for each prisoner, a week. That has been taken away.

Q. Why?

A. Well, for the expense. I was very sorry. I had a gang strike when the tobacco was taken away. They had had it from time immemorial. Tobacco had been furnished as regular as clock-work, and it was a very good thing, because a prisoner who did wrong did not get any, he would be deprived of it. All the short-time men were careful to look out for the plug of tobacco.

Q. Do you give prisoners any money on being discharged?

A. State prisoners who commit a felony get $5.00 and a suit of clothes.

Q. Do you give your other prisoners any money or clothes?

A. No, sir; no provision for it at all; we mend their clothes the best way we can.

Q. They get that without reference to their conduct?

A. Oh yes, sir, they get their own clothes.

Q. A suit of clothes and $5.00?

A. The State prisoners do.

DIETARY.

Q. Have you a fixed scale of dietary?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it week in and week out?

A. We change it sometimes.

Q. Is there any article of food that you do not limit?

A. Vegetables. Of meat they have a certain quantity.

Q. How about bread?

A. We give them a certain quantity, sometimes we vary that too.

Q. I understand you, if they wanted more you would give it to them?

A. We do, but I mean to say, we call for a certain number of ounces for each person It is fixed in that sense.

Q. But if a man gives you good reason to believe that he wants more?

A. There is always a little left over. If a prisoner says he wants a little more, we give it to him.

Q. Do you feed your prisoners in the cells?

A. No, we feed them all at table, in association, dining room and halls. They never eat in their cells, except under punishment.

Q. Do you find that that can be done without any danger to the discipline of the prison—the eating in association, instead of in the cells?

A. I never had any trouble with it, there may have been a little skirmish, but I have never had any more trouble at the table than anywhere else.

BATHING.

Q. How do you bathe your prisoners?

A. We have tubs in winter time, and in the summer time I have a bathing place in the river.

LIBRARY.

Q. Have you a library?

A. Yes, sir, they read the books nights, mornings and Sundays, that is a portion of Sunday, after church. On holidays and Saturday afternoons we do not work. We wash the prisoners, change their clothing and everything on Saturday afternoon.

Q. Do you allow them a light in their cells at night?

A. No, sir.

Q. Can they read from the light in the corridor?

A. Yes, sir.

CHAPLAIN.

Q. Have you two chaplains here?

A. No, sir, only one. The one chapel is used for the two services. The forenoon is used for the Catholic service, and the afternoon for the Protestant.

Q. And the clergymen from the city preach here?

A. No, sir, they live here on the island. They draw salaries.

APPOINTMENTS.

Q. About this system of appointing guards, has that been found to be a bad method? Have you found any difficulty in managing officers that are not appointed by yourself?

A. Well, I have not had any trouble, from the fact that they know if they do not do right I can suspend them in a moment, and the probability is they will be removed.

Q. When you suspend them, are they almost invariably removed?

A. Well, it depends upon me whether I will it or not, if the Board ask my advice

Q. Suspension of itself is a punishment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do the guards board in the prison?

A. Oh, certainly. One-half of them sleep here and the other half go home.

Q. How many have you?

A. I have about 10 guards and about 20 deputy-keepers, and about 50 keepers. A guard is a man on the river in a boat.

Q. How many keepers and guards?

A. Altogether, guards, keepers and deputy-keepers, about 60.

Q. Are the guards all the same?

A. No, sir, they are graded according to the service. We have three grades, guards, deputy-keepers and keepers, and then we have master mechanics.

Q. Does a man for, say 5 years service, receive the same pay as he receives the first year?

A. Unless he is promoted, or something like that.

Q. What do you pay your guards?

A. $50.00 a month and board.

Q. The other guards?

A. $650.00 a year, and the keepers $800.00 and their board.

Q. And clothing?

A. No, sir, they have to clothe themselves, and furnish themselves with the uniform.

Q. Is your clerk a prisoner?

A. No, sir, he is hired.

Q. What staff have you in your office?

A. A deputy, a clerk, a hall keeper; he is a principal keeper, and steward.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONERS AND WARDEN A. A. BRUSH, AT SING SING STATES PRISON, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1885.

Q. What is the exact name of your institution?

A. Sing Sing States Prison.

Q. When was it established?

A. I tried to publish a little sketch of it, which is included in our reports; I will give you one. (*See report presented.*)

Q. When were you appointed?

A. April 1st, 1880.

Q. Have you a board of supervisors?

A. No, sir, the State Superintendent, under a new constitution of the State of New York, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate for a five years term. His name is Isaac V. Baker, of Comstock, N. Y.

Q. Who frames the by-laws of the institution?

A. The superintendent makes the rules and regulations, or I make them, subject to his approval. The superintendent of prisons frames the general regulations.

Q. And the warden, I suppose, makes all the intermediate regulations?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Which become law as soon as approved of?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you no local board for the prison?

A. No, sir.

Q. What class of prisoners are committed to your institution?

A. All felons, none but felons; no women. This used to be the women's prison of the State, but that was done away with, in '77, I think.

Q. Had you been in the prison service previous to your appointment here?

A. Not in the prison service. I had been in the United States service 11 years. in the Treasury Department.

Q. From what Courts are your prisoners committed?

A. From what would generally be termed our County Courts, and the New York City General Session, which takes the place of a County Court.

Q. For what periods are they committed?

A. From one year to life.

Q. Who appoints you?

A. The Superintendent of Prisons.

Q. Subject to any approval?

A. No, sir.

Q. Does he appoint any other officers?

A. The physician and chaplain.

Q. Who appoints the remainder of the staff?

A. The clerk is appointed by the Comptroller. I think a very good law too.

Q. And who appoints the remainder of the staff?

A. The agent and warden, subject to the approval of the General Superintendent of Prisons. I am termed agent and warden. In May, 1828, 600 cells had been completed here, and the City Prisons moved their prisoners here.

Q. What is the capacity of the prison?

A. About 1,300. With the hospital, we would accommodate a little over 1,300.

Q. How many prisoners have you in?

A. 1,520.

Q. When the regulations are framed by the superintendent, before they take effect, have they to be approved of by a higher authority?

A. No, sir, he is the highest authority. They are framed by the agent and warden, and as a rule, I have the superintendent approve of them; still I issue the lighter appointments any day in reference to the discipline of the prison or the keepers, without his approval.

Q. Have you the power of dismissal?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you suspend, or do you absolutely dismiss?

A. The principal keeper suspends. I remove.

Q. Is the principal keeper what would be called the deputy?

A. He ought to have been called the deputy.

Q. The principal keeper suspends, and you have the absolute power of removal?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many guards have you? What is your staff?

A. My staff is, first, a principal keeper, and outside of the superintendent's appointments, a store-keeper, hall-keeper, kitchen-keeper, yard-keeper, forty keepers and thirty guards.

Q. All of whom are appointed by you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The other officers are appointed by the superintendent?

A. Yes, sir, except the comptroller. There are only three of them.

INDUSTRIES.

Q. What industries do you carry on?

A. The manufacture of stoves, boots and shoes, and laundry work.

Q. Are these industries carried on by contract?

A. Entirely.

Q. Have you any industries carried on by the prison authorities?

A. No, sir, only repairs.

Q. There is a law in regard to that?

A. It comes in force as the present contracts expire; the law forbids any other contract being made.

Q. Is your prison self-sustaining?

A. Yes, sir. The fiscal year, ending September 30th, 1880, this prison netted to the State $32,751.00, over all expenses, officers and all. In 1881, $42,126.94. In 1882, $48,194.73. In 1883, $54,018.75 and in 1884, $63,214.22, and this year it will be over $73,000.00. And if they would let this contract system alone until I could make known the value of convict labor, I could have made the surplus $150,000.00 a year. Every contract that we re-made could have been at a largely increased price, but now I could not lease it for anything.

Q. Do you favour the contract system of prison labour?

A. I have had no experience of any other, except by seeing records. Perhaps I might give you one statistic that might be valuable to you. In 1877, this prison, over all earnings, cost the State $126,176.09; that was the deficit as between receipts and expenditure.

Q. What has repealed the contract system which you say has been so successfully carried out?

A. The influence of the working men upon legislatures of cities representing States; the balance of power that they would hold between the two parties would be enough to elect either, if they went with either, according as either party nominated a representative of their union. It is the idea that labouring men have, that prison labour is injuring outside labour.

Q. What will take the place of the contract system?

A. State account system, probably ; manufacturing on State account, the same as they do at Detroit, or on that principle.

Q. Like any other manufacturers?

A. The State will manufacture, the same as any other contractors.

Q. Can you manage your prison better with a well devised system of industries, such as you have, than where you are bothered to find proper employment?

A. Why, it is comparatively easily managed.

Q. Then your industries form an important part of your prison discipline?

A. Productive labour is an important part in prison discipline and health.

Q. Was it important to continue the present system for those reasons?

A. For financial reasons.

Q. And also to have effective prison government?

A. I do not know but what you can get that upon the piece-price plan, but some productive-labour system is necessary in a prison, you must have something that interests the prisoners.

Q. In your opinion, is prison labour an important part of prison discipline?

A. I approve of the view that I read a short time ago in an old prison report, dated 1880, giving the expression of Howard, the prison philanthropist, that hard labour has more deterring effect upon crime than the death penalty itself.

Q. Have you any by-law, regulating your prison punishments?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you a statute law regulating them?

A. Yes, the statute law forbids any corporal punishments.

Q. Does it give power to introduce other punishments, such as may be approved of by some other authority?

A. The law creating a superintendent of prisons gives him power to name the punishment in prisons. The Attorney-General, in 1884, decided that that law was no good, for the reasons that there was a special statute which prohibited all corporal punishments. We acted under that law until 1884, and used the paddle and many other modes of punishment, but under the Attorney-General's decision we stopped all punishments, except the dark cell, and this punishment, which you saw to-day, called the handcuff—the handcuffing to a sliding-plank by which the prisoner can be raised by his hands and let down instantaneously.—The handcuff is placed around his wrists and the handcuff-snap to the sliding-plank, and the officer in inflicting the punishment raises the plank in his hands.

Q. Before you resort to the dark cell, do you deprive of certain prison privileges?

A. Oh, yes ; that would be according to the offence.

Q. For minor offences, do you admonish and deprive of privileges?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What offences will bring the prisoner into the dark cell?

A. Refusal to work, assault upon a fellow-prisoner, or a fellow-convict ; continued violation of any rule of the prison.

Q. Do you punish for attempts to escape?

A. No, a man loses all his good time. We lock him up in the dark cell until we investigate the matter, or lock him up in his own cell.

Q. If a prisoner continues refractory in the dark cell, and is not reduced to subjection, what punishment do you inflict?

A. We use the dark cell punishments for a certain class of offences, or for a certain character of men. We use the handcuff the first time, without the dark cell at all, upon another class of offenders.

Q When a prisoner remains refractory and incorrigible, even when placed in the dark cell, what punishment do you resort to?

A. Well, we should continue the dark cell.

Q. In what cases would you resort to the sliding handcuff?

A. When men fight and injure one another, or in case of a refusal to work. It would depend upon the character of the man a good deal. The same offence would not bring the same punishment to every man.

Q. You do not go from the dark cell necessarily to the handcuff?

A. No, sir, nor from the handcuff to the dark cell.

Q. In putting a prisoner into the dark cell, do you put him there for a definite period?

A. An indefinite period always;—maybe keep him there an hour.

Q. Under what conditions will you remove him from the dark cell?

A. By his talking right and expressing a willingness to submit, unless it should be for striking a man, or something of that kind, but in the ordinary run of punishments, he might be put in the dark cell, his case examined, and some privilege taken from him. If he comes up and says he is sorry, he will be let out. If he is sullen, he is kept in until he gets over it.

Q. If he did not submit to discipline, how long would you continue the dark cell punishment?

A. Sometimes until the doctor would say it would be injurious to the man. The doctor must visit the dark cell every day.

Q. How long would you keep him in, if approved of by the doctor?

A. Five days, perhaps, would be about the extent. Two days, I think, is as long as we have kept a man in within the last two years.

Q. While in the dark cell, do you limit the dietary?

A. Oh yes, it is bread and water. I think about a quarter of a pound of bread once a day.

Q. Do you confine to the ordinary cell for any offences?

A. Oh yes.

Q. What is the nature of offences you do that for?

A. That is on Sunday mostly.

Q. Do you not confine to the ordinary cells now?

A. Very seldom, except under peculiar circumstances. I have one man now, the first I know of in two years. He struck a man the other day, and he is likely to die. He is shut up in his ordinary cell, for fear he might commit some crime. It is simply detention until we see the result of the blow he gave.

Q. Do you keep a report of all punishments?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it examined by any superior authority?

A. Reported to the superintendent once a week.

Q. Do you keep the same record in regard to deprivation of privileges?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you report deprivations?

A. Only as far as the principal keeper. They are not often reported to me.

Q. What do you look upon as punishments, and what as deprivations?

A. The punishments are the dark cell and the handcuff.

Q. Do you look upon deprivations as punishments?

A. No, sir, only as a help to discipline, and we make no report of it The dark cells are constructed with an iron grate door, and about a foot outside of that is a double-board door, the boards about an inch and a-half apart. The boards have holes in them for the purposes of ventilation.

REWARDS.

Q. Can prisoners earn a remission of a portion of their sentence?

A. Yes, the one-year man earns two months, the two-years' man four, the three-years' man eight months and the four-years' man one year. For every year afterwards five months a year. That is a question of statute law.

Q. Do you find that has a good effect upon the conduct of prisoners?

A. Oh, yes; it is our discipline, really.

Q. If such a law did not exist would you have great difficulty in governing the prison.?

A. Oh, yes; one hundred times greater.

Q. Would you recommend that it should be applied to even short-date prisoners; would you make it applicable to all classes of prisoners, in order to incite to good conduct?

A. Yes, I would.

Q. Would you, even in regard to those that might be called recurrent cases of criminality?

A. I would.

Q. Would you treat every man as a new man?

A. Yes, sir; I have tried to make my officers give every man a new start.

Q. Have you any other rewards for good conduct besides those you have mentioned?

A. No.

Q. Do you give prisoners any pecuniary interest in the results of the prison labour?

A. No.

Q. Do you give them any money upon going out?

A. $5.32.

Q. Do you give them a suit of new clothes?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you give your prisoners tobacco?

A. Yes, sir; chewing, and we allow them to smoke. That is a new thing within two or three months. It works good. Any prison rule that makes a man steal is a bad rule. They will have their pipes of tobacco and smoke, and all creation cannot stop them.

DIETARY.

Q. Have you a fixed scale of dietary?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you limit any article of food?

A. Only in the dark cell.

Q. I mean, do you give them a certain quantity of meat and potatoes?

A. An unlimited supply of bread, of soup, clam-chowder; an unlimited supply of almost anything, except meat.

Q. What amount of solids do you give to a prisoner per day?

A. Our breakfast is $28\frac{5}{100}$ ounces. It averages 77 to 96 ounces of solid food per day.

BATHING.

Q. How often do you bathe prisoners?

A. Once a week. We change their body-clothing once a week. They have not sheets or pillows.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTIONS.

Q. Have you religious instructions in the prison?

A. Yes, sir; Catholic and Protestant, two separate services every Sunday, at the same time.

Q. Have you a stated chaplain?

A. Yes, sir; he is a Methodist.

Q. Have you a Roman Catholic stated chaplain?

A. No, sir.

Q. Who conducts religious services for the Roman Catholics?

A. The priest of the village.

Q. Have you any other instructions in the prison besides that of a religious character?

A. Yes, sir; evening school.

Q. For what class of prisoners?

A. The entirely ignorant, no others.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONERS AND AUGUSTUS BOWERS, CLERK OF THE ALBANY COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

THURSDAY, September 10th, 1885.

Q. How long have you been here, sir?

A. Since 1848.

Q. What is the exact name of the institution?

A. Albany County Penitentiary. It was established in 1846. John McEwen is superintendent, or what you would call warden. He is unavoidably absent this evening. I am the clerk here.

Q. And you know about methods of discipline, and the management generally, in all ts branches?

A. I do.

Q. What is the method of supervision and inspection of the penitentiary?

A. The management of the prison lies with a commission, consisting of the District Attorney, the County Treasurer and one citizen selected by the District-Attorney and the County Treasurer, making three commissioners. Formerly the prison was managed by a board of three inspectors, chosen by the board of supervisors; but last winter the law was changed, and it is now a commission, consisting of those gentlemen.

Q. The officials named by you, are *ex-officio* members of the commission?

A. Yes.

Q. The two officials?

A. Yes.

Q. And has their appointment to be confirmed by any higher authority?

A. No, When the District-Attorney's time is out, and another one is elected, he, by virtue of his office, assumes the position.

Q. I did not know whether these were appointed by virtue of their office, or whether they were commissioners, because they happened to be appointed?

A. The law passed, appoints the District-Attorney.

Q. When was that law passed?

A. Last winter. The statute says, the District-Attorney and the County Treasurer, shall be a commission, with a third person, a citizen to be named by these two; the citizen for the term of five years; so that the citizen holds his office for five years, and the others *ex-officio*.

Q. He could outlive them?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the nature of their work?

A. They direct the superintendent in his management.

Q. In the management and discipline of the prison?

A. No: the management.

Q. Can you lay your hand upon that statute?

A. (*See* Chap. 261: An Act in relation to the management of the Albany Penitentiary; passed May 11th, 1885.)

Q. Who frames the regulations for the guidance or government of the prison?

A. The regulations for the government of the prison were adopted many years ago, and were framed by the then board of inspectors with the assistance of Mr. Pilsbury, and they have since been adopted all through all the boards, that have been in existence since, and are now in existence.

Q. Can you give us a copy?

A. I can sir. (*See copy presented.*)

Q. What is the character of the penitentiary?

A. The penitentiary was originally erected for the purpose of taking care of the poor vagrants and petty offenders of Albany city and county. That was the original design.

Q. Has it been extended?

A. Yes. Since that time it has been extended to cover State prisoners and United States prisoners.

Q. The State prisoners are of what grade?

A. They are of a grade of five years and less.

Q. And the Federal prisoners, I suppose — ?

A. Are of all kinds.

Q. From what courts are the local prisoners received.

A. Police courts and courts of Special Sessions, and courts of Sessions also. The court of Sessions send us the State prisoners. Special Sessions try a certain grade of offences, which are beyond the police magistrate's authority.

Q. What periods are the local prisoners committed for?

A. Three days up to six months; then comes the higher court of Special Sessions.

Q. When I say local prisoners, I mean all the prisoners other than the Federal and the State prisoners?

A. Well, they run from three days up to a year.

Q. What is the cell capacity of the prison?

A. We have some large rooms we use. We could accommodate fourteen hundred prisoners; that is our utmost capacity. In doing so, we usually use associated rooms for some, for short-term prisoners. In case of emergency, we place them in association, instead of in separate cells.

Q. What is the number of prisoners you have in now?

A. Eight hundred and eighty-two men and a hundred and fourteen woman.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

Q. Who appoints the warden?

A. The commission. Heretofore it has been the board of supervisors.

Q. What other officers does the commission appoint?

A. No other officers.

Q. Who appoints the other officers, and guards, and employés of the prison?

A. The superintendent, subject to the approval of the commission.

Q. In whom is vested the power of dismissal?

A. In the superintendent.

Q. Also subject to approval?

A. Yes, they are always consulted in that regard. But there is a little thing in regard to that, I might state. An officer for dereliction of duty is discharged at once, without any consultation.

Q. The superintendent takes that responsibility?

A. Yes; he always does that.

INDUSTRIES.

Q. What industries are carried on?

A. Shoemaking and brushmaking.

Q. Are the women engaged?

A. They are—making clothing for the prisoners. We used to put them at brush-making, but don't do so now.

Q. Are the industries carried on under the contract system?

A. Yes.

Q. Is the rate received fixed by contract?

A. Yes. The rate under contract, for long-term men in the shoe business, is sixty cents a day; and for short-term men—anything less than one year, I mean by that—thirty-five cents a day. The brush men are also, thirty days to four months, all short terms—twenty-five cents a day.

Q. Has a law been passed abolishing the contract system of labour?

A. There has been.

Q. What effect will that have upon your prison management?

A. At the end of the contracts which are now in existence the men will be idle.

Q. Can the prison authorities carry on industries on their own account under the new Act?

A. No.

Q. Then what will be provided for the employment of prisoners?

A. There will be no provision. No provision made, so far.

Q. Will it not have a most detrimental and serious effect?

A. Most assuredly. I would rather take care of a hundred men at work than ten men idle. I have been engaged in prison business a good fair lifetime of a man—since 1848—and I think I know pretty well about that.

Q. You receive from the Federal Government payment for maintenance?

A. The State Government pay us one dollar a week, and the Federal Government are not paying us anything. They formerly paid us a dollar a week. We have their labour. Their prisoners are all long-term men.

Q. Is your prison self-sustaining?

A. It is.

Q. Is it more than self-sustaining?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the surplus last year over all expenses?

A. $9,362.29.

Q. Does that include the money's received from the State for maintenance?

A. Everything.

Q. Are the industries that you name well suited for the class of prisoners that you have?

A. They are peculiarly adapted to their capacity.

Q. Have you many recurring cases of criminality; have you many recommitments?

A. I am sorry to say that we have,—a large number.

Q. Which class of prisoners, the long-date or the short-date prisoners, are the most difficult to deal with?

A. The short-dates are.

PUNISHMENTS.

Q. Are the punishments that are meted out to prisoners, defined by regulation, or otherwise?

A. By regulation.

Q. Can you give me a copy of the regulations defining them?

A. They are in the statute law. They are defined by statute.

Q. Will you briefly state to me what the punishments are?

A. Dark solitary cell.

Q. Is there anything else?

A. No other punishment used.

Q. You had the "paddle" here one time?

A. We had.

Q. Was that abandoned?

A. Oh, yes, sir: that has been abandoned two years.

Q. Is the dark cell the most severe punishment—in fact you say it is the only one?

A. It is the only one.

Q. Is the dark cell the only punishment resorted to?

A. It is; and I consider it the most detrimental to a man's health.

Q. Why?

A. I think it affects the man's brain, as well as breaking down his health. It sows in a man seeds of consumption, without doubt.

Q. You mean repeated commitments to it?

A. Yes.

Q. Was the paddle more effective?

A. It was.

Q. And do you consider that that was at all detrimental to health?

A. Not at all. I think it is perfectly harmless, so far as concerns the health; and it was effectual. It was but a few moments.

Q. Sharp pain for a while?

A. Sharp pain for a moment. The paddle, judiciously used, is the most humane punishment that is ever adopted in any prison.

Q. When a prisoner is sent to the dark cell, is he sent for a definite or an indefinite period?

A. An indefinite period.

Q. Is he put in irons, in the cell?

A. Sometimes.

Q. What is the nature of that?

A. Handcuffs, and sometimes he is shackled to the wall.

Q. To a ring? Is that ring placed above the head?

A. No; the ring is placed at the base of the wall.

Q. Is he handcuffed to the ring?

A. The ring-bolt is placed in the side of the cell, or at the end of the cell, about four inches from the floor, and the shackle of the leg is put on to the right leg, fastened up through the ring-bolt, and then on to the left leg. That is the nature of the irons for the feet; and then he is handcuffed. There is no ring for the hands. I may say, right here, that that is resorted to very seldom—the ironing; but we always handcuff them previous to putting them into the cell. When a man is put into the dark cell, he is always handcuffed.

Q. For what periods are they generally put into the dark cell?

A. For no definite period.

Q. Does it depend upon the prisoner, when he shall come out?

A. It does.

Q. In every case?

A. In every case.

Q. About what period are they generally kept in?

A. Seldom more than twelve hours.

Q. In the case of very refractory prisoners, and those who will not express contrition, do you keep them in until you do bring them to subjection?

A. Keep them until they promise to obey the rules.

Q. And do they frequently stay in for long periods?

A. Not frequently. Very infrequently.

Q. Occasionally?

A. Occasionally they do.

Q. How long would be the longest?

A. Of recent date, I have known them to stay in ten or twelve days; but that is very rare.

Q. When in the dark cell, how do you regulate their dietary; what do they get?

A. Bread and water.

Q. What quantity?

A. About a half a pound of bread, and a pint of water during the day.

Q. Are they visited when in the dark cell, and by whom, and how often?

A. By the deputy; night and morning.

Q. Are they visited by the physician?

A. Occasionally.

Q. Not regularly, under the rules?

A. They are not kept in there long enough to make it necessary.

Q. Have you any limit by statute, in regard to keeping them in?

A. No limit. The statute says they shall be confined in the dark cell.

Q. Meaning within the discretion of the superintendent?

A. Yes.

Q. And there is no rule of the board limiting him?

A. No.

Q. Do you ever confine prisoners to their ordinary cells as a means of punishment?

A. No, sir.

Q. How many dark cells have you got?

A. Four.

Q. Are the ordinary cells made dark, or are they in the basement?

A. They are the ordinary cells, with this exception: they are a foot wider, lined with iron.

Q. What is the size of them?

A. Five by seven, and seven high, with the door placed over the front; it is all iron. There is an iron-grated door, and then an iron door, similar to a safe door, and it is perfectly dark.

Q. And is it ventilated the same as Sing Sing?

A. There are four holes near the bottom of the door, and then there is a ventilator at the top of the cell running to the roof. It is very seldom our four cells are full at one time.

Q. Then you are opposed to the dark cell system?

A. Yes.

Q. And is the warden?

A. I think he is. I know the deputy-superintendent is.

Q. Have you a system of depriving prisoners of privileges, as a means of punishment?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the nature of these deprivations?

A. The privilege of using tobacco, and the privilege of writing to their friends.

Q. Library books?

A. We give them their library books.

Q. Just those two deprivations?

A. Yes. If that is not sufficient, we have recourse to the dark cell.

Q. It seems to have some terror for them, presuming, as I have no doubt is the case, that you have no disturbances?

A. It is very seldom that we have any disturbances. We have never had what you might call a disturbance, in the prison.

Q. And you consider that the discipline is good?

A. Yes, our discipline is good.

Q. Is it governed upon what may be designated, rigid discipline, or is it somewhat elastic?

A. Well, it is pretty rigid; and yet it is not so much so as it was formerly. It is a little eased off from what it was under the Pilsbury regime.

Q. When you say it is eased off, are offences of a light nature, such as speaking, looking around, and lounging, overlooked, or are they taken notice of?

A. They are reprimanded for several times, until that fails to accomplish the object; then, if the man is a tobacco-chewer, we take away his tobacco, and perhaps we may take away his coffee, for instance, in the morning; and if that does no good, he gets the dark cell.

Q. You don't overlook anything?

A. We do not overlook anything. We let men know we see everything. A man is told the rules before he goes into the shop. His attention is on his work, and not about the shop. His business concerns the particular branch he is at work on. All the infor-

mation that he wants in regard to that work, will be given him by the instructor. If he wants anything, he has to hold up his hand, and the keeper will recognize him, and nod his head : then he can leave his bench and come down and make known his wants. If it is to go out to the closet, or get a drink of water, or ask a question, or anything of that kind, he has that privilege ; but there is no communication between the prisoners ; there is no looking about, or gawking around ; but still, if a man slightly casts his eyes up once in a great while, we think nothing of it, and say nothing about it. But if a man makes it a constant thing, to look around and stand about with his eyes on somebody else's work instead of his own, it is noticed the first thing, and he is reprimanded.

Q. Is that reprimand administered by the keeper ?

A. That reprimand is administered by the keeper. If that is not sufficient, he brings him to the desk, and as the deputy passes through the shop, as he does very frequently during the day, his attention is called to this man, and he stops. The man may be reported for looking around the shop, or gawking about ; the guard may say, I have spoken to him two or three times before, and he does not pay any attention. The deputy talks to him pretty seriously, and sends him to his bench, saying, "Don't come before me again." Upon the second time of coming before the deputy, the deputy takes him out and perhaps will put him in the dark cell for three or four hours, and then will go and see him, and if he promises to do right, he will take him out. As soon as a man promises reformation, that ends it. A man lengthens or shortens his own punishment as he thinks proper. I believe the very moment you punish a man, after he says he will do better, you make that man worse. You take a man, and put him in the dark cell, and he says he is sorry and will do better ; but that will not do ; he has not tasted it yet ; he does not know what the punishment is ; he may make up his mind he will go in, and when it comes to the proper time for the deputy to come around, he goes and sees that man. He may have been put in at three o'clock, and the deputy visits him at five o'clock ; and if he says to the deputy, " I acknowledge I am wrong ; I will behave myself ; would you please let me out," he comes out at once.

Q. But still, if a man commits a serious offence. Suppose he strikes an officer, would not you punish him, even after he said he would not do it again ?

A. I don't know about that. That is a pretty serious affair. We have not had that opportunity. I have known of men striking an officer, but I have never known them to repent, and say that they were sorry immediately on going in, or within a few hours. They don't cool down so quickly. But I have known of men who struck an officer, who were in just over night, and were satisfied, and begged to be taken out ; and we took them out, and they never violated a rule afterwards.

Q. Before committing a prisoner to the dark cell, is the offence reported to the superintendent ?

A. It is not, sir.

Q. Who is it reported to ?

A. The deputy-superintendent.

Q. Who is the officer charged with enquiring into the complaint, and awarding the punishment ?

A. The deputy-superintendent.

Q. Is that under the Act, or simply a matter of practice ?

A. That is in the rules of the prison.

Q. An unwritten rule ?

A. It is in the rules and regulations, that he shall have entire charge of the discipline of the prison.

Q. And the same practice prevails at Sing Sing. That duty devolves upon the deputy, by regulation?

A. By regulation.

Q. Why is it not in the hands of the warden?

A. The deputy-superintendent is in immediate contact with every prisoner, and has constant supervision throughout the entire shops, and is held responsible by the warden for the discipline of the prison.

Q. Is there any appeal from the decision of the deputy?

A. Yes. I don't know that there is any appeal; I don't take it in that sense. The deputy, when he has a bad case, very often—not always, I suppose, but he very often goes and talks with the superintendent with regard to it; but taking it in the general acceptation of the term, he has the sole control of it: yet he is under the direction of the superintendent, to a certain extent, of course.

Q. He need not come to the superintendent?

A. No. Here is a little rule, that has been adopted by the superintendent: "Any prisoner, desiring to see the superintendent, mentions it to the keeper, and the superintendent will go and see him, or will send for him."

Q. Have the prisoners the right to complain to any other, than a prison official—the members of the Commission?

A. No.

Q. Do the Commissioners visit them?

A. No, they visit —

Q. But not for the purpose of taking complaints?

A. No.

Q. They would not entertain a complaint?

A. No.

Q. Has the Commission anything to do with the discipline of the prison?

A. No.

Q. Merely the business management?

A. The business management.

Q. Have the Board of State Charities and Corrections the right to enquire into the management, and do they exercise that right?

A. They do not exercise it, and I question their right to do so.

Q. Do you think you have a difficult class here to manage, as compared with other penitentiaries?

A. Sometimes, I do.

Q. Do you think, they are as difficult, as will be found in most places?

A. Yes.

Q. If you had the power, would you alter the means of punishment; and what changes would you suggest?

A. I would most assuredly bring the paddle back, as a means of punishment.

Q. What do you say of the slide handcuff, as adopted in Sing Sing?

A. Well, I do not know, not having the opportunity of seeing its use. I have no doubt that it is very effectual.

Q. Do you think it is injurious to the health?

A. No, I cannot see that it could be.

Q. Did you ever see a prisoner subjected to it?

A. No.

Q. You would not recommend such a punishment as turning the hose on?

A. No, sir; because there are temperaments that cannot stand it, and the men that administer it have no judgment, as a general thing.

Q. And you disapprove of the dark cell system?

A. I do.

Q. Is a record kept of all the punishments awarded?

A. Not every minutiæ of the thing.

Q. Is a record kept of the dark cell punishments?

A. Not all of them. If it is a vital thing, of course we do; but if a man is wilful in talking several times, and a reprimand is not sufficient, we put him in the dark cell for a little while, and we don't mention that at all, and it is not charged up against him to cut off his short time, if he is a year man. In the case of what we call bad conduct—fighting, or an attempt at escape, or an attempt to strike an officer, or an instructor, or insolent language, or anything of that kind—we charge that against a man at once.

Q. How do you charge it?

A. Account is kept, and if a man has three charges against him, we shut him off from one year's good time, that is, two months.

Q. Is that authority given by law?

A. Yes.

Q. Is that in the hands of the superintendent?

A. That is in the hands of the superintendent.

Q. Without reference to the Commission?

A. Yes.

Q. Is any return made to the Commission, of the punishments awarded?

A. No.

REWARDS.

Q. Have you a system, whereby prisoners can earn a remission of a portion of their sentence, under the law?

A. Yes. That applies to all prisoners, under sentence of one year, and over.

Q. Does it not apply to prisoners under a year?

A. It does not.

Q. In your opinion, do you think, that the application of that system, to short-date prisoners—say, for the period of three months—would have a good effect on the prisoners' conduct?

A. I do not.

Q. Why?

A. From the very fact that men sent for these short terms care very little about it

Q. Is a large proportion of that class re-commitments?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you think that if they could earn, say, thirty days, or, say, twenty days off a six months' sentence, that it would tend to better conduct on the part of the prisoner?

A. I don't think it.

Q. Nearly two-thirds of your prisoners are under six months?

A. Yes.

Q. If you had the law in your own hands, I understand, that you would not change it, so as to give that reduction to the two-thirds of your prisoners, who are in for short dates?

A. No.

Q. And the reason is, you would have them, anyway. It would only hasten their return into prison?

A. Yes.

Q. You would recommend that they get longer sentences?

A. I would, most assuredly. Now, I want to qualify that, but not on the prison's account, but on the prisoners' account; on their own account, I think, when a man is first sent to prison, if it is, say for a case of petty larceny, for which six months is given, if that man were sent for one year; and if a man for drunkenness were sent for one year instead of six months, I think it would have the effect of causing these two men, the one to stop drinking, and the other to stop stealing, nine times out of ten, to where it does not one at the present time.

Q. You think that short sentence has no deterring effect?

A. It has no effect. They do not feel it. Of course, in the matter of discipline, you find that where men are sentenced to prison, for a term long enough to be put in the shops, where they can be disciplined at all, out of twenty of that class of men, you might not find one that would come back again, where you would find eight, out of the class of men of shorter terms, who were not here long enough to be put into the shops and put under discipline. You will understand that men who are in for short terms do not get into the shops to be properly disciplined; they work outside, where they have a chance to communicate with each other.

Q. So that, in a manner, these prisoners do not know the effect of prison discipline—don't experience the full effect of it?

A. No.

Q. What I would like to get at is, whether or not, for the sake of the prison, it would be better to give them an interest in shortening their time. You think not?

A. I think not.

Q. You can govern the prison as well without it?

A. Yes.

Q. It would not affect the conduct of the prisoners one way or the other?

A. I don't think it would a quarter per cent.

Q. What commutations have you?

A. The same as they are in the States prison; the first two years, two months, per year; the third and fourth year is four months, per year; and every succeeding year is five months, per year.

Q. Take a prisoner of nine or ten months; another prisoner of a year, where the latter gets his commutation of two months—don't you think it would be fair, other things being equal, to allow the other man to have the same amount off, in proportion? Do you not think, rather, that there are cases, where it would be hard to refuse it to one, and give it to the other?

A. Well, you would think, perhaps, it might appear so; but you have to make a stop somewhere.

Q. You think a year is about the proper point?

A. Yes. For instance, a man sent to this prison for ten months, he gets no time off. A man sent here the same day for twelve months, he gets out in ten months. Now I will just tell you how that thing is—and it is so, all over this country—this State, at least. Judges sending men to prison know the commutation that these men will earn by good behaviour, and they are sent in accordance with it.

Q. Have you any system of rewards for good conduct, other than a remission of time in the case of prisoners of a year and over?

A. None whatever.

Q. Do you give them tobacco?

A. We do; chewing.

Q. And does the prison furnish it?

A. A portion of it. The contractors furnish the most of it.

Q. What amount is allowed to each?

A. About two ounces a week—about a plug a week.

Q. Do you find that has a good effect on the conduct of prisoners?

A. Yes.

Q. Is the taking away of that privilege looked upon as a serious matter by the prisoners?

A. It is a great punishment.

Q. It aids, then, in maintaining discipline?

A. Yes. Men would rather go without their meals for a whole day than go without tobacco three hours, I think. I would get more work, if I were trying to get work, for a simple chew of tobacco than I could get for half a dollar. I have been in the shop, having charge of a set of men; I have carried the staff of the deputy; I have been acting warden, and know the whole thing all through—have tried it in all its different phases—have tried about everything—have tried the men in about every way that they could be tried; and I don't know of any one thing in the world that will touch a man so quick as a plug of tobacco.

Q. Is there any other privilege, or any other reward, that you give to good prisoners, except the tobacco?

A. No.

Q. Do you give them clothes when they go out?

A. Yes; only to felons. Felons get a new suit of clothes, and they get money; that depends upon the distance they have to go: three or four dollars in money—sufficient to take them to their place of abode.

Q. Do you find that the prisoners dirty up their cells by giving them tobacco?

A. We do, sometimes; and we take it away from them if they do.

Q. Does that generally have the effect of remedying it?

A. Invariably.

Q. Is there any other reward for good conduct you could suggest for short-date prisoners, other than tobacco? You don't deprive them of their library books?

A. No. I don't think there is any other reward you could name.

DIETARY.

Q. Have you a fixed dietary?

A. No: we have not. We change it daily, weekly, and monthly.

Q. Do you limit the quantity of food at each meal?

A. Well, perhaps to a certain extent, we do.

Q. What do you not put a limit to?

A. We give them about three-quarters of a pound of bread at a meal, three times a day: and if they want more, and ask for it, they get it.

Q. Is the meat limited?

A. About half a pound; that is our rule.

Q. Do you think that the adding of a little to the food, and varying it to make it a little better, occasionally, would be a privilege they would prize, and would that produce good conduct in the short-date prisoners?

A. I think it would be one of the most detrimental things for a prison to deal with; because you would find it would work badly in regard to favouritism.

Q. They would expect it again?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you think it would be a further inducement to go to prison, with a certain class?

A. I do not know but it would. We get enough of them as it is. They come here with the commitments in their hands, at this time of year.

Q. Do you feed your prisoners in an associated room, or in the cells?

A. In the cells.

Q. Did you ever try the associated plan

A. No.

Q. Do you find the feeding in cells a good system?

A. We do. I have seen them in the congregated system, and I don't like it. There is more danger, and it takes more officers and more time.

Q. Have you had any complaints about food, from feeding in the cells?

A. No. I say no, because it would not be once, perhaps, in three years there is any complaint.

Q. Don't you find prisoners make improper complaints—complaints without ground?

A. Well, yes. For instance, a man will say, "I cannot eat that rice." I say, "Why?" he says. "because I never eat it outside." I do not consider that a complaint.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Q. Have you a chaplain?

A. We have.

Q. Who appoints him?

A. He is appointed by the superintendent. He is nominated by the superintendent, and approved by the commission.

Q. Is he a resident?

A. No; he is not a resident.

Q. Have you Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains?

A. Both.

Q. How often is religious service performed?

A. Every Sunday morning.

Q. By both denominations?

A. No. The Catholic service is every second Sunday of the month.

Q. Have you any system of instruction for prisoners, in reference to religious service?

A. Every Sunday afternoon, our short-term men are visited by a little class of teachers. Our short-term men are mostly all Catholics. The teachers come there on Sunday afternoon and teach them the catechism.

Q. How is it with the Protestants?

A. They do not have any. They have the three Sundays in the month. As you know, there are four months of the year in which there are five Sundays. The other four are divided between the Catholics and Protestants; each of them has two; so that divides the time.

Q. Is the same chapel used for both Protestants and Catholics?

A. Yes; the same room for both.

Q. Do yo u allow Protestant prisoners to go to the Catholic service, in addition to their own, and *vice versa*?

A. We do.

Q. Do you compel them to go to some service?

A. We do.

Q. Do you compel the Protestants to go to the Catholic, and the Catholics to the Protestant?

A. We do not. It is their own free will. They must go to one or the other, or both. They can go to both, if they like; and they do; there are a great many that go to both.

LIBRARY.

Q. Have you a library?

A. We have, sir.

Q. Who is it furnished by?

A. It has been furnished, until recently, from the penitentiary funds; but the county treasurer, since appointed, has taken it in his hands to solicit subscriptions outside, and he has got about two or three hundred dollars to be laid out for books.

Q. When do prisoners read their library books?

A. Evenings, and Sundays.

Q. By what light?

A. They have lights in the corridor, which reflect into the cells; and the long-term men—three to five years and upwards—have lamps in their cells.

BATHING AND CLOTHING.

Q. What facilities have you for bathing?

A. Bathe once a week. We have a bathroom with twenty tubs.

Q. How often do you change the clothing?

A. Once a week.

BUCKETS, WATER SUPPLY, ETC.

Q. Do you use buckets?

A. Yes. Those are taken out by the men when they go out of their cells in the morning, and they set them down—the short-term men, they empty them and take them to the hydrant, and they are washed out every morning, and a little chloride of lime put in every day.

Q. Have you water in the cells?

A. We have not.

Q. They are allowed a bucket of water?

A. We have a water-bucket—what we call a water-kid—and a water-pail for washing—to wash their feet in, or wash as they like; and we have a wash-basin and towel, and a glass. The towel is changed once a week.

Q. Have you any more difficulty with the long-term men, than the short-term men?

A. We have not.

Q. You consider the short-term men are as easily managed as the others?

A. The long-term men are easier to manage, as a general thing. The best man we have to manage is a man here for life. These are the best prisoners that ever are in a prison. They are just like this—they are behaving themselves for the purpose of making friends; but you let them see a point, and they are going to take it.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONERS AND MR. J. S. LANEHART AGENT AND WARDEN OF THE AUBURN STATE PRISON, AT AUBURN N. Y., SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1885.

Q. What is the corporate name of your prison?

A. The Auburn State Prison.

Q. When was it established?

A. It was commenced in 1816. It is the oldest prison in the State.

Q. When were you appointed?

A. November 1st, 1882.

Q. Were you in the prison service at all before that?

A. Yes, sir. I had been clerk of the prison four years.

Q. What number of prisoners can you accommodate?

A. We can provide cells for about 1,400. We have 884 now. We have no women. The female prisoners for the 8th judicial district, I think, are sent to Buffalo, and the 7th district to Rochester and Syracuse. There was a law some years ago, saying that all female prisoners were to be sent to the penitentiary.

Q. Your prison is exclusively a State Prison?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What district of the country do you serve; have you a certain county?

A. Yes.

Q. May you receive prisoners from the city of New York?

A. No, sir, that is the Sing Sing district.

Q. From what district do you draw your prisoners?

A. From Herkimer county to Buffalo, and we also receive transfers from Sing Sing, also a few United States prisoners.

Q. For what periods are your prisoners sentenced to this prison?

A. From one year to life. No prisoners under one year.

Q. What courts sentence to your prison?

A. County Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer.

Q. Under what governmental supervision is the prison?

A. It is directly under State Government, subject to the supervision of an officer, known as the Superintendent of States Prisons, who is appointed by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate.

Q. Is that officer charged with the duty of making regulations for the prison?

A. Yes.

Q. When these regulations are made, have they to be approved of by any superior officer, or by the Governor?

A. No, sir.

Q. There is no board?

A. No board.

Q. Who appoints you?

A. The superintendent.

Q. Then, does he appoint any other officers?

A. Yes, sir. He appoints me; I am termed the agent and warden, and he appoints the chaplain and the physician; they are appointed during the pleasure of the superintendent, and can be removed at any time. The clerk is appointed by the comptroller of the State: all the other officers and employés of the prison are appointed by the warden.

Q. Subject to any approval?

A. No, sir. When I say no, there is really none, still we always consult. I might say, subject, nominally, to the approval of the superintendent.

Q. Have you also the authority to dismiss?

A. All my appointees.

Q. What would be the effect, if the State appointed the employés that you now appoint?

A. Previous to 1877, such appointments were in the hands of a board of inspectors, who were elected by the people, and the political party in power had the appointments, and of course they made the changes. There were two republicans elected, and one democrat. Of course when the republicans were in power, they appointed of their own faith. The next party in power would be a democrat, and every man was turned out, and a new class of men brought in, political workers or adherents of the other party.

Q. Did that injuriously affect the working of the prison?

A. It did.

Q. What is the system now?

A. The system now is just as I have named. There is a supreme head of the prison of the State, and he appoints the three officers, and the warden appoints the others, and he is held responsible. That is all provided for by the constitution.

Q. Under the constitution, since 1877, the warden has had the appointment of all the subordinate officers, except those named by you as being appointed by the superintendent, and the comptroller?

A. Yes, sir, and the warden has the dismissal, and that is of itself a very important matter. There is no jarring, and no questions asked.

Q. How often is your institution inspected by the superintendent?

A. Monthly.

Q. Does that superintendent direct you in points of discipline, or only in general management?

A. General management.

Q. You are entirely responsible for the discipline of the prison?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does the superintendent hear complaints from the prisoners?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of all descriptions?

A. Of all kinds.

Q. Does he take action upon such as he considers necessary?

A. I suppose he does, but he never had a case of the kind yet. Of course any convict can see the superintendent, if he asks. The Governor came very recently, he was here a few days ago, and he saw quite a number. On Friday of each week, I hear complaints from prisoners, that is, every prisoner is allowed to see the agent, and the officer has no right to ask him why. The reason of that is, if there is any complaint against an officer, it can come to me without the officer knowing the fact.

INDUSTRIES.

Q. What industries are carried on in the prison?

A. We have a contract for horse-collars, hames, and shoe-making. The collar contract has about two and a-half years to run, the hame contract expires on the 20th of this month, and the shoe business is carried on by State account. We are going to abolish all contracts, and those are only in force that were in existence at the time the law was passed. We had a national contract that employed 265 men. The hollow-ware contract that employed 210 men, expired last September. The shoe contract expired on the 8th of last October, and the State bought the plant, and are going on with the business.

Q. Have you trouble now in finding employment for your men?

A. Yes sir, one of our greatest troubles.

Q. And is it going to be still greater trouble when they all fall out?

A. Of course, we will have to enlarge the State account system.

Q. Will you briefly explain what is called manufacturing on State account?

A. The State furnishes the money, employs instructors and foremen, and sells the goods and collects for them.

Q. The State in fact becomes the manufacturer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And deals with the merchants?

A. Sells the wares, the same as any individual. We will absolutely be the contractor.

Q. The State goes into competition with Smith, Jones, and everybody else? Do you consider that an improvement upon the contract system?

A. I do.

Q. Do you think it will produce severe competition?

A. Oh, no.

Q. Do you sell for the market value, or sell for what you can get

A. We are selling for market value. For market goods we are getting more money than outsiders. We are fully up to the mark, our object is to make money out of it.

Q. What were the financial results of your operations last year?

A. There was a surplus of $10,000.00, after paying all the expenses, including salaries, or wages.

Q. I forgot to ask you, have you a copy of the by-laws, and regulations?

A. Yes, sir. (*See copy presented.*)

Q. What effect do you think it will have on the discipline of the prison, the fact of the contracts expiring?

A. To have men idle?

Q. Yes.

A. It will have a bad effect. Labor is discipline.

PUNISHMENTS.

Q. Is your method of punishment defined by law?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What law?

A. Solitary confinement.

Q. But can you designate the title of the law; is it by statute?

A. Yes, by statute. You will find it in the Statute of '78. The law provides for confinement to the dark cell.

Q. Does it say, that shall be the only punishment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the nature of punishment previous to that?

A. The punishments abolished were what were commonly known, as the shower bath, the crucifix, or yoke and buck. The buck was a heavy machine they had on their hands.

Q. Was the paddle then in existence?

A. No, sir, afterwards they adopted the paddle.

Q. Was the paddle in use prior to the new law taking effect, or did the paddle take the place of punishments abolished?

A. Yes.

Q. Is the paddle now abolished by law?

A. Not by law, but by the recommendation of the superintendent.

Q. Is the actual punishment of prisoners now, the confining of them to the dark cell?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are confinements to the dark cell for definite periods, or indefinite periods?

A. Unless they promise obedience.

Q. How long do you keep them in, if they remain incorrigible?

A. The law says until they obey.

Q. Do you think the indefinite character of the sentence, to dark-cell punishment, is better than if it were for a definite period?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you state very briefly your reasons?

A. Under our rules, obedience is all we ask of a man. When a man violates that rule, of course he is liable to punishment. No keeper of any State Prison shall inflict any blow whatever upon a convict, unless in his defence, or to suppress a revolt or insurrection. If, in the opinion of the warden of such prison, it shall be deemed necessary in any case to inflict unusual punishment, in order to produce the entire submission or obedience of any convict, it will be the duty of such warden to confine such convict immediately to his cell, upon a short ration, and to retain therein, until he shall be reduced to submission and obedience. The short allowance to each convict so confined shall be prescribed by the physician, whose duty it shall be to visit such convict and examine daily into the state of his health, until the convict be released from solitary confinement and return to his labor.

Q. You say they are sentenced for an indefinite period

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you state your preference for the indefinite, over the definite?

A. It is the law.

Q. Apart from the law, you say, you believe in the indefinite sentence?

A. Yes, sir. It would be injustice to the criminal, to keep him there after he promised obedience. When he says he will obey, that is the end.

Q. Say that a prisoner struck a guard, which, I suppose, you look upon as a serious offence, would you not punish for that offence?

A. Certainly.

Q. If, in ten minutes after he went in, he would say, I am sorry for having struck that officer, and I will not do it again, what would you do?

A. Take off a portion of his good time.

Q. Do you look upon that as the most effective punishment of all?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Is that the greatest incentive to good conduct?

A. The loss of their commutation, yes. The prison laws of the State of New York are compiled through the Prison Association of New York. I do not know that you could get a copy of this book. It is a book published at Albany by Weed & Co., 1857, entitled, "Rules and regulations for the Government, and discipline of the State Prisons for the State of New York."

Q. Do you confine prisoners to the ordinary cell for an offence, without the dark cell punishment?

A. Yes, sir

Q. For what offences do you do that

A. For slight offences.

Q. Such as—?

A. Breaking the rules of the shop.

Q. Talking?

A. For talking, we do not punish very much, it is impossible to do it.

Q. How long do you confine a prisoner to his ordinary cell?

A. Oh, sometimes a day, and sometimes two days.

Q. Can you do so for a week?

A. No, sir, that would take him to the dark cell.

Q. When you go as far as that, you go to the dark cell?

Yes, sir.

Q. When you confine to the ordinary cell, do you give bread and water?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What quantity of food does he get when under punishment in the dark cell?

A. That is prescribed by the physician.

Q. As a matter of fact, about what is the quantity?

A. Oh, about four ounces a day.

Q. And an unlimited quantity of water?

A. One gill of water. That is a matter that is entirely in the hands of the physician. I have no control over that.

Q. But his release is in your hands?

A. In the hands of the principal keeper.

Q. What is your experience as to the length of time of confinement to the dark cell; what forms an extreme case?

A. You scarcely ever have a man ten days; that would be unusual, say three or four days.

Q. When he is there, do you put on leg-irons or handcuffs?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you give him a bed?

A. No, sir; he sleeps on a blanket.

Q. If a very refractory prisoner was confined there for six or eight days, would he ever be taken out, or would the confinement be continuous?

A. It would be continuous until he obeyed, unless he was taken out by the doctor's advice. The doctor can remove him at any time he thinks it is injurious to his health.

Q. Have you any system of deprivations, as a means of punishment,—depriving of food, or of a library book?

A. We sometimes deprive him of writing, but that is very rare.

Q. Do you use tobacco?

A. They are deprived of tobacco, while under punishment in the dark cell.

Q. Do you deprive them of tobacco on any other occasion?

A. No.

Q. In your opinion, is the dark cell punishment, an effective way of bringing the prisoner to submission?

A. Yes, sir; but the paddle is better, it does not injure the prisoner. The dark cell injures both body and mind. The only objection that those people raised to the paddle was, that it is degrading to the man. When the paddle was in use here, it was from five to ten strokes; a sharp, quick, and decisive punishment.

Q. Did it generally bring them to subjection?

A. Yes, sir; but our principal keeper had a peculiar way of doing it; he would give a man a blow, and stop and talk to him, and then give him another one. Perhaps, at the expiration of five minutes he would have five blows, and the prisoner would have about all he wanted.

Q. Do your guards make reports in writing of offences committed by prisoners?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When a report is received and wants a punishment, what officer enquires into it, if any?

A. The principal keeper, who is the deputy-warden.

Q. Does he bring the prisoner before him?

A. In all cases.

Q. Is he confronted by the complaining officer?

A. No, sir.

Q. He takes the statement of the complaining officer as being true?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In making enquiry, does he direct corroborative evidence at all?

A. Yes, sir, if he has any doubt.

Q. And is the deputy-warden charged with the duty of inflicting punishment, instead of yourself?

A. Yes, sir, that is the law, it relieves the agent of that. The agent and warden is the financial person of the prison. There were two officers originally, an agent and a warden. The warden had charge of the discipline, and the agent was the principal officer. There was more or less conflict between those two officers, and the law abolished the office of warden, and gave entire control of the prison to the agent and warden. That was the designation of the officer, "Agent and Warden." Then they named a principal keeper, who takes the place of the warden, but he is under the direction now of the agent and warden exclusively. Previous to that, he was under the control of the agent.

Q. Is the deputy-warden constantly in contact with the prisoners?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can he award punishment without any reference to you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there any appeal from his decision? Say that the prisoner was sent to the dark-cell for some offence, and the prisoner stated he wanted to see the warden, what would be done?

A. He would probably refuse.

Q. Do you keep a record of all punishments given to prisoners?

A. The principal keeper does.

Q. Are they charged up against the prisoner, and is the prisoner's prison conduct shown in any synoptical way?

A. It is all in the principal keeper's books.

Q. Is that book open to the inspection of the superintendent?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As all the other books are, I suppose?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you make a report of those punishments?

A. Make a report every week, to the superintendent, of what punishments are inflicted.

Q. From your observations and experience, what means of punishment would you suggest as being the most effective, that you know of?

A. The solitary cell is the most severe punishment, but I think the paddle was more effective. For violation of rules, the paddle, properly used, is the most effective punishment.

Q. Do you consider the method of punishment that you have, effective for disciplinary purposes?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And would you suggest any alteration?

A. Except the solitary cell confinement at work. I would suggest that there be a means of solitary confinement of a man at hard labour, separating himself from his fellows.

Q. How many dark cells have you?

A. Five.

Q. Are they in the basement, or are they ordinary cells, darkened?

A. They are larger than the ordinary cells; they are not in the tier of cells; they are out in the yard, separate. They are ventilated, but the ventilation is not first-rate.

REWARDS.

Q. Have you a law, or regulation, by which a prisoner can earn a remission of a portion of his sentence

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does it apply to prisoners of under a year's sentence?

A. We have no sentences under a year.

Q. To what class of prisoners does it apply

A. To all, except life men.

Q. What is the remission?

A. First year, two months; second year, four months; fifth year, five months; and all other years, five months. That is the statute law of the State, passed in 1874.

Q. Do you look upon that as being a great incentive to good conduct of prisoners?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What effect would it have, in your opinion, upon the discipline of the prison were it abolished?

A. A very injurious effect.

Q. Would it give you, as warden, a great deal more trouble?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Which do you find to be the best behaved prisoners, short-date or long-date men

A. Our life-men are about as good men as we have here.

Q. They are the easiest managed?

A. No, not entirely so; we have sixty or seventy life-men; they are not really ba men; they are men who commit murder upon the spur of the moment; in five minutes after, they would give the world if they could recall the blow. Another incentive to good behaviour is that prisoners know that, if their conduct is good, an examination is likely to be made to see if there are no mitigating circumstances, or if the Judge has not made the sentence too long.

Q. Supposing there were mitigating circumstances enough to convince the Governor the man ought to be pardoned, and yet your report was that the man's conduct had not been good?

A. That would have an influence on the Governor's mind.

Q. Do you give prisoners any money upon leaving the prison?

A. Yes, sir; $4, and five cents a mile to the place of conviction, and a good suit of clothes.

Q. Do you give prisoners tobacco?

Yes, sir.

Q. Do they smoke or chew?

A. Chew.

Q. Do you give them clothes, no matter what their record is?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And money?

A. And money. We send them out with money enough to pay a week's board.

Q. Do you give clothes to the one-year man, as well as to the twenty-years' man?

A. Yes, sir; every man is entitled to a new suit of clothes when he goes out, and $4 in money, and his mileage to his place of conviction.

DIETARY.

Q. Have you a fixed prison dietary in regard to certain kinds of food, or is it changed to the season?

A. In the matter of vegetables, when we can get vegetables, we have them. On Monday, corned beef; Tuesday, pork and beef; Wednesday, fresh beef; Thursday, beefsteak, fried? Friday, cod, or fresh fish; Saturday, fresh beef. Then we give them, on Monday, soup, bread and potatoes, in addition to their meat; Tuesday, pork, without vegetables; Wednesday, we give them soup, potatoes, and vegetables of the season, if we can get them; Thursday, no soup—they get their beefsteak, bread and potatoes; Friday, they get fish, potatoes, sometimes sliced potatoes, and sometimes whole potatoes; Saturday, beef and potatoes.

Q. Do you give them meat for breakfast?

A. Yes, sir; every morning.

What is the tea composed of?

A. Bread and coffee, and bread and water. Speaking of meat for breakfast, perhaps that requires a little explanation. It is hash. They have hash 365 mornings in the year. It is an acceptable breakfast to nearly all.

Q. Do you limit the supply of bread?

A. No, sir; they have all they want.

Q. Do you limit the meat?

A. We give them a good, fair-sized piece of meat.

Q. You do not give them a second helping?

A. No, sir; not unless a prisoner is a very large eater, and then we would provide for that by putting more on his plate.

Q. Do you receive complaints in regard to the food?

A. No, sir; not in this prison. A week ago, the cook got hold of the wrong meat to make hash, and it was somewhat sour, and the prisoners made a row: of course, these things will always happen in every prison.

Q. Is your meat furnished under contract.

A. Yes, sir. Our bread is baked here.

BATHING.

Q. How often do you bathe the prisoners?

A. Once a week.

Q. What is the manner of bathing?

A. We have a bath-house, containing 26 bath tubs, hot and cold water. We have no shower baths.

Q. How often do you change their underclothing?

A. Once a week.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTIONS.

Q. How many chaplains have you?

A. One.

Q. Is he a Protestant or Roman Catholic?

A. Protestant.

Q. How do you provide for the religious services for the Catholics?

A. The State allows $500 a year for the salary of the Catholic priest. He comes here at half-past seven, and dismisses his congregation at half-past eight. He has an hour's service Sunday morning.

Q. Mass is performed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the duty performed by the regular chaplain?

A. He conducts a regular service at nine o'clock Sunday morning.

Q. Do the Roman Catholics attend that service?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are they compelled to?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you any other means of instruction besides religious services?

A. We have night school, four nights in the week.

Q. What class of prisoners attend the school?

A. We teach them to read and write. It is only the illiterate that attend. The chaplain takes charge of all the letters, and examines them. They are sent to his office, and all the letters that are written by the prisoners, go through the chaplain's hands.

LIBRARY.

Q. Have you a library?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Furnished by the State?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do the prisoners avail themselves of it regularly?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do they consider it a great privilege?

A. They consider it a privilege. Perhaps, not so much now as they did sometime ago. About a year ago, I allowed the prisoners to have the newspapers.

Q. How long do you keep a light for them in the hall, or cells?

A. Nine o'clock.

SURGEON.

Q. Is the surgeon of the prison a resident officer, or does he make professional visits daily?

A. He resides in the city, but he only performs duty in the prison. His duties are confined to the prison, and it is his duty to be here.

Q. Does he examine all the prisoners, when first received?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Their bodily and mental condition?

A. Perhaps you could get a better idea from the doctor than from me.

Q. What hour does he come in the morning?

A. About eight o'clock. All our prisoners dine in association.

Q. Do you find it a pretty safe plan?

A. Always; we have no trouble.

BUCKETS.

Q. Do you use buckets?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are they disinfected?

A. Every day; we have a system, rinsing the buckets every morning, with a heavy body of water, then we air them in the sun and disinfect them.

Q. On Sunday, are your prisoners kept in the cells, except when they are at service?

A. They are marched out in the morning to empty the buckets for cleaning purposes, and marched into the dining-room, for their breakfast, and then they march back to their cells; and then the Catholics, or those who desire to attend Catholic service, do so, and at nine o'clock, all the prisoners are marched into the chapel, all those who desire to go, and they all go. Once in a while, we take them out on the green, and let them air.

Q. Are the buckets in the cell?

A. From that time until the morning.

Q. How is the water served in the cells,—in piggins?

A. No; there is no water allowed in the cell, except for drinking purposes; that is served in a cup by waiters. The size of our ordinary cell is three feet six inches by seven feet, and seven feet high. The punishment cells are a trifle larger.

Q. Do you allow prisoners to decorate their cells?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. But, when the cleaning time comes around, what do you do?

A. We take them down, and, occasionally, we put them back; we put them in shape for them to put back themselves.

Q. How long do you give the prisoners to take their dinner?

A. Plenty of time, about twenty minutes.

Q. Are all the guards in the room, when they are at dinner?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When do the guards get their dinner?

A. Before and after the prisoners get theirs. They have stated times.

Q. Do your guards sleep in the prison?

A. No, sir; only about a dozen. We do not furnish any of the guards with meals.

Q. Do you consider that a bad plan, boarding the guards?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why?

A. The guards come here at six o'clock in the morning, and they remain here until six or half-past five in the afternoon. The men are better fitted for duty that can have a night out and away from the prison than they can by being constantly confined here.

Q. And I suppose it saves a good deal of trouble?

A. Yes, sir. We have a certain number of guards for night duty.

Q. Have you an hospital in the prison?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it isolated from the prison, or does it form a part of it?

A. It forms a part of the prison; it is in the upper part of the main building.

Q. Do you think that is better than an isolated hospital in the yard, in point of convenience?

A. We think it is, in point of convenience.

Q. Do you feel that the sanitary results are as good as would be in an outside place?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is the physician the only medical man of the prison?

A. Yes, sir; he is assisted by a convict who was selected, because he is a doctor, or a chemist, and has a knowledge of dispensing. He acts under the orders of the doctor.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONERS AND T. R. BROCKWAY, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, AT ELMIRA, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1885.

Q. What is the statutory name of your institution?

A. New York State Reformatory, at Elmira.

Q. When was it established?

A. In 1876. The process of building had been going on for some time previous to that. The bill was passed in 1876. I was appointed in May, 1876. I am designated, general superintendent.

Q. What supervisory powers, by way of board or otherwise, have you?

A. We have a board of managers, appointed by the Governor and Senate,—originally appointed for different terms, the longest term being five years,—and the principle of rotation is subsequently maintained by the appointment of one member every year. They may be re-elected, or re-appointed.

Q. Are the duties of the board regulated by by-law?

A. Yes, not in detail.

Q. Can you give them to me in a synoptical way?

A. Well, they are the legal custodians of the prisoners; they have the right to make rules and regulations; they have the appointing of the general superintendent, and the fixing of the salaries of all the officers, the general superintendent having the power of appointment and dismissal, without regard to the board, of all the officers of the institution, including surgeon, chaplain and all. That bill was passed in 1876.

Q. How often does that board meet?

A. They meet monthly as a board of audit, and they meet quarterly as a parole court for the release of prisoners. Those are the regular meetings; of course they have special meetings as exigency requires.

Q. In addition to that board, have you ány governmental inspection?

A. The Board of Charities have a statutory right of inspection, with power of recommendation, but no supervision or executive authority.

Q. Has the superintendent of State prisons any authority over the institution?

A. No, he has not.

Q. Will you just tell me what class of prisoners are committed to your institution, and how they are committed?

A. Felons—first offenders in felony; they may have been convicted of misdemeanors previously; that does not debar them from coming here. They are sentenced by courts of record. It is quite in the discretion of the court to sentence them, if they are within the age, and are first offenders. The ages are between sixteen and thirty; not over that.

Q. Or he may be here for a felony, after a misdemeanor?

A. Yes, sir. In that connection it has been adopted to give full information about it; that authority is granted the managers, under the law, to transfer certain classes of prisoners, having previously obtained the consent of the superintendent of prisons. In that category is included prisoners who have been ascertained, subsequent to their committal here, to have been previously convicted of a felony, so that consecutively we hold that it is quite optional with us to transfer a man who has been previously convicted, though the organic statute provides that only those shall be sent here who are convicted of a first offence in felony, so that will account for the fact that we have a few prisoners who have been previously convicted, and have served terms in State prisons. That whole category, I believe, includes persons over age, persons having been previously convicted of felony, and persons apparently incorrigible, whose presence in the reformatory is deemed prejudicial to the whole population. Such classes of prisoners may be transferred to the State prisons.

Q. If an incorrigible prisoner was sent to the reformatory, upon a full knowledge of the facts having come to the Court, have you the power of having him sent away from the reformatory to another institution?

A. We have a right to send him to a State prison; it is discretionary with the board.

Q. Then your prisoners are by no means selected prisoners, except in point of age, and first felony offences?

A. I do not think it is exactly so. I think the Courts intend to exercise a wise discretion about it.

Q. Are the prisoners, in any sense, selected prisoners who are eligible for commitment to the reformatory?

A. Well, I would say, yes. It is discretionary with the Courts to send them here, or to the State prison for the offence for which they are committed. They naturally send to us men they deem susceptible to improvement.

Q. Can a person be sent for a second misdemeanour?

A. Only when under the statute it constitutes a felony.

Q. Please state how they are committed—the duration of the commitment?

A. They are simply committed to the reformatory at Elmira, the Court neither determining nor naming the period of detention. The length of time they may be detained is limited, however, by the general provision that necessitates the discharge of a man at the expiration of the maximum period fixed by law for the offence of which he is convicted, of which law we take judicial notice. The reason the Court does not name the maximum period in imposing sentence is that, with a certain low rate of intelligence, it is difficult for a considerable period of time to get out of his mind the impression that he is sentenced for a maximum term named by the Court.

Q. Who determines when a prisoner is fit to be discharged?

A. I would say, under the law, the board of managers determine when a man shall be released, but he reaches eligibility for release under rules established by them.

Q. How do the managers determine whether a man should be discharged or not?

A. That necessitates an explanation of the system somewhat. There are three grades demanded: first grade, second grade, and third grade. All prisoners are received into the second grade—the intermediate grade. The third grade is a low or convict grade, into which men are put for failing to maintain a standard of conduct here, and the first grade is a higher grade, the last period of their detention here, into which they get as a reward of merit. A man making the best progress towards release must remain in the second grade six months, with a perfect record; then in the first grade, six months. Having thus perfected his record here, he is brought before the managers as eligible for parole. Two other considerations come up to determine whether he shall go out or not; first, whether in addition to the record of behaviour, labour, and school progress, there is a reasonable confidence that, if released, he would live at liberty without further violating the law, and next, whether suitable employment can be provided for him. Those are the three considerations that are immediately before the managers, when they consider the proposition of release of any inmate. In addition to that, a consideration that very rarely needs to come in, the effect of his release upon the community to which he shall go. Of course, the prisoner has nothing to do about that; of course, he cannot change that during the period of his imprisonment, but the three things that he has to bring about are, as I have stated already, a perfect record, a reasonable confidence, and a preparation for introduction, with our assistance, into suitable employment.

Q. Has the age of the prisoner anything to do with all this?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you any distinguishing mark in point of dress or otherwise?

A. The second grade, into which all prisoners are received, are clothed in a uniform, citizen's dress, composed of an ordinary dark suit, pants, vest, and coat, with a navy cap.

The third grade, which is a convict grade, are clothed in red throughout, have an ordinary citizen's cap of the same color. The first grade are clothed in light blue, such as worn by the cavalry for pants, with a better navy cap, ornamented with a little lace.

Q. Are there any room or cell gradations?

A. The lowest grade, a separate block of rooms, or wing of the prison, the size of the cells being the same as those of the second grade, but they lack the furniture, furnished men in the second grade. They have a single iron bedstead, with a straw pallet and pillows, a pair of blankets, a night tub, no sheets, and they have gas only for study, whereas, those in the other grades have it for reading, and for a longer time. In the second grade, the men have sheets on their beds, they have a cupboard, they have library books, which the third-grade men do not have, they have the privilege of correspondence once a month, a privilege denied to the third grade, they have the privilege of receiving visits at stated times from their relatives, which is denied the third grade. They have a pair of slippers in addition to the shoes they wear every day, and their clothing is different, as I have already stated. The first grade have a larger room, they have substantially the same room furniture, which is supplied to the second grade, with the addition of a strip of carpet when it is furnished by the friends or relatives of the prisoner. They have the privilege of a light for a longer period, they have the privilege of correspondence every week, and they take their meals at tables substantially as persons dine in a hotel, sitting around a table, and the privilege of conversing at meals.

Q. Are these grades distinguished in other matters of discipline in the prison?

A. Yes. The third grade march with the ordinary prison lock-step, under the charge of an officer. The second grade march in two ranks, under the charge of a first-grade man, in small companies of from twelve to twenty. The first grade march in fours, in large companies, under the command of the captain of the same grade.

Q. Then these various grades are well known to all throughout the prison?

A. Oh, yes. In forming the march in, the first grade form on the walk that runs through the yard, in two ranks, facing each other on either side of the walk, which is some twelve or fifteen feet across; and the second grade, and third grade, file through between them, the first grade coming in last.

Q. What is the capacity of the prison?

A. The cell capacity is 504 rooms. We have to-day, 665 men; 150 of them sleep in three dormitories of fifty each, temporarily, during the process of work of additional rooms. I am quite decided about this, that each man shall have a separate room. When my structural arrangements are completed, each man will have a separate room.

INDUSTRIES.

Q. What are the industries of the reformatory?

A. I should premise by stating that, in 1883, a law was passed by our Legislature, prohibiting the contract system, at the expiration of present contracts. At present, we have 350 men on expired contracts, about 100 men manufacturing brushes on public account, and the balance are engaged in service on our farm and various jobs about the place.

Q. And the contract men are engaged in what?

A. One contract of manufacturing stove hollow-ware; on another contract we have 150 men at boots and shoes.

Q. What are the pecuniary results of prison-labour system?

A. You will find that in the reports. There is an appropriation of from $25,000 to $30,000 a year required, in addition to the amount realized from our industries.

Q. Do all the different grade men work side by side, in the same shop?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you a task system for prisoners, in the shop?

A. The reply to that necessitates referring to the question of release. I stated three conditions; one of them a perfect record. Now the perfect record is made up of three things: labour, behaviour, and school progress. There is therefore a necessity for a standard of labour, or task, as there is a necessity for school marking.

Q. Do you put that standard of labour at a minimum or maximum?

A. The true theory of the standard of prison labour in a reformatory is, that that would be required or performed by citizens of equal proficiency, working under a similar system.

Q. Your standards are high, as I understand?

A. I do not think our tasks are actually greater than in the State prisons, but we grade them differently. We fix our tasks on a different principle. They fix their tasks in State prisons, I suppose, at what a man can do, and we fix them at what he ought to do.

Q. Do you consider that labour is an additional and important want in the working of your scheme of reformation?

A. Yes, sir; an indispensible want.

Q. Could you carry on your system effectively without it?

A. It is possible to accomplish a great deal for the reformation of criminals of the class and age we have in a military school, but the practical reformation sought is, the rehabilitation of the prisoner as a good citizen, and the first element of good citizenship is that he shall be self-sustaining by his own industry and stability.

Q. Are the prisoners allocated to the various industries according to their physical fitness, or by any other selection?

A. They are assigned to an industrial occupation, by the general superintendent, at the time of their admission, and his examination is based on his judgment of their fitness, and into that estimate come other elements than the physical characteristics of the man; that for which he is best adapted here, and which he would be most likely to follow when released, limited, of course, by the limited range of industries we have under the present imperfect system.

Q. You would be glad of more?

A. Of course, I mean to work that out.

Q. Then a greater range of industries is important in your system?

A. Yes.

Q. And have you it under consideration?

A. Yes. Not only a greater range of industries, but as near approximation to the range of industries existing in free society, among the class to which these people go, as it is possible to reach within the prison itself; not only that the status of the prisoner, under industrial training, should be closely analogous to that of the citizen in their society; by that I mean that he should not be assigned an industrial task, as a slave is assigned an industrial task, without the ordinary rewards and losses which constitute the stimulus of free industries. The purpose here is, if the Legislature will allow it, to place every prisoner in such a position that, upon his admission to prison, he will be charged in

an individual account with everything he has, everything that is furnished him by the State, which constitutes at the time a debt he owes to the State, he will be supplied with the minimum of comforts as to clothes, food, and all that. It will constitute a debt, until by his own voluntary industry, he shall have paid the common cost of his keep, and reimburse the State for the original outlay, and then his privileges shall increase within due limit as he is able to earn, and he should also be allowed to earn and save.

Q. Is it part of your system that the prisoners, who are engaged in the various industries, shall be, when they leave, absorbed into similar industries?

A. That is the idea, when we have the variety of industries here that enables us to do that.

Q. In that very important task, assigning prisoners different industries, as I understand you, you have regard to the aptitude of the person for them, and, also, regard his antecedent position in society?

A. Yes, sir, and that of his antecedents.

Q. And endeavour to do for him what he ought to do for himself?

A. Exactly.

Q. Does that constitute what you said was the status? You have stated what the labour standard is, that he must come up to a certain standard in the prison in point of industrial habits?

A. Yes, sir; he must demonstrate that he has the disposition and ability, to earn sufficient to meet his reasonable and proper wants.

Q. His record is the fulfilment of that in the prison?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you give the prisoners any pecuniary interest?

A. No, we do not at present. We propose to do so.

A. I suppose the most of them are in debt?

A. We are not working on that principle now, you know; I am only stating what we are aiming at.

Q. Do you consider it a desirable thing to give discharged prisoners a pecuniary interest in the results of prison labour?

A. I say, under the determinate sentence system, a small amount; under the indeterminate system, a phase of which we are working here, a large amount, to be held and disbursed for them during the period of conditional release, as may seem wise. There is nothing more damaging to a man, who goes through a period of convict treatment in the ordinary prison, and comes up for release, than to have a large amount of money in his hands, so that he is relieved from the necessity of seeking and entering immediately upon some industry, and, under this new standard system we are working up to, the intention is to put in his hands just the amount of money he ought to have, and, from time to time, giving him more as he accumulates. He goes out feeling he has some capital.

Q. Are the most of your prisoners unmarried men?

A. Oh, yes, very few married men.

Q. Then there is no object in providing for families?

A. Well, a great many of them have parents depending upon them, and sisters, and brothers. I recognize very little difference in the need for money for relatives, between our unmarried men and our married men.

Q. Take the case of a man who was the means of support for his father or mother, and by some accident he finds himself in prison, would that not be a proper case in which to apply his earnings in the same way as if the accident had never happened?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. The prison carries on their life with the safeguards you throw around them of discipline, and you try to bring them out at the end of three or four years the same as if the accident had not happened?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And with some little capital to their good?

A. Yes, sir, and better than all, intellectual development.

Q. When a prisoner is discharged, is the discharge final or probationary?

A. Probationary.

Q. How long does the period of probation last?

A. It may last, in the discretion of the governor here, until the expiration of the full maximum, but in actual intimation, we find it best to allow it to terminate at the end of about six months after his discharge, if the record is perfect.

Q. What are your sources of information in regard to the conduct of the probationary prisoner?

A. First, we get a letter written in his own hand, promptly on the first of the month. The appearance of the communication itself suggests the need of attention. Then the communication itself must be certified by either his employer or some agent that we may have in that district. In the city of New York we have one man, and it necessitates the prisoner making a personal report; he must personally pass before that man, and he not only sees his report, and hears what he has to say, but he sees his appearance, knows how he looks, whether he is dissipated or not.

Q. How many prisoners have you received since the opening of your prison?

A. About 2,100.

Q. How many have you discharged?

A. About 1,400.

Q. From all the sources of information that you have, how many of the 1,400 prisoners are good citizens now?

A. A very cautious statement would be that eighty per cent. of them do not resume crime.

Q. About what has been the average stay of these 1,400 prisoners?

A. A year and a-half. A small number, probably of twenty-five, have remained their maximum of five years.

Q. About what would be the average period of confinement of 1,400 men, under the ordinary determinate system?

A. Well, I have no data that enables me to state, but I judge about two years.

Q. Of the number of prisoners who went out, having spent an average of a year and a-half, a large proportion of those were in for long periods, and even for life periods?

A. Not for life. We have very few for life.

Q. Then the Parole court, which you spoke of, determines the date of their being sent out, upon the basis you have already told us?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In regard to grading of prisoners, kindly state what are the offences that will reduce a man to a lower grade?

A. I have already stated that a man must have a perfect record every month in either department, in demeanour, in labour, and school progress. It will be at once understood that he may be perfect in two and imperfect in the other, and will spoil the month. To attain perfection in school, prisoners have to pass 75 per cent.; taking the basis as 100, if he passes 75 per cent, in all his studies, he gains his perfect record in that branch. In labor, if he fulfils the task required of him, averages his task for a whole month, he is perfect in that record. In regard to demeanour, I shall have to explain: There are three grades of demeanour offences: the last is neglects, the next is derelicts, and the next is offences. These three grades of failure in demeanour are indicated by three different colours of reports. If a man is reported, it is of a colour of paper corresponding with the grade of the offence, subject to revision by the general superintendent. The neglect offences, on pink reports, include a great many things, such as are taken notice of in military school, little things, the condition of the rooms, and the clothing, and bearing, and all that little shiftlessness people like these have so much. There are sometimes 30 or 40 of those; six of those in one month spoils the month for demeanour, even if he is perfect in other reports, The derelict reports of prisoners, on yellow paper, cover a different class of offences, and three of them in one month, forfeit the month. The offence reports are made upon chocolate paper, or broom paper, and one of these forfeits the month, and may forfeit the whole record up to that time, without degradation. There is an opportunity, of course, for a man to recover subsequently what he loses in any one month, either in school, labour, or demeanour.

Q. I do not understand what you mean, when you state that one forfeits his record up to that date?

A. It takes six months to get in the first grade. Supposing he has four months of a perfect record, and he commits an offence that is reported on a chocolate report, he loses three marks, loses everything, so that he has only six that month, his perfect school, and perfect labour. Earning anything less than eight marks in a month, stops the record there, and he commences again.

Q. It is not a degradation?

A. No, but he has to commence again.

Q. Is all this reduced to regulation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And are they made known to the prisoner?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In print?

A. Made known to the prisoner on admission; for instance, the dining-room rules, the dormitory rules, the shop rules, are made known to him from time to time, as he goes into one or other condition.

Q. In the various departments of the prison are they all well known?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you keep an exact record of the conduct of the prisoner, from the time he goes in until he is discharged?

A. With very great minuteness.

Q. Very similar to the method of book-keeping?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When complaints of offences against the prison regulations are made, are they made in writing?

A. Always.

Q. Do they invariably come before the superintendent?

A. Yes, sir; there are blanks supplied to the officers, and they enter the one complaint, with the name and number of the prisoner, and write out the particulars of the report. That is handed in to the chief clerk, and immediately stamped with the consecutive number and date. We get hundreds of them every day. They then go to a clerk, who fills out an abstract of that report on this same coloured paper, and it is sent to his room, where he finds it at night when he goes in, in every instance. The report then is filed in a report pigeon-hole, at the end of the month, to be examined, and it is afterwards filed away in the pigeon-hole in the vault. A prisoner is furnished with a notice, every day, of the reports filed against him. Every prisoner in this prison is supplied with a pad and pencil, so that they have abundance of opportunity for communicating, but they are not allowed to communicate with each other; that is an offence, if we find it out. When they march out in the morning, an officer, or first grade prisoner, stands at the door to take these notes. If they have any complaint to make, they write it out, and the notes go to my letter-box, and I review them every morning, after breakfast. If it is something they do not care to have anybody know about, they write for an interview, and immediately after supper from half-past five till seven o'clock, I am up there to see anybody who signifies their desire to see me.

Q. In a room for the purpose?

A. Yes. They are brought up to the guard-room floor, seated in rows, under the charge of an officer, or a first grade man takes charge of them, and I see them. I see a population of 600 or 700 a month. I have seen thirty-five to-night. They say, I have been reported, or noted. I say, What about it? Well, I did not do it. I say, All right, I will investigate it. I investigate it, unless there is some reason for it, unless he says it was a mistake, or an officer was down upon him. I have been doing it by writing lately, I write on the back of the note what a prisoner says, and send it for investigation, and it is reported to me, and if it stands all right, I write on the report, "This report seems to be true and must stand." Sometimes I will not write to them; sometimes I will say, "If you are not satisfied, you must go to the court in the presence of an officer." Then the whole month's marking is written up, and entered up, not only in the general ledger, but in a pass-book of the prisoner—each of them has a pass-book like a bank-book. He may enclose a little blank for request to attend court for demeanour or labour, or whatever it is. Then the chief clerk goes through and gets out his package of reports for the month, finds who the witnesses are, and makes up a docket. Last night was the court night for the month of August. We assembled sixty men out of the 700, on the guard-room floor. Every officer in the place, not necessarily on duty, is brought into the room, and a court organized. The school secretary sees all the men who wish to see their school examination papers, who think there may have been some error in their school marking, he goes over the estimates in their presence. I never have had a man appeal to me from that branch, unless he has been absent from school for some reason, as far as the accuracy is concerned, they never appeal to me, although they can do so. The demeanour reports are referred to me. There is a great chance for me to work that part. I have already been over the demeanour reports and entered them up, and now I take them afresh in the presence of the man, and I say, What do you come down here for? Well, he says, I do not think I am properly marked, I did not commit the offence, I was marked on suspicion. I call the officer and tell him, that the man says he did not do it, and ask him

what he recollects about it. The officers get very sharp about it. It is very great mortification to them to have to go back on it. He may say, I know that man to be guilty of that offence; he claims, for instance, that I had given him permission to speak to this fellow, contrary to the rules. I did not give him permission. I recollect distinctly, that I was looking at him, that he walked over and addressed a prisoner without raising his hands and getting any permission at all. Well, I say, that seems to be conclusive in your case. If any matter comes up of importance, and the prisoner will still demur, I say, It is your privilege to have a jury trial if you want it. Generally, they do not want it, and will say, Well, let it go. Never mind, that is only one mark, I often say, it is a small matter, and I am going to bring you right up to the line; go along a month or two with a perfect record and come to me with your book and I will cancel that. You see, the principle of forgiveness comes in. But if they went, (within the last four or five years,) to the board of managers, I have a stenographic report of the testimony, and when the report comes up before the board, he is asked if he had a trial, and was it by jury. The prisoners say, Yes, sir; then, you see, we have the whole proceedings.

Q. Does not that infuse the idea into the prisoner that he has had fairplay?

A. Yes, sir. A fellow said to me the other night, it cost him six months, he has been botherlng me some time about it, and he asked for a jury trial. The jury found him guilty. He said, two or three days afterwards, I am not guilty, but I have had a fair show, and I will say no more about it.

PUNISHMENTS.

Q. Have you a system of punishment in your prison?

A. No system of punishments, nothing that is worth the name of system. No punishments are inflicted in any grade, except the third grade. The consequence of misconduct in the upper grades is degradation. You may call it punishment, if you please. We try, by every means, to have a man understand that his degradation is not a punishment, is not intended as a punishment; it simply places him in the grade to which he has shown he belongs, by his failure to keep it. I say, I am sorry you are going down, and will take you out the very moment you can come out. There is no arbitrary time fixed for which he shall stay there. I say to him, The very moment you correct that fault, I will pull you out, unless it is something very serious. Coming to the third, or convict grade, I make the general remark in relation to a jury. We gather up all these cases, some four or five, some months, of course, none at all, and sometimes a very important case affecting a man's standing for a year or two. We assemble in the evening, a small number of people, nobody but myself and the clerk, prisoner and witnesses. We send the clerk out to bring in three juries, usually first grade men, always intelligent men. I say to the accused, There is a jury of three men, look at them; have you any objection to them? He may say, Well, I think that man is prejudiced against me, or I think that man is trying to build himself up by cutting others down. All right, I say, challenge him peremptorily. Very rarely they challenge a jury, and sometimes they do. One fellow challenged the whole three the other night. We assembled another, and I says, Is that jury acceptable; and he says, Yes. Then the clerk read the indictment—report—and the prisoner asked what he has to say. He makes his statement that he can prove this, that, or the other; we bring in the witnesses and they give their testimony; I examine them; hold them to the rules of evidence; we are an ordinary court, you know. No nonsense about it, and when the thing is over, there are no speeches or arguments. I say, Now we will submit this question to the jury and take another case. The jury deliberate upon it, and bring in their verdict. On that verdict I mark the man. We often take a stenographic report of the whole proceedings, and file it with the man's record; it does not trouble or cost.

Q. Now, is there any appeal from that?

A. In very rare cases. I have had three or four appeals. As to prison punishment, there is very little danger of cruelty or serious mistake, when the purpose of the infliction

is remedial and not retributive. Now, having stated that no punishment is inflicted in the first or second grade, and only in the third, it will be necessary for me to state how we inflict punishments in the third grade. A man, under this system of ticket reports, has offences daily, appears at my office. When he gets three, equal to three derelict reports, the three reports are placed on my desk. Now, it is discretionary with me whether I pass it. If I do, I indicate it by a mark; I usually write him a note; I have a stenographer there, and I call him up and take this package of notes and go to the general conduct register, and I send him a memorandum of the entries against him, and everything else. If he is a new man, got into the third grade, I will say, You came here three months ago; you have failed in so and so; I wrote you about it; you failed the next month; I wrote to you again about it, and then you reach the third grade, and now you are going on; you have added three months to your imprisonment; can you afford this? I will know the man individually. For instance, you take the case of a man who goes on towards the middle of the month and he gets three more reports. I write him a sharp note, saying, You must call a halt, young man If you get three more reports this month—I say various things there—you may expect sharp treatment. I will spank him. Take that case I have cited, where he gets three more reports, perhaps the next day, I order him left in, and he is brought personally into my presence. I have the record and I say, Look here, I wrote you so and so; when you got into the third grade, I wrote you again five days afterwards, that you must quit, or expect sharp treatment. I wrote you again, if you got three more reports, I would spank you. I suppose you want a spanking; then I spank him. The spanking is always inflicted here by the general superintendent, in person. No officer under me ever in my life inflicted corporal punishment upon a prisoner.

Q. What do you use in spanking?

A. I have a strap, about two feet long, a small handle on it, for convenience; the strap is three inches wide, about a quarter of an inch thick. It is always soaked in water until it is soft and pliable. A man's posterior is exposed, and he stands up at a post, not fastened usually, and I inflict one or two, and see what the effect is; three, four, and never more than twelve; often one, two, three, or four, answers the purpose very well. It is not inflicted in this prison, once in a thousand times, to subdue an obdurate man. The popular idea is to bring a man down, but with us it is what officers have come to call a regulation; they say that man has to be regulated.

Q. Does that generally produce the desired effect?

A. Yes, very generally.

Q. Is it done in the presence of every prisoner?

A. Oh, no, sir; it is done privately, and nothing is said about it at all. I cannot describe to you the effect and manner of that, as administered by me; but, when we do, there is no feeling of animosity against me; it is a confidential treatment, and often is the source of a more intimate relationship between the man and me. Perhaps the very same day, I meet his glance, and there is a recognition of a sort of common secret that we have, as nobody else has.

Q. Is that the only corporal punishment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you ever commit a prisoner to a dark cell?

A. No, sir; I have abandoned the dark cell long ago.

Q. Do you ever confine them in their own cells for misconduct, or in other rooms, as you call them?

A. In rare instances, I have sent a man to his room, and let him stay there until he gets tired of idleness.

Q. Those are the only punishments: occasionally the strap, and confining a man to his own cell?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you ever deprive of privileges? I am not talking about marks, or anything of that kind. Do you ever reduce the quantity of bread?

A. Not at all.

Q. Do you ever take away the library book, or anything of the like?

A. Those things come in the course of degradation—belonging to the grades. They do not apply to individuals.

Q. Is there any statute law authorizing the punishments?

A. There is a statute to prohibit corporal punishment in the State prisons. It does not apply to us.

Q. You have the usual paternal or tutorial power, whichever you may call it?

A. Yes, sir.

DIETARY.

Q. Have you a fixed scale of dietary?

A. Not by law; we regulate it as we please.

Q. Is the same dietary, or the same food given to all?

A. The same constituents, differently served, and some additions to the upper grades.

Q. What differences do you make in the manner of serving?

A. The second and third grade take all their meals in their rooms. The first grade take their meals at tables, and are allowed to converse.

Q. Are they allowed the same food?

A. The third grade have a ration without tea and coffee. The first grade have the same constituents, but not served up in rations, put on the table as if put on in the family to be carved. There the men can accommodate themselves to their appetite, taking more meat and less vegetables, and so on; and in the first grade we supply butter or milk once a day. In all grades there is no limit as to quantity, with this exception, that in the second and third grades, where the food is served in rations. If they desire more food than the amount of meat and vegetables in the dish, they must have it of bread, and bread alone, which is supplied without limit to the extent of their appetite, where, as in the first grade, they can help themselves.

TOBACCO.

Q. Do you allow the use of tobacco?

A. Not at all.

Q. Do you think it desirable that it should be used?

A. I do not, for three reasons: first, cost; second, sanitary results that come from it; and third, it hinders to the best school progress and intellectual growth. It is, also, a source of nervous irritation.

DISCIPLINE.

Q. Have you a chaplain?

A. No; we have general services. The Roman Catholic services are conducted by a priest in the city, who regularly supplies service, but does no other work of a chaplain. Once a month, he gives them exercises from the catechism. The Protestant services are not denominated Protestant services here, but it is general service—a lecture. We have clergymen conduct a general service every afternoon for all the inmates, Catholics and Protestants, different clergymen officiating, selected for their special adaptation, often following our suggestion as to topic.

Q. Are all inmates required to attend all these services?

A. Yes. In actual practice it is found not necessary to urge them to go.

Q. The Catholic chaplain has made no objection to that state of things?

A. No.

Q. Just state how it comes to be that all classes attend these instructions?

A. The answer is that he would find, after consideration, that there was no denominational element in them.

Q. Have you any other means of instruction in the reformatory than the services already mentioned?

A. I was going to say, Every Sunday morning, under the leadership of a prominent and qualified lawyer in the city, here, we assemble the inmates that belong to the upper class of grades, number between two and three hundred, for mutual investigation in practical morality. These are lectures similar to the same lectures in a theological seminary, perhaps on ethical subjects. The outline of the morning discourse, or study, is previously prepared by the lecturer, printed and distributed to all the men. He then commences with the topic of the day, and goes on amplifying until he is interrupted by questions or remarks by the men. Often the whole hour and a-half is occupied mainly by the inmates, thus bringing out most interesting themes, not only as to the topic itself, but as to the quality and character of the mind of the inmate. It is the most wonderful thing in the world. Afternoon services, lectures to the whole house, are intended to be worked, and are mainly worked in harmony with the morning engagement, adding immensely to the interest in the discourse for these 300 men, and accomplishes a great deal of good. Then a newspaper of these morning lessons, and often all the afternoon discourse, summarised, is printed, in the prison, and distributed to all the men in the house

Q. Then you have peculiar means for moral training?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What, as to school-book instruction?

A. The whole population is carefully graded into a great graded school, and every minute is required to pursue a course of study, and pass in it, upon which examination his progress towards release depends in some measure. That is our school system. I should like to say that our school is more than an ordinary graded school. A new feature has been found of very great use, and that is, where we maintain by this graded system, the division of the whole population into intellectual grades, we eliminate from several classes, a group of men for a particular course. That system can be adopted in the public schools.

Q. Is the instruction conducted by monitors?

A. It is conducted by a paid teacher from the town, forming a part of the staff for

the time being. We send our omnibus for the teachers, and bring them here, and we pay them. They are interested, aside from the pay, however. They are a class of people who would not come only for the amount of money we pay them.

Q. In addition to the instruction you mention, do you give any technical instruction?

A. Yes; already we have schools in telegraphy, and classes in phonography, and we have maintained, (the population of the prison only has rendered the use of the department for dormitories necessary), a class in tailor cutting, and a class in plumbing, a class in carpentering, and in the new trade-schools now in process of erection, some twelve or fifteen manufactures will be introduced immediately.

Q. You mentioned to me that you had drafting as well?

A. We have a class also in mechanical drawing.

Q. Are these various branches of technical instruction conducted with a view of providing employment for the prisoners when they leave?

A. The main view is to accomplish mental growth and development that constitute the *rationale* of reformation, and the secondary object is a sort of appreciation for industrial success in free life.

Q. And you keep them employed?

A. Yes, sir; the object is, and we accomplished it pretty nearly, that the menta operation of every man, during working hours, shall be withdrawn from their ordinary course, and directed into new channels. With the schools of moral training, we accomplish that very nearly, and shall perfect it quite, I think, as far as is practicable for one mind to direct another, when we get the facilities that are now in the process of erection.

Q. In your opinion, this system of instruction tends to give moral strength to the prisoners?

A. Yes; mentally, and morally, and physically, he begets strength.

Q. I see you endeavour to develop the particular aptitude a man may have by training him in that way?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are these schools conducted in the evening?

A. Yes, sir; we work only eight hours; we close at half past four. After supper classes commence, but not on every evening.

Q. When you find an incorrigible and refractory prisoner, whose conduct unsuits him for your instruction, what do you do with him?

A. We have transferred, in eight years, eighty men to the States Prison.

Q. As I understand, that was not so much because of the difficulty in dealing with him, but because of the bad effect that would have on the balance of the population?

A. Yes, and the hopelessness, from the low grade of their physical and intellectual condition, of ever making a good citizen out of them, and another consideration is, the over graded condition of our institution. The fact is, as you see, two or three, or even ten per cent of the prisoners filling our different institutions are men whose constitutions are not fitted for free life. They lack that condition intellectually, or they are diseased physically. It is hopeless to try and reform them, in the sense in which reformation is worked here.

Q. I was going to ask, whether the system would apply, or would prove effective with short-date prisoners, who are committed for periods from six months up to two years, definitely?

A. It would be a vast improvement upon the present system, but of course, you would not get so good results as from the indeterminate sentences.

Q. Would you recommend the adoption of the commutation principle, that is now the law of the State of New York, to short-date prisoners?

A. That is not the best thing, but it is an improvement upon the present system. It is a step in the right direction.

Q. Would you apply it to that class of prisoners who are in and out of prison—recurrent cases of criminality?

A. There are two uses of the commutation principle. We can do vastly more of it, than the ordinary commutation law. First, it has a disciplinary use, and second, it has a reformative use. It is useful for its disciplinary ends alone. It incites to good conduct. It is a strong motive to good conduct in all prisoners, where the length of sentence is sufficient for them to attach any great importance to it. A prisoner, in for thirty days, would not care whether he got out in twenty-eight or thirty days.

Q. Have you men in your prison, who are generally known as cranks?

A. Yes.

Q. How do you deal with them?

A. You go up and down in the scale of cranks, or mentality, getting various grades of them. Some are susceptible to improvement. Some are so verging on insanity that no pressure brought to bear on them is likely to force them the other way, and the skilful officer may determine, and sometimes it is exceedingly difficult to determine in a given case, after or upon any one, whether you surrender or proceed.

Q. Does your physician ever pass an opinion on these subjects?

A. Oh, yes; we are in constant consultation as to physical and intellectual basis.

Q. Are you governed in your treatment by his opinion?

A. As a professional adviser, I am governed by him.

Q. Have you any insane persons?

A. We have none in the house. There is an asylum for the insane convicts in this State, to which they are removed.

Q. You have already told us that you are opposed to dark cell punishment?

A. Yes; I do not use it. I have now been engaged in the prison service for thirty-five years, continuous service, with the intermission of three years. I commenced in the Connecticut State Prison; then in the Albany Penitentiary; then in the Munroe County Penitentiary; then in the Detroit House of Correction, and for the last eight or nine years, here.

Q. Would it, in your opinion, have a beneficial effect upon refractory and incorrigible prisoners, as well as in the general discipline of the prison, if such prisoners were removed from the ordinary prison to cells, somewhat under the Pennsylvania system, where they would be kept at work by themselves, and away from the other prisoners?

A. I would say, yes; it would be a very useful arrangement for any adult prisoner.

Q. And more particularly in short-date prisoners?

A. No; I think it would be as well in one as the other; it would save a vast amount of trouble and injury.

Q. I suppose, in the treatment of prisoners, it would be impossible to lay down any rule, where cruelty, using the word in its general sense, would be said to exist in one case, and not to exist in another; that is to say, you could not exactly draw a line and say, this treatment was cruelty to one person, and the same treatment would not be cruelty to another person?

A. Well, any infliction of pain, physical or mental, that has not a remedial design, would be cruelty.

Q. I was going to ask you, in the same connection, what you consider mere excessive punishment to be; is it of necessity cruelty?

A. With a cruel intent do you mean?

Q. Suppose a man was punished what would be deemed excessive? Of course, that largely depends upon what is meant by excessive; to use the word excessive in its ordinary sense, any punishment that would be excessive, would you deem cruelty, or would that not depend upon the conduct that brought it about? Could you lay down any rule by which you could draw the line where excessive punishment would be, and where it would not be cruelty, and *vice versa*?

A. You cannot make any arbitrary enactment about it. If you refer to prospective punishments, I should say, No, very clearly, but if you refer to punishment already inflicted, you would be able to determine, I think, whether it was actual cruelty by the effect.

Q. Suppose punishments were inflicted, that were, in the legal sense, excessive, that is, beyond the authority of the person inflicting them; suppose a person was put in a dark cell for one day too long, or supposing there was one stroke too many, do you think, of necessity, that should be construed to be cruelty, merely because it was excessive?

A. No, not necessarily so.

Q. Suppose, under the statute law, a man is empowered to give ten stripes, whereas, he gives eleven, there is no doubt, in law, that would be excessive, but it would be another consideration altogether, whether it would be cruelty or not?

A. Yes.

Q. In the case of prisons, where the dark cell punishments exist, without asking you to endorse the system, in your opinion should dark cell punishments be for a definite, or an indefinite period?

A. Not for a definite period, but until the object sought be accomplished. I would like to say, in explanation, that the object is best accomplished by removing the man rather than by detaining him.

Q. Would it be possible, except in an individual case, to say that the confinement of a man in a dark cell, for three days, or six days, or ten days, would be cruelty, or would you be prepared to put any limit?

A. No. I could not say, without knowing the individual case. I could not say generally.

Q. *Prima facie*, to put a man in a dark cell for three, or six, or ten days, or any number of days, providing he was not starved, or his health broken down, it would not be cruelty?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then you would say that cruelty began when a man or his body would be impaired or injured to some extent?

A. Well, I should say—mistake began—an error had been committed—which had resulted in an injury to the man. The term cruelty seems to imply a cruel intent, does it not?

Q. I do not use it in the sense of malicious intent; but, if it is used, and there is injury to the man, or bodily harm, ought the warden of a prison be held accountable for what, in such a case, is a matter of judgment, and where one man may differ from another?

A. Well, I think he ought to be held accountable for his judgment, because it is a matter of judgment.

Q. Because a man, who has not judgment enough to determine when he has gone far enough, is not fit to be a warden?

A. No.

Q. The legal excess is easily determined; the letter of the law is there, but the excess which, so to speak, in cruelty, is not a matter which can be determined by any rule, so far as I can see?

A. You are right about that.

Q. Would it be excessive punishment, to place a prisoner for seventy-two hours in a dark cell, if the reports against that prisoner had shown, that he had been warned and admonished, and had proved incorrigible, and his conduct detrimental to the discipline of the prison?

A. It might be, and it might not be, I could not say about that. Here comes the necessity of dark cells, as compared with some other cells.

Q. If a man is put into a dark cell, and gets a small allowance of bread and water, and that continues for a month, and the man dies of starvation, of course, there would be supreme cruelty I should say, unless the law authorized it. Now, every day within that time would be a fraction of the cruelty, because each day, he was being reduced in his bodily condition?

A, I do not see it in that light; the one day may may be serviceable, but the thirty days may be injurious.

EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE CENTRAL PRISON COMMISSIONERS, AT KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1885.

Present—His Honour Judge Sinclair; J. W. Langmuir, Esq.

Dr. LAVELL, Warden.

In answer to the inquiries by Mr. Langmuir, the warden spoke as follows:—

Q. Give us the name of this institution?

A. Kingston Penitentiary. My name is Michael Lavell. I was appointed in February, 1885. I was surgeon since October, 1872.

Q. What is the capacity of the penitentiary?

A. We have accommodation for 810 convicts, separate cells, exclusive of hospital and asylum. Our asylum accommodation is forty-six, and our hospital accommodation is thirty-six, separate cells, in both places.

Q. What is the present population?

A. About 486 men and 41 woman; that is a little higher than last year, but we have had it as high as 740. Our insane population is derived from our own and other penitentiaries; we take the insane from the penitentiaries of the Dominion.

Q. Under what governmental supervision is the penitentiary?

A. The Dominion Government has control. It is then managed by the department of justice and the inspector of prisons.

Q. Who frames the by-laws?

A. The inspector, approved by the Minister of Justice, sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council.

Q. Who appoints the officers?

A. The Governor-in-Council appoints the warden, deputy-warden, Protestant and Catholic chaplains, accountant, and when we have any, assistant chaplains and surgeon; and then the Minister of Justice appoints the schoolmaster and mistress, store-keeper, and steward, chief keeper, engineer, matron and deputy-matron.

Q. Who appoints the guards?

A. The warden appoints the guards, assistant deputy-matron, confidential clerk, and other servants, the number being fixed by the inspector.

Q. Who has the power to dismiss guards?

A. The warden has the power to suspend and dismiss.

Q. Is it necessary for you to refer the suspension to the inspector?

A. I have to report for his information, not for action.

Q. I presume any officer has the right to appeal in cases of suspension or dismissal?

A. Yes.

Q. You say that the Government appoints the surgeon?

A. Yes, by order in council.

Q. What are the surgeon's duties?

A. He has full charge of the sanitary arrangements of the prison, in consultation with the warden, charge of all the sick, control of his hospital and asylum coming within his province, but no disciplinary control whatever.

Q. Does he make daily visits?

A. Yes, from ten to twelve, and at any other time he may be needed.

Q. What books does he keep?

A. He has, first, the daily record at breakfast; if a man wants the surgeon, he gives his name to the steward; upon the surgeon's arrival, the hospital overseer sends for the man wanting the surgeon. This daily record is the entry of all these cases. He prescribes what is necessary for them to take; if they are to be taken into the hospital, it is marked hospital and taken in; and after prescribing, he has a prescription-book from which is transcribed into the ledger, the name of the man received into the hospital, with all the particulars, in the event of death or inquiry being made, so that a record is kept of every man's case, from the time he is received into the hospital until he is discharged. We have another book, termed the "dietary"-book, in which is entered the daily diet of

the patient. The surgeon, has entire control of that, what he prescribes for the patient, if procured for him, and a record of that is kept (the ordinary diet or the extra diet.)

Q. Who enters prescriptions in the record?

A. The surgeon, in the daily record; it is in his own hands; the overseer transcribes daily, and then the surgeon enters any change in them, and signs the hospital record-book every day.

Q. Does the surgeon see every prisoner that comes into the prison?

A. Yes, on arrival. Before the warden can place him at work, he must submit to inspection of the surgeon, and upon his report as to fitness for work, the warden acts. We have slips, which are sent to the dining-hall, in which the man is declared fit for work, or light work, or not fit for work at all. In every case, the surgeon sees the prisoner when he arrives; he makes such examination as he thinks proper.

Q. Does he inquire into his mental capacity?

A. Yes, it is his duty to inquire into all the particulars, mental and physical.

Q. Do you consider that, from your experience in prisons, a very important duty?

A. I think so; it is the only guidance, to the authorities of the prison, in disposing of men.

Q. Would it, in your opinion, lead you to detect in the man, bodily or mental defects that would be of service in the treatment of that prisoner?

A. Yes.

Q. Is the surgeon in any way responsible for the dietary of the prisoner?

A. We have the fixed, ordinary diet, admitting of a little variation at any time if the health of the prisoner is affected; suppose we have diarrhœa, it is reported, and a change of diet is ordered.

Q. What time of the year does diarrhœa usually break out?

A. About August.

Q. Is the dietary fixed in point of quantity and weight?

A. Yes.

Q. Is no deviation made from this; can the prisoner get more than his share of bread?

A. Yes, in this way; we have two baskets of bread; as they go into the dining-room, if a convict thinks he has not bread enough, he is at liberty to take one or two pieces of bread; they may take two pieces instead of one.

Q. Is there a stint in regard to meat?

A. Yes, and everything, except bread.

Q. Do you have meat at every meal?

A. Only at breakfast and dinner; a portion of cold meat in the morning.

Q. Do you know what is the average weight of solids given for diet?

A. I will give you a copy of the diet rate.

Q. Do you give men who are working in the quarry a greater quantity than men who are working in the shops?

A. No.

Q. Do you consider it necessary that such should be the case?

A. I do not; sometimes men in the shops eat more than men engaged in the quarry work, and these men (engaged in the quarry) generally take the extra quantity of bread at dinner, and sometimes take some with them to the quarry.

Q. Are there any complaints with regard to the food?

A. It is a very exceptional thing. I think two or three times, since I have been warden, as to quality, and scarcely ever as to quantity.

Q. Do you find the complaints more frequent, from recurring prisonors?

A. I have not noticed any difference.

Q. Are your meats all boiled?

A. Yes; we don't have any roast meat at all.

Q. Do you dine in the cells, or in a large hall?

We have breakfast and dinner in the large hall, and supper in the cells.

Q. In bringing so many prisoners together, in a large hall, do you think it is attended by any danger?

A. I do not.

Q. Do the prisoners prefer taking their meals in association, instead of in their cells?

A. Yes, decidedly, and I think the social element has a very favourable effect.

Q. Have you found any attempts at revolt, arising out of association at meals?

A. No, not to any extent; once or twice, when we had Fenian prisoners, one of them was to be flogged, and several of them protested against it, but nothing serious took place.

Q. Do all your guards remain while dinner is going on?

A. No, sir; only five guards, and the deputy-warden and steward. In addition to the social element, there are advantages of having them all together for meals, the warden goes there whenever he can, to be present in the event of any prisoner having any complaints. I always feel that I should be accessible at any time. I give them the privilege at any time, and any place, to speak to me if they have any complaints. I go there for that purpose. Reports of any offence against convicts are put in writing, the convict complained of is called out and spoken to, in reference of the matter that is done, in the presence of all the convicts at dinner time.

Q. You say that the Governor-in-Council appoints the chaplains?

A. Yes.

Q. Do they have other duties besides spiritual instructions?

A. No, there is provision made for the appointment of a schoolmaster, but the system we have adopted has been this: one of the keepers is placed at the head of it, and then other keepers and guards assist, one man could not efficiently do the work without interfering very much with the work of the prison, so that the teaching is done by six of the keepers and guards.

Q. Is that teaching confined to the wholly illiterate prisoners?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it done at night?

A. No. It is done at the dinner hour, immediately after dinner; we allow them twenty minutes, and then they are called to school.

Q. In respect to religious services, do the Roman Catholics attend only their own services?

A. Yes; and the Protestants likewise, and neither can attend the services of the other without a violation of the rules.

Q. Do the chaplains, in addition to religious instruction, visit the prisoners in their cells?

A. No; but are permitted, if necessary.

Q. Do they see the prisoners under punishment?

A. Yes, they may, if so desired.

Q. When prisoners are under punishment in the dark cells, have they the right to go to the chapel that Sunday.

A. No.

Q. Have the chaplains ever complained of this

A. Neither the Catholic nor Protestant chaplains have ever complained of this.

Q. Is it compulsory upon prisoners to attend chapel?

A. Yes, it is compulsory.

Q. Can convicts, who are not members of either English or Roman Catholic church, see their own chaplains?

A. Yes, if they wish to; they are to be sent for, particularly if the convict is sick.

Q. What are the industries of the penitentiary?

A. Farm, quarry, stone-cutting, masonry, carpentry, shoe-making, blacksmithing, and things arising from these.

Q. Are any of these carried on under the contract system?

A. Only one, that is the lock-shop.

Q. Have you employment for all the prisoners?

A. Just now we have.

Q. What is the revenue derived from the sale of prison manufacture?

A. Last year, about $15,000. The quarry is carried on under the Dominion Government. It is only for our own work, but sometimes we sell outsiders.

Q. Is your system of discipline of a very rigid order, or is there some elasticity in it?

A. There is necessarily some elasticity.

Q. Do you take notice, or do you instruct the guards to take notice of all the small offences, such as talking?

A. No; my instructions to the guards are these: You must not see a great many things going on, you must not do anything that would provoke unnecessarily ill-feeling with the convicts.

Q. Do you admonish and warn before punishing, or depriving of privileges?

A. In light matters I do. In more important offences I punish at once.

Q. For instance, if a prisoner had certain work to do, and in your opinion he could do it, but he refused to do it, what would you do with him?

A. I would call him up and ask him the reason; if I find it was just from a little "cussedness." I would just tell him plainly, You have got to do the work, if not, I will punish you. If he won't do it, I send him to the dark cell until he says, I am ready to do the work.

Q. Describe the dark cell?

A. It is about six feet square, it is completely dark, darkened by an iron door.

Q. When you say you confine a prisoner until further orders, how long would you confine him; what is the maximum period of confinement?

A. I would be governed by circumstances. I think a man has remained there nine days, since I have been here, he is reported to the surgeon while in punishment, and he can have him removed, he has got to look after all prisoners in close confinement.

Q. I suppose that is with a view to see that the prisoner is not injured by the punishment?

A. Yes, exactly.

Q. When prisoners are committed to dark cells, what is their food?

A. Bread and water, exceptionally I have given them one square meal if confined two or three days.

Q. Is the quantity of bread limited?

A. Yes, to sixteen ounces during the dark cell confinement, water is unlimited.

Q. When they are sent to the dark cell, are they ever leg-ironed or hand-cuffed?

A. Never now.

Q. If a prisoner sends for you, or sends word to you, that he is prepared to go to work, or that he is sorry, is he invariably released?

A. No exception to that rule.

Q. In your experience, do men dread this dark cell punishment?

A. Some of them do, I think, most of them, not because of the punishment itself, but they report, and the dark cell implies loss of remission. In addition to the dark cells, we have what are known as the dungeons, we have eight (8) dark cells, and fourteen (14) dungeons. Prisoners are placed in the cells for more aggravated form of offences. If a man attacks another, or an officer, if he attacks him dangerously, I would send him to the dungeon for continued insubordination, in some instances for insolence to the officer unprovoked, and in the presence of his gang. The dungeons are larger than the dar' cells, but just as dark, and well ventilated, they are under our prison asylum, and ar entirely removed from any outside contact, no one can go near them to converse with the prisoners confined, it is solitary confinement.

Q. How long, for serious offences, are prisoners confined in the dungeons?

A. We have had men there six months.

Q. Is that manner of punishment much feared?

A. Yes.

Q. If a prisoner has committed a very serious offence, which warrants your in sending him to a dungeon, do you, upon his giving evidence of contrition, let him off?

A. No, not merely on that account. I never send a man to the dungeon without consideration.

Q. Before sentencing to the dungeon, do you bring the prisoner before you and make enquiry?

A. Yes; when a case is reported, I consider it before deciding upon it. When I decide to send them to the dungeon, it is after full deliberation. I call him before me before sentencing, if there is any doubt, I call the officer who made the report.

Q. Are the reports of officers, of offences, made in writing?

A. Yes, they are.

Q. Do you bring the prisoner and the officer before each other?

A. In any serious matter I do, in most cases of reports, the men admit the charges, and give some excuse, and if they deny them, I speak to the officer.

Q. As a general thing, do you find the reports of the officers correct?

A. As a rule, I do.

Q. Do you find that some of the guards report more frequently than others?

A. Yes, some of them do, very few, I generally know it, when that is the case.

Q. Do you find some of the guards officious in that way?

A. No, I would not call it that, there are some of them a little more exact than others.

Q. In addition to the dark cell, and the dungeon, have you any still more serious manner of punishment?

A. In very aggravated cases, we flog.

Q. Before flogging, what is the procedure?

A. In the event of flogging, it must be for a very serious offence. The man is brought before the warden, face to face with his officer, who signs his report, and that is entered. The surgeon has to be present, and approve.

Q. Before administering the cats, is it necessary to bring it before the inspector?

A. I have absolute power to administer corporal punishment.

Q. In that connection, would you advise your government to take away the cats as a means of punishment?

A. No, I would still retain it.

Q. In addition have you any others?

A. Yes; we have depriving the convict of light for reading in his cell, and loss of remission.

Q. Have you a punishment-record book?

A. Yes.

Q. Is every punishment or deprivation that you inflict entered up?

A. It is.

Q. Do you make a return to the inspector?

A. I do; not to the inspector, he examines that book during his visit, I make no return of the dark-cell punishment, except at the end of the year.

Q. Do you ever confine a prisoner in his ordinary cell as a means of punishment?

A. No; I don't consider that to be a punishment.

Q. Have you a system of remission of a portion of sentences?

A. Yes, by the Fifty-third section of the Penitentiaries Act of 1883.

Q. Do you find that this has a good effect, in inducing good conduct?

A. Yes, it has an excellent effect.

Q. Is the loss of remission looked upon by prisoners as a great infliction?

A. It is, they would rather be gadded than lose it.

Q. Would you recommend it, from your experience, to be applied even to short-date prisoners?

A. There is difficulty in that, prisoners of three (3) months, or six (6) months, I think, I would not; prisoners having a year sentence, I would. The period of commitment is now rather too light.

Q. Looking at the system of remission, only as a means of producing good conduct in prison, do you think it would have a desirable effect?

A. Yes, I think it would.

Q. Have you any other rewards, do you allow them to smoke and chew?

A. We allow them to chew a plug a week, they are better satisfied with it, I think; to deprive them of it now, would be a punishment, I am opposed to the use of tobacco.

Q. What proportion of prisoners have you trouble with?

A. I could hardly say, without going through the punishment book. Since the first of September, there have been about six reports, the reports have been in reference to men who have been reported before, generally, but the percentage is small, as a general thing our prisoners are well behaved.

Q. Have you an incorrigible class, and how do you deal with them?

A. I would divide them into two classes, dangerous, and mischievous. The dangerous ones I would isolate completely in an open cell. I would determine the degree of danger by his conduct. The mischievous ones are principally youngsters, who have had no influence at all from childhood, and I think with those incorrigibles that I might begin to exercise better influence over them, by pointing out to them their conduct.

Q. Do you find that some of the incorrigible prisoners have a side that you can ge at?

A. Yes, and I believe in getting on the soft side of all the men, if there is a soft side to them.

Q. Do you resort much to the dungeon?

A. Not much.

Q. How many cases in the year do you average?

A. Perhaps half a dozen; some of them would be recurrent cases.

Q. What are your periods of punishment?

A. Perhaps one week. I have not exceeded two weeks, in my experience.

Q. Do you think it has a good effect upon them?

A. I would not advise the abolition of it.

Q. Do you believe in the present system of appointment of guards, by the warden?

A. It is the only system that can be successful.

Q. As to the library?

A. We have two, Catholic and Protestant; they are conducted generally under a supervision of the chaplains; they are maintained by appropriation of the Government.

Q. Do you appoint the warden's clerk?

A. Yes, I do not believe in convict labour for those purposes. I keep an hospital overseer, who is in charge of drugs, he is not a convict, he is under the direction of the surgeon.

Q. Does he do any prescribing?

A. No, the doctor does that; the overseer is a man of some experience.

Q. As to the library, do you think the encouragement of reading has a good effect?

A. Yes, I think so.

Q. What time are your lights put out?

A. At nine o'clock; we go to work ordinarily at seven o'clock, sometimes a little later in winter.

TABLE, shewing the punishments awarded in the Kingston Penitentiary, during the year ended 30th June, 1885.

MONTHS.	Number in Dark cells.	Number in Solitary cells.	Number lost Remission.
1884.			
July	4		5
August	11		14
September	4		4
October	15	1	17
November	9		7
December	13		8
1885.			
January	8	1	7
February	9		3
March	13		5
April	10		7
May	26		15
June	10	1	3
	132	3	95

PORTSMOUTH, Ontario, 23rd Sept. 1885.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

DIETARY.

MEALS.	Meat.	White Bread.	Brown Bread.	Coffee or Tea.	Sugar.	Soup.	Potatoes.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	pints.	oz.	pints.	oz.
BREAKFAST:—							
Coffee or tea, cold meat, including bone	4	12		1½	½		
DINNER:—							
Meat, including bone	8	8	1			1½	16
SUPPER		12		1	½		
Total daily allowance per convict	12	32	1	2½	1	1½	16

Occasionally, pork, mutton, and fish are given, attending with beef, which is our aiding meat.

ANSWERS TO CERTAIN QUESTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH VISIT OF CENTRAL PRISON COMMISSIONERS TO THE KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

KINGSTON, September 29th, 1885.

In answer to certain questions by Mr. O'Sullivan, made after an inspection of the cells, workshops, etc., the warden stated as follows :

Q. From your long experience as warden in this penitentiary, what time would you recommend as most suitable hour for the surgeon to visit a prison ?

A. From ten to twelve in the forenoon.

Q. State briefly the position the surgeon occupies in your prison ; 1st, as to allotting the prisoner to a particular labour ; 2nd, as in charge of the hospital ; 3rd, as to prisoners in the dark cell, and punishment generally ?

A. 1st. The surgeon must determine the physical ability ; 2nd. The surgeon has full professional control ; 3rd. These are under the surgeon's supervision.

Q. Have you anything further to add as to the desirability of the prisoners taking their meals in association, besides what you stated to the commissioners a few days ago ?

A. 1st. It implies confidence, at all events, in the better class of convicts. 2nd. It impresses them that I have no fear, and confidence in my ability to control. The cell system, in my opinion, indicates the opposite.

Q. What regulations have you as to admitting prisoners to chapel on Sunday ?

A. All who are able must attend divine service on Sunday ; those who are undergoing punishment have not this privilege.

Q How are the chaplains and those superintending them admitted to the prison ?

A. Being known to the officers at the gate, they have unrestricted liberty to enter when they please ; substitutes, by making themselves known as such, have the same liberty ; no passes are used.

Q. Describe to me more particularly the dark cell and the dungeon, as to the size, light, air, and ventilation ?

A. Dark cell, 8 feet long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet high ; dungeon, 10 feet long, $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, 7 feet high. No light whatever in either ; ventilation satisfactory ; the dungeon more dreaded than dark cell.

Q. As a surgeon and warden, what do you regard as the evil effect of any lengthened confinement in a dark cell ?

A. This can only be determined by circumstances. The opinion of the surgeon would guide me in each individual case.

Q. What do you consider as the minimum amount of food, that a person so confined should get ?

A. Our plan is to give, daily, sixteen ounces of bread and an unlimited supply of fresh water.

Q. State more particularly the case of the men who were confined for the six months you refer to ?

A. These were men who had become so incorrigible and dangerous that nothing short of this would do. They had been so treacherous, and violated all promises, and so repeatedly

betrayed confidence, that safety for other prisoners, as well as officers, demanded their continued confinement. They had one square meal a day, and the grated door only closed upon them during daylight.

Q. How do you deal with a prisoner who answers that he is willing to go to work, to do the best he can, but complains that his task is too much? Would you take his answer?

A. I would take his answer as to willingness, and refer to the surgeon as to his physical ability.

Q. Taking one month with another, what is the average, with your population, of dark-cell punishments?

A. From June, 1884, to June, 1885, inclusive, we had a total of 141; monthly average, 11 9-12, and as to population, a little over two and a-half per cent. a month. During the same period, there were three solitary cell, or dungeon punishments.

Q. What is your view as to talking amongst prisoners, and slight offences generally?

A. In such a system as ours, I do not think absolute silence can be enforced. Unless talking was aloud, I would not notice it; (2) slight offences I would admonish; repetition would involve punishment.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

CENTRAL PRISON INVESTIGATION.

REPORT OF COMMMISSIONERS.

J. S. SINCLAIR,
J. W. LANGMUIR. } Commissioners.
D. A. O'SULLIVAN,

To the Honorable John Beverley Robinson,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

We, your Commissioners, appointed under your commission hereinafter mentioned, beg to report to you in pursuance of the same, as follows:

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

In the matter of an enquiry into certain charges preferred against James Massie, Warden of the Central Prison, at Toronto; and as to whether cruelty had been practised by the said Warden upon prisoners, or excessive punishment administered, or whether partiality had been shown to different classes of prisoners; and generally into the modes and methods of punishment in the said prison and elsewhere.

John Beverley Robinson,
Province of Ontario.

O. Mowat, Attorney-General. } VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc.

To James Shaw Sinclair, Esq., Judge of the County Court of the County of Wentworth; and John Woodburn Langmuir, and Dennis Ambrose O'Sullivan, of the City of Toronto, Esquires, Our Commissioners in this behalf.—Greeting:—

Whereas, in and by chapter seventeen of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, it is enacted that whenever the Lieutenant-Governor in Council deems it expedient to cause enquiry to be made into and concerning any matter connected with the good government of this Province, or the conduct of any part of the public business thereof, or the administration of justice therein, and such enquiry is not regulated by any special law, the Lieutenant-Governor may by the Commission in the case confer upon the Commissioners or persons by whom such enquiry is to be conducted, the power of summoning before them any party or witnesses, and of requiring them to give evidence on oath, orally or in writing (or on solemn affirmation, if they be parties entitled to affirm in civil matters), and to produce such documents and things as such Commissioners deem requisite to the full

investigation of the matters into which they are appointed to examine, and that the Commissioners shall then have the same power to enforce the attendance of such witnesses and to compel them to give evidence as is vested in any court of law in civil cases.

And whereas it has been made to appear that, charges from time to time have been made through the newspaper press, and otherwise, against James Massie, Esquire, Warden of the Central Prison for the Province of Ontario, of cruelty towards, and of ill-treatment and excessive punishment of, persons confined in the said Central Prison as prisoners, and of partiality in the treatment of different classes of the aforesaid prisoners.

And whereas, certain charges were also made in the Legislative Assembly of the said Province, of cruelty towards, and of ill-treatment and excessive punishment of, certain prisoners confined in the said Central Prison, namely :—one O'Neill, one McGraw, one M. Wynne, one Coughlan, one Johnson, the Mullhollands, one Fay, one Alexander Nicholson, and one William Gifford.

And whereas, under the circumstances, the Lieutenant-Governor of our said Province in Council deems it expedient that an enquiry should be made into the truth of said charges, and as to whether cruelty has been practised by the said Warden upon prisoners, or excessive punishment administered, or whether partiality has been shown to different classes of said prisoners, and generally into the modes and methods of punishment in the said Central Prison and elsewhere.

Now know ye that we, having and reposing full trust and confidence in you, the said James Shaw Sinclair, you the said John Woodburn Langmuir, and you the said Dennis Ambrose O'Sullivan, *do hereby*, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province, *appoint* you, the said James Shaw Sinclair, you the said John Woodburn Langmuir, and you the said Dennis Ambrose O'Sullivan, or any two of you, *Our Commissioners* in this behalf, to make full enquiry in respect of the truth of the aforesaid charges, or any of them, and generally as to the modes and methods of punishment adopted in the said prison and elsewhere; *and we do hereby confer* upon you, Our said Commisioners, or any two of you, full power and authority to summon before you any witness or witnesses, and to require him or them to give evidence upon oath, orally or in writing, (or on solemn affirmation, if such witness or witnesses is or are parties entitled to affirm in civil matters), and to produce to you, Our said Commissioners, such documents and things as you may deem requisite to the full investigation of the premises, *together* with all and every other power and authority in the said Act mentioned and authorized to be by us conferred upon any Commissioner or Commissioners appointed by authority or in pursuance thereof.

And we do appoint you, the said James Shaw Sinclair to be the Chairman of the said Commission.

And we do authorize any two of you, the said Commissioners, to act at any time in respect of any of the matters coming within the terms of this Commission.

And we do require you, our said Commissioners, forthwith after the conclusion of such enquiry to make full report to us, touching the said investigation, together with a return of all evidence taken by you concerning same.

To have, hold and enjoy the said office and authority of Commissioners for and during the pleasure of Our said Lieutenant-Governor.

In testimony whereof we have caused these Our letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Ontario to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS.—The Honorable John Beverley Robinson, Lieutenant Governor of Our Province of Ontario, at Our Government House, in Our City of Toronto, in Our said Province, this sixth day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the forty-ninth year of Our reign.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY, Secretary.

And whereas, in pursuance of the said Commission, and in due execution thereof, your Commissioners duly met at the City of Toronto, on the tenth day of July, A. D. 1885, and determined to open the said Commission for the preferment of charges, the hearing of evidence, and all other matters within the scope of said Commission on the twentieth day of July aforesaid, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the Court House, on Adelaide street, in the City of Toronto.

And whereas, your Commissioners caused to be published in the various daily newspapers that were then published in the City of Toronto, the following notice :—

"In pursuance of a Commission issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, under the provisions of chapter seventeen of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, and dated the sixth day of July, A. D. 1885, to the undersigned, James Shaw Sinclair, John Woodburn Langmuir, and Dennis Ambrose O'Sullivan, as Commissioners, to enquire into the truth of certain charges from time to time made in the newspaper press and otherwise against James Massie, Warden of the Central Prison for the Province of Ontario, of cruelty towards and of ill-treatment and excessive punishment of prisoners confined in said Central Prison, as prisoners, and of partiality in the treatment of different classes of such prisoners, and of certain charges made in the Legislative Assembly of the said Province, of cruelty towards and of ill-treatment and of excessive punishment of certain prisoners in said Central Prison, named O'Neill, McGraw, M. Wynne, Coughlan, Johnson, the Mullhollands, Fay, Alexander Nicholson and Wm. Gifford, and, generally into the modes and methods of punishment in the said prison and elsewhere ; and forthwith after the conclusion of such enquiry to make full report to the said Lieutenant-Governor in Council, touching the said investigation, together with a return of all evidence taken by the Commissioners concerning the same.

"We, the said Commissioners, hereby appoint Monday, the twentieth day of July, A. D. 1885, at the hour of three of the clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the Court House, on Adelaide street, in the City of Toronto, for the opening of the said Commission and proceeding with the enquiry thereunder, according to the terms of the said Commission ; and we hereby notify all persons interested in the said enquiry to be present at the said time and place with such testimony or evidence, oral or otherwise, as they or any of them may propose to adduce in support of, or in contradiction of, said charges, or otherwise in any way or manner referring to, or in anywise connected with, the subject of said enquiry or any part of it."

Dated this tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

J. S. SINCLAIR,
J. W. LANGMUIR,
D. A. O'SULLIVAN,
} Commissioners.

PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

And whereas, on the said twentieth day of July, A.D. 1885, and in pursuance of said notice, all of your commissioners sat with the formalities of a Court of Record at the time and place appointed, when, after all due formalities were complied with and fixed, and the necessary means for obtaining the evidence of the witnesses prescribed, the several parties interested were represented by the following counsel :—

Æmilius Irving, Esq., Q.C., on behalf of the Government of the Province of Ontario.

John Idington, Q.C., and Wallace Nesbitt, Esq., on behalf of James Massie, the Warden of the Central Prison.

Nicholas Murphy, Esq., and C. L. Mahoney, Esq., for the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union.

And whereas, after some discussion by counsel, your commissioners determined that the personal charges made against James Massie, who will hereafter be described herein as "The Warden," should be formulated, that due time should be given therefor, and that a

copy of such charges should be given by Mr. Murphy to the other counsel by a certain time thereafter, your commissioners adjourned the further execution of the said commission until the twenty-seventh day of July, 1885, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

And whereas, after the rising of the commission on the said twentieth day of July aforesaid, namely, on the twenty-third day of said month of July, your commissioners, after hearing the suggestion of counsel, deemed it prudent and necessary for the proper execution of the commission and the better understanding of the testimony that might be given, personally to visit the prison, and there gain from personal observation a better knowledge of the situation of prisoners confined in the said prison, their treatment, and the methods of punishment adopted, and of all other matters within the scope of the commission, which they did on that day.

And whereas, the members of your commission assembled such of the whole prison population as could attend, in the large prison hall, excluding therefrom all officers of the prison, when your commissioners informed the prisoners of the motive of the enquiry upon which they were engaged, and that the chief object of their visit was to secure a short statement of the nature of the complaints which any of them had to make against the Warden or any officer of the prison, and the name of such prisoner; that they need have no fear of any unjust consequences to them of their communications, and that the freeest expression of complaint was desirable. All due facilities having been offered the complainants (who numbered about sixty), for communicating to your commissioners the nature of their complaints, and being warned to make them with truthfulness, we received the complaint of each with his name or other means of identification.

On the re-assembling of the commission, on the twenty-seventh day of July, 1885, your commissioners communicated to counsel what they had done in that respect, and remarked that the names of all prisoners who had made complaints would be given to counsel if required; and that any whom counsel did not think proper to call, would, if your commissioners deemed their attendance of public importance, be called by the commission.

The charges already spoken of against the Warden and the management of the prison were then handed in by Mr. Murphy, and are as follows:—

CHARGES TO BE BROUGHT AGAINST WARDEN MASSIE OF THE CENTRAL PRISON, AND THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CENTRAL PRISON, BEFORE THE COMMISSIONERS, ON THE 30TH DAY OF JULY, 1885, TO BE SUPPLEMENTED BY OTHERS.

Charge one.—That through the negligence and incompetence of the Warden and officers of the Central Prison, diseased salt beef was for a long time served out to the prisoners, materially injuring their health, until the prisoners refused to eat the meat, and it was given to the pigs; that the matter was called to the attention of the Warden, and although the doctor of the prison, in July, 1883, reported the meat unfit for use, the diseased meat was served out to the prisoners for several days afterwards, contrary to the doctor's direction and report; that upwards of 140 dishes of the said meat were refused in one day by the prisoners, while those prisoners who partook of the meat were seized with vomiting after eating it.

Charge two.—That the Warden falsified the books of the said Central Prison, and directed the keepers of said books not to enter in them any punishments inflicted by him, except when prisoners were sentenced to the dark cell, irons, or flogging; that was in direct contravention of rule 22, sub-section 2, of the Prison Regulations. In consequence of this omission, the Inspector of Prisons was not aware that many prisoners had been confined for weeks and months in their cells on bread and water diet, and deprived of their bed, and furnished with only one blanket even in the winter time. The same falsification occurs in the monthly returns, required by sub-section 2 of Rule 23, to be made by the Warden to the Inspector of Prisons; that other falsifications were made by Daniel F. McCarthy, Charles Coglan, James Hamilton, and Frank Morrison, under the express

instructions of the Warden; that in furtherance of said falsification and omission to enter sentences in punishment book, and to conceal the same, prisoners confined to their cells on bread and water, without bed, were released from their cells on the day when the Inspector would visit the prison to inspect the same; and after the departure of the Inspector were sent back to their cells to serve out their punishment.

Charge three.—That contrary to the prison regulations, prisoners were locked up in their own cells on bread and water, and without bed, on the mere verbal report of the guard, and without their cases being investigated, and no entry of such punishment was made in the punishment book.

Charge four.—That prisoners have been punished on the unsupported charge of a prisoner, contrary to the rules.

Charge five.—That for a long time the prisoners were not allowed on Sunday morning or at noon to take their buckets to their cells, that, in order to escape punishment, after obeying the imperative calls of nature, they were obliged to use the dishes they ate from as a receptacle for their filth, and cover the contents with potato peelings, etc.,—said dishes, being afterwards used for carrying their food.

Charge six.—That the pictures of the Virgin and our Saviour as well as rosaries and crucifixes were, by order of the Warden, removed from the cells of Catholic prisoners, and burned.

Charge seven.—That the Catholic chaplains were refused admittance to the prison without a pass from Warden Massie, and that said refusal was made by his instructions, whilst laymen of other denominations, who went to administer spiritual consolation to the prisoners, were admitted freely without a pass. In one case, two of such laymen were admitted without a pass, in the presence of the Catholic chaplain, who had to stand patiently at the door awaiting a pass from the Warden.

Charge eight.—That the Warden confined John Mahony, a Catholic, for 23 days on bread and water, without a bed, without any charge whatever having been made against him, verbal or otherwise. That the Warden has shown a marked distinction in his treatment of Catholic and Protestant prisoners, both during their stay in the prison and at the time of their discharge; so much so that Catholic prisoners, sent for a second term, have declared themselves to be Protestants, in order to secure the better treatment afforded to prisoners of that denomination.

Charge nine.—That the Warden and officers have been guilty of cruel and inhuman treatment of boys, by requiring them to perform work unsuited to their strength and ability; and when the tasks so imposed were not performed, have punished the boys with the dark cell, bread and water diet, and deprived them of their beds for a considerable period.

Charge ten.—That prisoners have been so starved when undergoing punishments in their cells, on bread and water diet, that they have begged the Warden and guards for food; have called at the doors of their cells for food when other prisoners were going to meals, and in their desperation have tried to tear down the iron doors of their cells.—After the expiration of their unrecorded sentences, they have rushed to the refuse barrels of the prison and eaten the refuse, until removed by the guards.

Charge eleven.—That for a long time the Catholic choir was not allowed the same privileges of practising as the Protestant choir; and it was only after a strong representation to Warden Massie that equal privileges were allowed to the Catholics.

Charge twelve.—That healthy prisoners were obliged to bathe in the same water that had been used by syphilitic prisoners; and that the towels were only furnished to the prisoners once a week, viz: on Friday, while Saturday was the general bath day in the prison. That the prisoner after using his towel as a body towel on Saturday had to use it for all purposes until the next Friday.

Charge thirteen.—That the stuff furnished to the Central Prison, and the proceeds of the labour of the prisoners, and the produce of the land tilled by the prisoners, have been used for the personal benefit of Warden Massie and Inspector Christie.

Charge fourteen.—That the perquisites of the Warden are excessive and amount in value to nearly as much as his salary.

Charge fifteen.—That the Warden has been guilty of undignified and ungentlemanly conduct when dealing with prisoners and with guards, having shaken his fist in a threatening manner in the faces of several, and having used towards them the epithet "scoundrels," and other abusive language.

Charge sixteen.—That the guards had been punished by the Inspector without any investigation of the charges made against them.

Charge seventeen.—That the Warden had stated that he cannot govern the prison properly, so long as the Government supplied him with Catholic guards.

Charge eighteen.—That since the Government has ordered this investigation, the Warden has told Catholic guards, whom he knew were to be called as witnesses upon the investigation, that "he would soon have them (the said guards), kicked out."

Charge nineteen.—That prisoners undergoing punishment have not been allowed to attend religious service on Sunday, and have been deprived of the privilege of seeing their clergymen.

Charge twenty.—That Catholic prisoners are insulted by those placed in authority over them, by talking in their presence of Catholic institutions in the most abusive way, imputing immorality to the inmates of those institutions, and speaking generally of them in a defamatory manner.

Charge twenty-one.—That the food furnished to the prisoners generally was, and is, of an unwholesome description and bad. That the blankets in general use were unclean, and have been for so long a time that they have occasioned the spread of vermin among the prisoners.

Charge twenty-two.—That while the pictures, rosaries, crucifixes, etc., as mentioned in charge number six, were removed from the cells of the prisoners in the Catholic wing, tracts were freely distributed in the Protestant wing, and were also distributed in the Catholic wing, although not asked for or wished by the inmates of that wing.

Charge twenty-three.—That while the Catholic chaplains have been refused admittance without a pass, as set out in charge number seven, visitors prompted merely by curiosity have been allowed the access to the prison, and to all parts of it, to the great annoyance and shame of the prisoners.

Charge twenty-four.—That some prisoners have become insane through the cruel treatment of the Warden and officers of the prison, while insane men have been subjected to punishment and diet unsuited to their condition; that several insane prisoners have died in the asylum shortly after their removal from the prison.

Charge twenty-five.—That the Warden is guilty of speaking injudiciously of his superiors, and of bringing them into contempt in the presence of the guards and prisoners, alleging that he wished for the overthrow of the Ontario Government, because they did not govern the country, but the Archbishop of Toronto did.

Charge twenty-six.—That prisoners generally have been excessively punished, ill-treated, and assaulted, and imprisoned by the guards and Warden.

Charge twenty-seven.—That the cause of the death of some of the prisoners can be remotely traced to the inhuman treatment received in the prison, and the certificates of death have been falsified by the Warden, and the disease occasioning death concealed.

The investigation of the charges was then proceeded with, upon the express understanding that the commission, of their own mere motion, might examine any witness or witnesses not called by any party to the enquiry.

Your commissioners sat at the time and place appointed, almost uninterruptedly, in taking evidence, from the twentieth day of July until the twenty-eighth day of August,

1885, during which time 190 witnesses were examined and re-examined, and other testimony, *viva voce* and documentary, addduced, all of which will be found in the five volumes of evidence as taken down by the Government stenographers and returned herewith.

Your commissioners propose first to deal with the subjects of

PUNISHMENTS AND DEPRIVATIONS.

To devise such a system of punishments for the infraction of rules and the enforcement of wholesome discipline in penal and reformatory institutions as will at once be effective in its results, and at the same time humane in its character and methods, is one of the most difficult problems in prison management. There is perhaps no feature in the advanced civilization of the past century so strongly marked with progress and reform as the subject in question : yet, notwithstanding the correction of the most flagrant abuses and the almost entire abolition of cruel practices in the domiciliary treatment of criminals, the fact remains that, in order to maintain good government in prisons disciplinary punishments of some kind or another must be resorted to. Whatever Utopian arguments may be advanced to the contrary, the efficient working of all sound methods of prison government requires, on the part of the prisoners, unhesitating and implicit obedience ; failing which, disciplinary punishment must promptly follow.

Such being the case, it is of vital importance before adopting any forms of punishment, that they should be most carefully considered, so that only such should be allowed as are actually needed for the effective government of the prison, and that their methods shall come strictly within the lines of humane treatment. To determine whether such a system of punishments has been introduced into the government of the Central Prison is one of the most important duties devolving upon your commissioners.

That uniform methods of disciplinary punishment and deprivation, applicable alike to all prisons, can be devised and carried out, is a proposition that cannot be maintained. The varying conditions in respect to periods of sentence, nature of employment, and general character of the prisoners to be dealt with, must be minutely considered in determining a system that will prove effective in its results.

Your commissioners, in the course of their extended enquiry, obtained the fullest information in respect of the system of punishment adopted in the Central Prison, as well as the various conditions under which it is administered. Having become possessed of this information, they have the more fully realized the necessity of instituting a comparison of the Central Prison system with that existing in some of the best-conducted prisons in the United States, in order that they might more intelligently determine and report, as required under the terms of the commission issued to them, whether cruelty has been practised and ill-treatment and excessive punishment administered in that institution.

In furtherance of this, and at the request of the Government, your commissioners visited thirteen State and Municipal Prisons in the United States, as well as the Dominion Penitentiary, at Kingston, and very closely observed the working of these establishments and minutely enquired into the modes and methods of punishment that obtained in each. That the result of these enquiries may be fully and clearly exhibited, your commissioners have prepared the following tabulated form, showing the prisons visited and their location ; the average number of prisoners, the periods of sentence, the employments carried on, and the methods of punishment in existence in each prison.

NAME AND LOCATION OF PRISON.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.	PERIODS OF SENTENCE.	EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.	PUNISHMENTS AND DEPRIVATIONS.
State Prison, Jackson, Michigan.....	736 men.	From six months to life.	The manufacture, under contract system, of waggons, agricultural implements, cigars, brooms, etc.	Flogging on posterior, with leather strap, 2½ inches wide, attached to a handle about 18 inches long. Handcuffing to sliding plank, by which prisoner can be raised by his hands and let down instantaneously. Confinement to an ordinary cell, pending consideration of complaint. Handcuffiing to cell door from 5 to six hours. Forfeiture of good conduct time remissions. Deprivation of ordinary privileges, such as tobacco allowance, use of library, letter writing, etc.
Illinois State Penitentiary, Jolliet, Ill.....	1550 men.	One year up to life.	Stone-cutting, boot and shoemaking, cooperage, granite and monumental works, knitting, wire-drawing, harness making; all of which are carried on under the contract system.	Confinement for an indefinite period to a solitary cell on bread and water diet. Confinement to solitary cell, and handcuffed during day to cell gate. Wearing chain and ball for attempts to escape. Deprivation of ordinary privileges, including tobacco. Forfeiture of good conduct time remissions.
Ohio Penitentiary, Columbus, Ohio.....	1513 men. 27 women.	One year to life periods.	Harness, hardware, agricultural implements, wheel and manufactures, barrels, chairs, stoves, etc., of which a portion is carried on under contract and some by the State.	Use of the strap or paddle, but very rarely. Handcuffing to sliding plank. Use of hose with very refractory prisoners. Confinement to an ordinary cell for an indefinite period, on a bread and water diet. Standing on a box in view of the whole shop. Forfeiture of good time remissions. Fine of a portion of earnings. Deprivation of ordinary privileges, including tobacco.
Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, Allegheny City, Pennsylvania.....	746 men.	From one year to life (a few under a year.)	Shoemaking, cigar-making, broom, iron work, machinery; all under the contract system.	Confinement to a semi-dark cell for an indefinite period, or until he submits to the rules, on a bread and water diet. For very refractory prisoners the same kind of confinement, but handcuffed to a ring in the wall as high as the breast, where they stand during the day. Confinement to an ordinary cell for an indefinite period. Reduction in diet. Forfeiture of good conduct remissions. Deprivation of privileges, including tobacco.

Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, Pa.	1041 men. 29 women.	From one year to life.	Shoemaking, chain-making, cigar-making, weaving, etc.; all carried on on State account.	Removing all cell furniture and bed and bedding, and placing on a bread and water diet. Withdrawal of ordinary rations, and giving only bread and water until submission is obtained. Withdrawal of ordinary privileges, including tobacco. Leaving obstinate prisoners entirely alone, giving them no work and little food until they submit.
New Jersey State Prison, Trenton, New Jersey	813 men. 30 women.	From six months to life.	The contracts had all expired, but new contracts were being entered upon on the piece system, for the manufacture of boots and shoes, brushes, shirt collars and hosiery.	Confinement to the dungeon until submission, not to exceed six days. Do. for very refractory prisoners, in irons. Confinement to ordinary cell for an indefinite period. Placing a prisoner in a prominent place as a degradation. Forfeiture of good conduct time remissions. Deprivation of privileges and tobacco. Partial cutting off of rations.
Sing Sing State Prison, New York	1570 men.	One year up to life.	Manufacture of stoves, boots and shoes, laundry work,—all carried on under the contract system.	Confinement in dark cell for an indefinite period, on a bread and water diet. Handcuffing to sliding plank. Confinement to an ordinary cell on bread and water diet. Forfeiture of good remissions. Deprivation of ordinary privileges, including tobacco.
Auburn State Prison, Auburn, N.Y.	884 men.	One year to life.	Boots and shoes, horse collars, harness, under the contract system.	Solitary confinement in a dark cell on a bread and water diet, until the prisoner is reduced to submission. Confinement to an ordinary cell for a day or two on bread and water. Forfeiture of good conduct remissions. Deprivation of ordinary privileges, including tobacco.
New York State Reformatory, Elmira, N.Y.	about 700 men.	Prisoners are committed to this Reformatory, the court neither determining nor naming the sentence. Duration of imprisonment is dependent on the conduct of the prisoner, and evidence of reformation, but cannot be longer detained than the maximum period fixed by law for the crime committed.	Stoves, hollow ware, boots and shoes on the contract system, and brush making and other work on State account.	Confinement for the maximum time allowed by law for the crime committed, instead of for a short period, if conduct good. Degradation from a higher to a lower grade in prison. Forfeiture of advancement to a higher from a lower grade. Deprivation of certain privileges consequent upon degradation. Flogging with a leather strap on posterior. Confinement to an ordinary cell occasionally.
Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston, Ont.	486 men. 41 women.	From two years to life.	Quarrying stone, stone-cutting, masonry, carpentering, shoemaking; all on prison account, and lock-making under contract system.	Flogging for serious offences. Confinement to dungeon for an indefinite time for aggravated offences. Confinement to dark cell on bread and water diet for an indefinite time, until surgeon orders removal. Forfeiture of good time remissions. Forfeiture of ordinary privileges, including tobacco.

NAME AND LOCATION OF PRISON.—*Continued.*	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.	PERIODS OF SENTENCE.	EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.	PUNISHMENTTS AND DEPRIVATIONS.
Detroit House of Correction, Detroit, Mich.	460 men. 80 women.	From 30 days to six months, for municipal prisoners. State prisoners, 60 days to one year. United States prisoners, up to five years.	Chair making in all its branches carried on on prison account.	Dark cell, handcuffed to a ring until good conduct is restored, on a bread and water diet. Confined in an ordinary cell on bread and water for a day or so. Standing prisoners in a prominent place as a degradation. Forfeiture of good record remission sentence. Deprivation of meals and put on bread and water. Deprivation of ordinary privileges, including tobacco. Wearing a leg shackle while at work.
Albany County Penitentiary, Albany, N.Y.	882 men. 114 women.	Municipal prisoners, three days to six months. State prisoners, up to five years.	Shoemaking and brushmaking under the contract system.	Confinement to a dark cell for an indefinite time on a bread and water diet. For very refractory prisoners, confinement to a dark cell on bread and water, and handcuffed to a ring. Deprivation of ordinary privileges, including use of tobacco. Forfeiture of good record remission of sentence for prisoners sentenced to over a year.
New York City Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, N. Y.....	1570 men.	From one month to life.	Making everything that is required for the Blackwell Island institutions.	Confinement in a dark cell on bread and water diet, from one to ten days. Confinement to an ordinary cell for an indefinite time, or until submission, on a bread and water diet. Shackling a prisoner who attempts to escape. Forfeiture of good conduct time remissions. Depriving of meals. Depriving of other privileges and tobacco.
Alleghany County Workhouse, Claremont, Pennsylvania.....	517 men. 112 women.	From 20 days up to two years, but may be sentenced for six years on three charges.	Cooperage, broom making, brush making, knitting and laundry work,—all carried on on prison account.	Dark cell on bread and water for an indefinite time, and until prisoner submits. Commitment to an isolated cell in yard for very refractory prisoners. Confinement to an ordinary cell for an indefinite time on bread and water. For prisoners who will not work, no food and no water until they do. Deprivation of ordinary privileges and tobacco. Depriving of ordinary rations, and given only bread and water.

From the foregoing summaries, it will be seen that your commissioners visited eight State prisons, where the periods of sentence varied from six months to life periods; one State reformatory, where the terms of sentence are not definitely stated; the Dominion Penitentiary at Kingston, where prisoners are sentenced from two years to life, and four Municipal, or County prisons in the United States, where the periods of sentence vary from three days up to two years.

Having thus tabulated the result of our personal observation and enquiry in other prisons in respect to the matters embraced in the preceding form, the commissioners will now give, in a more extended shape, the same information in regard to the Central Prison, in order that a comparison may be made of the systems of punishment and deprivations in the respective prisons.

Firstly.—The objects which the Central Prison were designed to meet, are plainly specified in the preamble of the Act calling the establishment into existence, as follows:—

"Whereas, from defective construction, insufficient accommodation, both as regards internal arrangements and exterior surroundings, the entire absence of the means of enforcing hard labour, the want of an adequate staff of officers and other causes, it is found that the common gaols of this Province, and the present system of prison administration has little, if any, deterrent or reformatory influence on prisoners; and whereas, it is expedient to remedy these and other defects, and at the same time make provision for more effective discipline, a better classification of prisoners, as well as for their religious instruction, by the establishment of a prison of a character intermediate between the common gaols and the Dominion Penitentiary; Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:"—etc.

The objects thus indicated may be summarized as follows:—First, the establishment of a prison intermediate between the common gaols and the Provincial Penitentiary, where prisoners can be sent, whose offences are, in the opinion of the judiciary, not of a sufficiently flagrant character to warrant committal to the penitentiary, or if of a serious nature, are attended with extenuating circumstances. Second—To permit of the transfer from common gaols of the worst class of sentenced prisoners as well as habitual offenders to a separate establishment specially designed for them, where under a strict and rigid course of discipline, prison custody might act as a deterrent. Third—In order that the sentence of imprisonment with hard labour might be rigidly enforced, as until the establishment of the Central Prison such sentence was a dead letter, so far as it related to common gaol imprisonment.

Secondly.—The law provides that prisoners may be sentenced to the Central Prison for periods of two months up to two years, and that all prisoners who have been sentenced to the common gaols for a period of fourteen days and upwards may also, by order of the Provincial Secretary, be transferred to such prison.

Thirdly.—The number of prisoners confined in the Central Prison varies from 300 to 400.

Fourthly.—The prisoners are employed in the manufacture of brooms and wooden ware products, under the contract system, and in making bricks, boots and shoes, clothing, and farming and gardening operations on Government account.

Fifthly.—The system of punishment and deprivations is given in the following regulations, which were framed by the Inspector of Prisons and approved by Order-in-Council, dated March 23rd, 1877.

BY-LAW.

In conformity with the provisions of 34 Vic., chap. 17, sec. 7, the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, with the consent and approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, enacts in respect to disciplinary punishment in the Central Prison of Ontario, as follows:—

1. No punishments or deprivations of any kind shall be awarded in the Central Prison, except by the Warden, or in his absence from duty, the Deputy-Warden or other officer duly authorized by the Inspector to act on behalf of the Warden.

2. The Warden shall cause to be kept a book of record which shall be written up daily, shewing all complaints against prisoners for offences or improper conduct committed in the Central Prison, giving the date upon which such offence was committed, the name of each prisoner implicated, the nature of the offence, or of such improper conduct, the punishment awarded for the same, the date of punishment, the signature of the officer making the complaint, and the signature of the officer who saw such punishment carried out, or by whom it was inflicted. The Warden shall fill up the column in said book awarding the sentence or punishment for every such offence, and shall sign the same.

3. No complaint of any officer or guard against any prisoner shall be entertained by the Warden until it is recorded in such punishment book and signed by the officer making the complaint; and no punishment shall be inflicted until the Warden has fully enquired into the matter and recorded the punishment that is to be awarded or inflicted in the proper column of the punishment book, and signed the same.

4. The deprivations or punishments that may be awarded by the Warden shall be as follows:—

(*a*) Deprivation of a meal or meals, of a library book and candle for reading it by in the cell, or of some other such privilege ordinarily enjoyed by all well-behaved prisoners.

(*b*) Confinement in an ordinary cell, the bedding having been removed therefrom, during which confinement the diet of the prisoner shall be bread and water.

(*c*) Confinement in the dark cell with bread and water diet.

(*d*) Confinement in the dark cell with leg irons, and, if necessary, handcuffs.

(*e*) Punishment by the infliction of the lash.

5. The infliction of punishment by the lash shall only be awarded in extreme cases, and the following offences:—

(*a*) Attempting to escape, or assisting in such attempts, or having escaped and been recaptured.

(*b*) Striking an officer.

(*c*) Continued insubordination by refusing to work, striking another prisoner, fighting, shouting, cursing and notoriously refractory conduct, and for which two previous punishments under clauses *c* or *d* have been awarded, and prisoners warned by the Warden that the third act of such insubordination will be punished by the infliction of the lash.

6. Such corporal punishment shall not be inflicted until the Warden shall have reported all the facts and circumstances calling for such punishment to the Inspector, and shall have received his consent to proceed with the same. Pending such consent, the Warden shall confine such prisoner in his cell, and if refractory, in the dark cell.

7. Corporal punishment shall not be inflicted until the prison surgeon shall have certified under his signature in the punishment book to the bodily fitness of the prisoner to undergo such corporal punishment; and no such punishment shall be carried out except in the presence of the Warden and the prison surgeon, and in no case shall more than fifty lashes be administered.

8. No prisoner shall be confined in the dark cell in irons for a period exceeding twenty-four (24) hours, and during such confinement the irons shall be taken off for one hour at each meal, and if found necessary to sentence to 24 hours of such punishment, the irons shall be taken off for three hours during the night.

9. When a prisoner is under punishment in the dark cell without being in irons, he shall be visited by an officer or guard, at least once in every two hours, and if in irons in the dark cell, at least once every hour of such confinement, and by a prison surgeon at his daily visits.

10. The Warden shall make a detailed return monthly to the Inspector of all punishments or deprivations awarded to prisoners under the provisions of this by-law.

In addition to the foregoing regulations, there is also a clause bearing upon the subject in the general regulations (Sec. 221, sub-sec. 18) viz :—

"Punishments will be resorted to as rarely as necessity will admit; the regulations of the prison are, nevertheless, to be observed and maintained inviolate, and all infractions thereof, or any resistance to the lawful commands and authority of the guards, will subject the offenders to solitary confinement and to be placed in irons at the discretion of the Warden; and the Warden is authorized to employ the use of weapons by the prison guards to put down insurrection by force, and to prevent escapes at all hazards from the prison."

There is also a printed card in every cell, giving the rules to be observed by the prisoner, commencing with the injunction and the warning that "the first duty of every prisoner, is strict obedience, and it will be to his interest to obey all rules and regulations," and winding up with the plain intimation that non-obedience and infraction will be punished.

Having ascertained the various "modes and methods of punishment in the Central Prison and elsewhere," as directed, your commissioners at the outset desire to record two facts, which in their opinion cannot be too prominently kept in view in this report: First,—That what is required of the prisoners in the Central Prison, in order to avoid punishment, is plainly set before them, as well as the consequences of disobedience. Secondly, that the powers and duties of the Warden in respect of disciplinary punishments are minutely and specifically defined by the regulations. Differing from the latter condition of things in nearly every other prison that your commissioners visited, no by-laws detailing the methods of punishment could be found, in consequence of which, very much greater responsibility is thrown upon the Wardens in the United States prisons, who have almost autocratic powers in regard to the punishment of prisoners.

The Warden of the Detroit House of Correction states in his evidence that the punishments in that prison are neither authorized by statutes nor regulated by by-law, and that they are entirely within his scope.

The Warden of the State Prison at Jackson, Michigan, stated that the shower-bath and flogging with the lash were prohibited by statute, but that the punishments in practice were not defined by regulation or by by-law.

At Illinois State Prison, Joliet, flogging is prohibited by law, and solitary cells are authorized, but there are no regulations in regard to other punishments and deprivations; they are left to the discretion of the Warden.

The Warden of the Columbus Penitentiary stated that the system of punishments was neither authorized by statute nor defined by law, except that the lash was prohibited by statute.

At the Western Penitentiary, Alleghany, it is provided in the organic law that no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted on the prisoners; and to guard against that, a board of inspectors frame by-laws from time to time in regard to the matter.

At the Claremont Workhouse, there are no regulations, and the punishments are left to the Superintendent.

The Warden of the Eastern States Penitentiary, Pa., stated that he had no system and that the punishment of prisoners was left entirely with him.

At the New Jersey State Prison the statute law defined to some extent the methods of punishment, but there were no regulations, and a great deal was left in the discretion of the Warden or keeper.

The laws of the State of New York prohibit the lash as a disciplinary punishment in the State Prisons, and the Attorney-General recently decided against what is known as the "paddle." The law, however, authorizes dark cell punishment on short rations until prisoners are reduced to submission and obedience, but there are no detailed by-laws in

the States prisons at Sing Sing, Auburn, nor at the Albany Penitentiary, nor the New York State Reformatory, Elmira, regulating and defining other punishments and deprivations.

The department of Charities and Corrections authorizes and defines the system of punishment at Blackwell Island Penitentiary, New York.

These brief statements respecting the statutory and local regulations relating to disciplinary punishments and deprivations, in the prisons visited in the United States, seem to establish beyond all doubt that the rights of the prisoners are better protected against arbitrary, and possible unjust, punishment in the Central Prison than in any other institution that was visited. Seeing, therefore, that the punishments and deprivations of the Central Prison are so clearly defined by regulations, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, it now devolves upon your commissioners to report upon the manner in which they have been carried into practice as brought to light by the evidence taken before the commission.

The first clause of the regulations provides that "No punishments or deprivations of any kind shall be awarded in the Central Prison, except by the Warden, or in his absence from duty, the Deputy-Warden or other officer duly authorized by the Inspector to act on behalf of the Inspector." In the list of charges preferred against the Warden of the Central Prison, it is not alleged that this provision of the punishment regulations was violated, and there is no documentary or other evidence to show that any punishment or deprivations had been inflicted except by order of the Warden, or in his absence by the Deputy-Warden.

The second, third, sixth and tenth sections of the punishment regulations, previously inserted, as well as sub-section 2 of the sections 22 and 23, respectively, of the general by-laws, very minutely set forth the manner of keeping the punishment book records and forms that have to be complied with in entering up complaints made against prisoners. These clauses also impose upon the Warden the duty of making full enquiry into the truth of the charges preferred against prisoners, before ordering punishments or deprivations to be executed.

In connection with these provisions of the punishment regulations and of the general by-laws, it is charged "that the Warden falsified the books of the said Central Prison and directed the keepers of said books not to enter in them any punishments inflicted by him, except when prisoners were sentenced to the dark cells, irons or flogging. That this was in direct contravention of rule 22, sub-section 2, of the prison regulations. In consequence of this omission, the Inspector of Prisons was not aware that prisoners had been confined for weeks and months in their cells on bread and water diet, and deprived of their bed, and furnished with only one blanket, even in the winter time; the same falsification occurs in the monthly returns required by sub-section 2 of rule 23, to be made by the Warden to the Inspector of Prisons; that other falsifications were made by Daniel F. McCarthy, Charles Coughlan, James Hamilton, and Frank Morrison under the express instructions of the Warden; that in furtherance of said falsifications and omission to enter sentences in the punishment book, and to conceal the same, prisoners confined to their cells on bread and water without beds were released from their cells on the day when the Inspector would visit the prison to inspect the same, and after the departure of the Inspector, were sent back to their cells to serve out their punishment. That contrary to the prison regulations, prisoners were locked up in their own cells on bread and water diet without bed, on the mere verbal report of the guards, and without their cases being investigated, and no entry of the punishment was made in the punishment book. That prisoners have been punished on the unsupported charge of a prisoner, contrary to the rules.

The gravamen of the foregoing charges may be summarized as follows:

First.—That prisoners were punished and no entry made in the punishment book, as required by the rules.

Second.—That the Warden falsified the books by not entering all the punishments given, or by only partially entering such punishments.

Third.—That the Warden directed others to falsify the books in the same manner.

Fourth.—That the returns made to the Inspector, under rules, were also falsified by the Warden, as well as others by his direction.

Fifth.—That in consequence of such falsifications and omissions, the Inspector of Prisons was deceived, and was not informed of many punishments that he should have been, under the rules requiring all reported to him in the monthly returns.

Sixth.—That prisoners have been punished without an investigation of the causes by the Warden, as well as on the unsupported charge of a prisoner.

With respect to the first of the foregoing charges, the Warden in his evidence states that, when he entered upon his duties as Warden, on the 1st November, 1880, in the absence of definite instructions, he followed the system of entering punishments which had been carried out by his predecessors. That system was to enter every punishment and deprivation in the only book kept for that purpose, which was designated the "punishment book." The Warden stated, however, that after he had been for some time in his office, he undertook to systematize the records, and opened two books—one called the "minute book" and the other the "punishment book." The former contained the report of the guard in respect to the offence committed by the prisoner, and the exact sentence awarded by the Warden for such offence, be it dark cell confinement, ordinary cell confinement, or deprivations of whatsoever nature. In the "punishment book," however, which was posted from the "minute book," was only entered the dark cell punishments. In addition to these two books, a large card envelope is kept for each prisoner, in which is placed, along with all papers, returns and orders in respect to the prisoner, the original report of the guard respecting every offence committed by the prisoners, together with the punishment or deprivation ordered by the Warden, and duly signed by him. These books and records were produced before the Commissioners; and they beg to report that, as a whole, they contained a correct and true record of all the punishments and deprivations awarded to prisoners by the Warden. They have, however, to report further that the Warden neglected to keep the record of punishment and deprivations in the manner provided for in the regulations.

Regarding the second and third charges in the summary, so far as relates to falsifications of the punishment book, your Commissioners have to report that there is no evidence to sustain the charges that the Warden falsified the books, or that he directed others to do so. In copying the offences reported and punishments awarded therefor from the cards into the minute book, and from the minute book into the punishment book, a few trifling changes or omissions were made, but as one or other or all of the records in question contain the exact information, the changes or omissions were in no case falsifications. The defects in the system evidently arose out of the adoption of the plan of keeping three records instead of one, as required by the regulations.

Respecting the charge that the Warden falsified the monthly returns of punishments to the Inspector and instructed prisoners who acted as clerks to do likewise, the Warden in his evidence testifies that when he first entered the service he told the prison clerk to follow on with the system he had been keeping in the matter of reports. He (the Warden) understood that only dark cell punishments had been previously reported. He further stated that he tried to find previous reports that had been made to the Inspector, but could only find that for the month of August, in which no punishments appeared, except commitments to the dark cell. From this he took it for granted that the withdrawal of privileges, ordinary cell punishments or other lighter punishments and deprivations were not included in the system of reporting to the Inspector, and he continued only to report the dark cell punishments. It must be admitted that there is an apparent contradiction in the wording of the tenth clause of the punishment regulations which requires "that the Warden shall make a detailed return monthly to the Inspector of all punishments or deprivations awarded to prisoners" when compared with the wording of sub-section 2 of section 23 of the general by-laws, on which the alleged charge is founded, and which only requires that "a monthly return shall be made of all punishments inflicted." The Warden swears that there was no attempt to suppress any information, and that it was only done through a misconception of the practice followed by his predecessor. In judging of the correctness of this explan-

ation, your commissioners must enquire into the motives that would be likely to prompt such a suppression of facts, and that brings them to consider the fifth charge, "That in consequence of such falsifications and omissions the Inspector was deceived by not being informed of many punishments that took place in the prison." Seeing it is the duty of the Inspector to examine all the books of the prison and to compare the returns made to him with the prison records, it is difficult to conclude that the returns were falsified for the purpose of concealment or deception. The charge that the Warden instructed certain prisoners who acted as clerks to omit certain punishments from the returns to the Inspector with the deliberate intent to falsify and deceive, is altogether too improbable to be credited—more particularly as it rests on the unsupported evidence of a prisoner whose record and motives render him a most unreliable witness.

The two rules referred to in connection with the Warden's report of punishments to the Inspector contemplate a return of "all punishments" in the general rule, and "all punishments or deprivations" in the preceding regulation. It was the duty of the Warden to see that the monthly report contained such a return as these rules required. This he did not do, for at one time he reported all punishments and deprivations, and at others only dark cell punishments, generally omitting the very frequent confinements to ordinary cells and the rarer punishment in irons. Whether through this neglect these omitted punishments ever came under the notice of the Inspector the evidence does not disclose. It is difficult to understand, in the light of the evidence adduced, how these omissions escaped the attention of the Warden, the more so as he had to sign the returns every month, as well as the various orders for the very punishments he had to report. We can only conclude that, improperly, the Warden did not regard these monthly reports as material, seeing that it is the duty of the Inspector to examine all the punishment records as kept in the prison. Moreover, your commissioners find that the punishment records and reports were made out by prisoners who acted as clerks, in consequence of which no well defined system seems to have been followed—a practice which we cannot too strongly condemn, and respecting which a recommendation is made in another portion of this report.

With respect to the existing regulations for keeping the punishment records, and more particularly the provision requiring the offences to be entered in the punishment record and signed by the guard making the complaint, before the Warden shall proceed to enquire into and adjudicate upon the charge, your commissioners, after careful consideration of all the facts, are of opinion that the provisions referred to cannot in many instances be carried out in their entirety. Moreover, there is no doubt that the clerical work involved in complying with clauses 2, 3 and 10 of the regulations takes up much of the Warden's time that can be more profitably devoted to other duties.

While in some of the prisons visited by your commissioners, the records of punishments were exceedingly full and complete, in others little or no attention is paid to the subject; and in only a few instances, are monthly returns made to controlling or supervising authorities. Your commissioners, however, are strongly of the opinion that there is no part of the prison economy of greater importance than the keeping of an absolutely correct record of every punishment and deprivation given to prisoners. Not only is such a record necessary for the protection of the prisoners, but it is equally necessary for the protection of the Warden, in the performance of duty requiring the greatest discretion and tact. For these reasons, your commissioners have framed a recommendation for an amendment of the punishment regulations which, if carried out, will not only simplify the forms and procedure, but, in their opinion, will effectually overcome the difficulties which have been revealed in regard to this part of the enquiry.

The charge that prisoners had been punished without investigation on the part of the Warden, as provided for in rule 3 of the regulations, rests chiefly on the evidence of prisoners. Those that complained seemed to be impressed with the idea that, before punishment could be inflicted, they should have been called before the Warden, confronted with the guards making the reports against them, and heard generally in their own defence. This would generally necessitate one of two courses: First—That the guard making the report should leave his shop or gang (in many instances) without any supervision during his absence, in order to give evidence in respect to the report he had made; or—Secondly,

that the Warden should be sent for, and that he should on the ground where, and at the time when the offence was committed, conduct an enquiry into the whole matter. Failing either of these courses, the offending or insubordinate prisoner would, of necessity, have to remain in the shop or gang until noon or evening, or at any rate until the reporting guard would be relieved. It is quite evident that very considerable latitude must be allowed to the Warden as to the course he shall pursue in order to satisfy himself as to the truth or falsity of the charges preferred by a guard against a prisoner. So far as the evidence reveals, there is no ground for the charge that the Warden neglected to investigate before punishing. In not a few instances, the prisoners, who complained that he did, admitted in cross-examination that they had committed the offences charged against them; while in others it was proven that the Warden had made such an investigation as to fully satisfy himself of the correctness of the charges. In this relation, however, a recommendation is also made by your commissioners that will more clearly define what is to be done in certain cases, now attended with difficulties, so far as the regulations are concerned.

Your commissioners have now to deal with the punishments and deprivations themselves, as authorized by the regulations, and the manner in which they have been administered, as disclosed by the evidence taken and the records produced before the commission. The regulations and by-laws authorizing and defining them have been fully quoted in a preceding part of this section of the report.

Respecting the general methods of prison punishment, your commissioners have already stated that a system which may be well suited for one prison, may be entirely unsuited for another, and that in determining this, various conditions have to be considered. In a penitentiary where criminal experts are confined for long periods, and more particularly in one where a remission of a very considerable portion of a sentence may be earned by uniformly good conduct, a few simple but effective punishments may prove quite sufficient for the purpose of maintaining the proper government of the prison. In such a prison, it is obviously to the prisoners' interest to obey the rules and regulations, in order that in some cases the period of detention may be greatly shortened, and in others that they may get on as easily and as comfortably as possible in a prison where a large portion of their lives must be spent. In the Central Prison, however, it is quite different; a large majority of the inmates are drunkards, vagrants and petty criminals who are almost constant residents of one prison or another, and in whose cases a few months imprisonment furnishes but little incentive for personal restraint upon lawless and insubordinate conduct. The lives of many of these prisoners have been almost one continued revolt against law and order, and the first lesson they have to learn on entering the Central Prison is to subjugate their wills to prison authority. The fact, also, that not a few of the prisoners have led not only dissolute, but idle and shiftless lives, causes many of them to rebel against enforced prison labour.

Keeping this in view, your commissioners have no hesitation in concluding that, with such a class of prisoners to deal with; and more so, that they are confined for such short periods, with so little to be expected from reformatory influences, it is better to err on the side of rigid prison discipline, which evidently obtains in the Central Prison, than in a laxity of it. And in enforcing rigid discipline, particularly with the classes referred to, your commissioners cannot but commend the graded system of deprivations and punishments authorized in the Central Prison regulations—commencing with warnings and admonitions, which the evidence shews has generally been done before the cutting off of privileges has been ordered. From that to confinement in an ordinary cell may not have much terror to a man whom the law has already deprived of his liberty; but when another step is taken, and the regular rations are cut off and bread and water substituted, and perhaps the bed removed, the prisoner should begin to enquire whether obedience is not easier than insubordination. Failing that, however, commitment to the dark cell must follow, and for continued insubordination and mutinous conduct, the lash has occasionally been resorted to.

So far, therefore, as rules and regulations can govern and define disciplinary punishment, your commissioners are of opinion that it would be difficult to devise more humane methods of punishing disobedience and insubordination in a prison, whether arising from

mere thoughtlessness and indifference, or from studied rebellion to authority, than the punishment regulations of the Central Prison. How these regulations were carried out in practice will now be considered.

The charges made before the Commission, in the Legislature, and in the newspaper press, were that "Warden Massie cruelly, inhumanly, and illegally punished prisoners under his charge; that prisoners had been tortured, and otherwise inhumanly treated; that prisoner O'Neill was tortured by keeping him in solitary confinement, on bread and water, for a space of 103 days, thereby driving the said O'Neill insane; that the Central Prison discipline was invested with the 'tortures of the Inquisition'; that helpless prisoners were brutally flogged; that the 'wards' of the Province were being tortured by the fiendish cruelty of the Warden until deprived of reason; that prisoners were confined for weeks and months in their cells, and deprived of their beds, and furnished with only one blanket in the winter time; that the Warden and officers have been guilty of cruel and inhuman treatment of boys; by requiring them to perform work unsuited to their strength and ability; and when the tasks so imposed were not performed have punished said boys with the dark cell, bread and water diet, and deprived them of their bed for a considerable period; that prisoners have been so starved when undergoing punishment in their cells on bread and water diet that they have begged the Warden and guards for bread, have called at the doors of their cells for food when other prisoners were going to meals, and in their desperation have tried to tear down the iron doors of their cells; that some prisoners have become insane through the cruel treatment of the Warden and officers of the prison, while insane men have been subjected to punishment."

Certain prisoners were specifically named, both in the newspaper press and the Legislature in the following language:— .

"O'Neill, 72 hours confinement upon bread and water, without a bed, became insane upon being released; McGraw, 72 hours confinement, three times within two months, with 24 days upon bread and water, without a bed, was knocked down and beaten by the guard; Scully, confined in a dark cell and irons, five periods of 72 hours each, in two months—40 days on bread and water, without a bed; M. Wynne, 40 days on bread and water at one time, twenty days at another, when released he was frantic from hunger and devoured the offal fed to the pigs; Coughlan, 14 years of age, bread and water for 30 days, without a bed, for some boyish freak in the broom factory; Johnson, for pulling a few hairs out of the tail of the Warden's horse, was kept for six days continuously on bread and water; Mullholland brothers were kept for 15 days and 20 days, respectively, on bread and water, and discharged without shoes in the month of January; Fay, 24 days on bread and water, without a bed; Alex. Nicholson, on bread and water for 42 days, during January and February; William Gifford, confined in dark cell, and kept on bread and water for an unreasonable time."

Respecting the foregoing charges, your commissioners are required under the terms of the commission issued to them to make enquiry into the truth of the charges, and more especially, as to whether cruelty had been practised towards, and ill-treatment and excessive punishment of, certain prisoners confined in the Central Prison, viz: one O'Neill, one McGraw, one M. Wynne, one Coughlan, one Johnson, the Mullhollands, one Fay, one Alex. Nicholson, and one William Gifford.

In pursuance of these instructions, your commissioners propose first to deal with the cases specifically named, and in the order in which they are mentioned, and then with the more important cases brought under their notice during the investigation.

WILLIAM O'NEILL'S CASE.

The case of William O'Neill was referred to in the Legislative Assembly as the "prisoner who had been kept in his own cell for three months on a bread and water diet, —after which he was declared insane,"—and in various newspaper comments and correspondence it was alleged that the prisoner had been punished with 72 hours dark cell, 48 hours in irons, without bed, in his own cell.

The prison register shows that William O'Neill had served three terms in the Central Prison, and the records of the Hamilton gaol, according to the returns placed in evidence, set out that he had been previously convicted and sentenced to the Hamilton gaol no less than seventeen times prior to his last sentence in the Central Prison. The last conviction, also placed in evidence, shewed that, for the crime of larceny, O'Neill was sentenced to twelve months in the Central Prison from the 25th of July, 1884. The statistical return, certified to by the Sheriff of Wentworth, set forth that O'Neill was 31 years of age; that he followed the occupation of a labourer; temperate in his habits, and that in point of education he was wholly illiterate. The gaol surgeon of the Hamilton gaol reported at the time of his transfer to the Central Prison that O'Neill was physically and mentally sound, and that he was able to work.

Such were the antecedents, character, and the mental and physical state of William O'Neill, prior to his transfer to the Central Prison, on the 31st July, 1884. During his first and second terms in the Prison, it was proven that, although he was looked upon by the officials as a man with "peculiarities" and "rather difficult to get along with," still he did pretty well and was not often reported. From the evidence, however, it would appear that, at the time of and during his last commitment, his disposition had undergone much change; he became very difficult to manage, and required "humoring," and almost from the first he was obstinate and sullen. He was tried at many jobs, and although not a lazy or idle man, as far as the evidence shews, it was most difficult to get him to do anything, except what he wanted to do, and that in his own way. At last he refused to work altogether, and became insolent and abusive. For this conduct, he was, on the 2nd of August, upon the report of the guard, and after investigation on the part of the Warden, sent to the dark cell for a period of 72 hours. When being searched, after his commitment to the dark cell, to see if he had a pipe and tobacco in his possession, he resisted the performance of that duty by a violent assault upon the guard, for which 24 hours in irons (that is handcuffed or leg-ironed), was added to the sentence of 72 hours in the dark cell.

It does not appear that the prisoner was again reported in writing, although frequently warned, until the 9th of October. On that occasion, on being spoken to about his work, he became insolent and swore at the guard. The Warden had previously instructed the guard to "try and get along with O'Neill, that he was a bad man, but he must do the best he could with him." For the offence reported on the 9th October, the Warden ordered that the prisoner "be confined in his cell on a bread and water diet." The evidence proves that O'Neill remained in his cell under this order from the 9th October until the 19th December, a period of 71 days, instead of 103 days, as alleged. This punishment, and the 72 hours in the dark cell previously referred to, were the only punishments given the prisoner during his last incarceration in the Central Prison, and on these rest the alleged charges of cruelty, excessive punishment, and ill-treatment of the prisoner.

So far as these charges relate to the 72 hours in the dark cell, and the subsequent addition of 24 hours of the period in irons, the commissioners have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the punishment, which was ordered and executed within three days after the prisoner was last received into the Central Prison, was fully merited; that it was quite within the Warden's authority under the regulations, and that it was neither cruel nor excessive, nor did its execution in any way involve the ill-treatment of the prisoner, either by the Warden or any other officer of the prison.

With respect to the punishment through which the prisoner was confined in his own cell on a bread and water diet for a period of 71 days, and it is alleged without a bed, there can be no doubt in any reasonable and unprejudiced mind that the continued confinement for such a long period as 71 days, and under such conditions—even of a contumacious prisoner of sound mind, calls for a very searching investigation into all the facts and circumstances of the case that seemed to necessitate such treatment.

Under section 4 of the regulations in respect to disciplinary punishment in the Central Prison, the Warden is authorized to punish for any offence or improper conduct on the part of a prisoner in various ways. Among other punishments, he may, under subsection "b," "confine a prisoner to an ordinary cell—the bedding having been removed therefrom—during which confinement the diet of the prisoner shall be bread and water."

Although the quantity of bread and water to be given in such cases is not prescribed in the regulations, it is in evidence that it is 24 ounces of bread, and what water he wanted was given each day of confinement. It should also be stated that there is some doubt as to the exact number of days out of the 71 that the prisoner was deprived of his bed, as authorized by the regulations. The corridor guard, who had to see the prisoner every day, and should therefore be best qualified to give evidence on that point, thought that the prisoner might have been thirty days without his bed, but swears positively that he was not deprived of it for the whole time that he was confined in his cell. Having stated this uncertainty in the evidence, the fact remains that the prisoner was, by order of the Warden, confined in his cell on a bread and water diet on the 9th October, where he remained until the surgeon made the following order on the 19th December, in the hospital book, viz: "Prisoner, William O'Neill, to have his full rations and his bed and bedding, and not to be confined in his cell, as he is of unsound mind." This is the first intimation, so far as the evidence shows, of the prisoner O'Neill's insanity, and immediately on its being received, the Warden gave effect to the instruction. The prison surgeon in his evidence states that he thought he had reported O'Neill insane on two or three occasions during his last incarceration. If he did, prior to the above date, the report must have been verbal, and to whom given, the evidence does not reveal. There is certainly no written report or instruction made by the surgeon in the hospital or other prison record that can in any way be construed of an intimation of the prisoner's insanity.

The evidence proves beyond doubt that the prisoner refused to do certain work required of him, and that he was insolent and abusive in language, as well as sullen and sulky in his manner. For such conduct, any sane prisoner, responsible for his acts, deserved punishment, and confinement to an ordinary cell on a bread and water diet for a reasonable time was certainly not as severe as might have been meted out within the regulations, and under such circumstances.

That the prisoner was considered sane at the time he was placed under cell confinement by order of the Warden, there is no reasonable doubt. It has already been shown that the surgeon of the Hamilton gaol certified, on the 29th July, two days prior to his reception in the Central Prison, that O'Neill was physically and mentally sound and able to work. This is the opinion of a physician who must have very frequently seen O'Neill during the years that he was serving out his seventeen sentences in the Hamilton gaol. Guard Clancy, in his evidence, states that the prisoner did not appear to be insane. Guard Guinness considered him "an eccentric character, a little different from the other prisoners; and while he would not consider him altogether like a sane man, owing to his peculiarities, he would not call him insane, and he considered him responsible for his actions up to the time of his punishment in October." Guard Hart considered the prisoner "a man of eccentric habits, and he might have been insane for all he knew; his eccentricity became exaggerated after his confinement to his cell." Guard Hunt, who, under the surgeon, had charge of the hospital, and whose evidence on account of his experience with such prisoners, will perhaps rank next in weight to the surgeon's, swears that he frequently saw O'Neill when he was confined to his cell under punishment, and that he would not call him insane. He also swears that had he seen any evidence of insanity, he would have considered it his duty to report his case to the doctor, and would have taken steps to have the prisoner removed from punishment. This witness (Guard Hunt), in his evidence explains how O'Neill's case was brought to the attention of the prison surgeon on the 19th of December, viz., that Guard Guinness, for some reason that he (Hunt) did not know, brought the prisoner down from his cell to the dining room, where the doctor was, in order that he might be examined. This examination resulted in the prison surgeon recording in the hospital book, already referred to, viz: that "William O'Neill, confined in his cell, to have his bed and bedding and full rations, and not to be confined in his cell, as he is of unsound mind."

The Warden testified that during O'Neill's confinement in his own cell, he had repeatedly seen him, and that on several occasions he asked if he would not rather go out and do his work, to which appeals the prisoner would not sometimes give an answer, and at other times would positively refuse to go to work. In the Warden's report to the Inspector, in connection with the surgeon's certificate of the 19th December, he stated

that the prisoner would "neither work, leave his cell, nor take his food," and recommended his transfer back to Hamilton gaol. The Warden further testifies that, when he received the surgeon's report and instructions, the prisoner was at once placed on full rations, although he still remained in his cell and refused to go out; but as soon as the weather got warm, he left his cell and went out and did some light work, such as weeding, etc., until his sentence expired on 27th July, and he was discharged. Guard Guinness swears that, during the confinement of the prisoner in his cell, he asked if it would not be better for him to go to work than remain in his cell, when he swore that he would not work any more as long as he remained in the Central Prison. Foreman Miles in his evidence made an important statement bearing upon the mental condition of the prisoner, and which possibly furnishes a clue in explanation of the prisoner's mental "peculiarities," viz.: that he had frequently caught O'Neill in the act of self-abuse.

In trying to reach a just conclusion in respect to O'Neill's case, three questions have to be answered:

First.—Was the prisoner insane when he was first confined in his cell on a bread and water diet as a punishment?

Second.—If not, when did he become insane—if he was insane at all?

Third.—If insane, who was responsible for not sooner discovering his mental condition?

In endeavouring to answer these questions, the commissioners have to express their regret that O'Neill, although subpœnaed to give evidence, could not be found; as a personal examination of the man, even after his discharge, would have materially assisted the commissioners in arriving at the facts of the case. After a careful analysis of all the evidence, the commissioners have to report in reference to the foregoing questions:—

First.—That the prisoner was not insane when he was committed to his cell on a bread and water diet as a punishment; and that having regard to the offence committed, and the general bad conduct of the prisoner, his punishment by the Warden in the manner indicated was neither cruel, nor, in view of the fact that he was repeatedly asked to end the punishment by leaving the cell and going to work, can the punishment be characterized as excessive.

Second.—The commissioners further find that according to the testimony of the surgeon, the prisoner was of unsound mind on the 19th of December, but it is impossible to ascertain from the evidence when he became insane and when he ceased to become responsible for his acts—if indeed he ever did—and respecting which the commissioners have grave doubts.

Third.—Having regard to the continued contumacy of the prisoner and his refusal to leave his cell and go to work, together with his mutinous and insubordinate conduct while in his cell, the commissioners are of opinion that such conduct should have aroused the suspicions of the Warden in respect to the mental condition of the prisoner, and caused him to relieve himself of the responsibility by specially calling the attention of the prison surgeon to the case, to the end that if found insane by that official, the prisoner might sooner have been relieved from his confinement and placed on full rations. For this neglect and apparent lack of judgment, the commissioners are of opinion that the Warden is to blame. The commissioners are also of opinion that the surgeon was, so far as the evidence shows, remiss in the performance of his duty in not visiting the cell in which the prisoner was confined for 71 days, as required by rule 43 of the prison regulations, viz: "The surgeon, at least once every month, shall go into every room and cell in the prison and see every prisoner." Had this duty been strictly performed by the surgeon, he would have sooner called attention to the fact that a prisoner, whom he called insane, or pre-insane, was being punished by confinement in his cell on bread and water diet, and for a part of the time at least without bed and bedding.

There is no doubt that O'Neill is a man of low mentality, vicious and depraved in his habits, and a habitual criminal. The application of rigid prison discipline to such a character is eminently proper, but great care should be taken to ascertain if he had sufficient mental capacity to render him responsible for his insubordinate acts. This, it is

clear, can be best done by careful observation on the part of the prison surgeon. The physical condition of the prisoner, it would appear, did not undergo deterioration, as it is proven that after he had left the cell he had gained nine pounds in weight as compared with what it was when he entered the prison.

JOHN McGRATH OR GRAHAM'S CASE.

John McGrath, a prisoner for a second term, is a young man of 25 years of age, and was sentenced November, 1884, from Welland, for five months to the common gaol, and transferred to the Central Prison. He is described as intemperate, with an elementary education. His real name was John Graham; he was born in England, travelling through into Canada from Buffalo, his last place of residence; he was convicted of vagrancy. His first conviction was for six months, and it appears to have been for what he calls interference with a person who was being taken to the Penitentiary at Kingston.

For nearly the first half of each sentence, McGrath, or Graham, behaved well enough; but Mr. Massie describes him as incorrigible; that he had to be dealt with in a special manner, and that he paid his case a good deal of attention. Dr. Aikins was of opinion, on his first conviction, that he was not quite right in his mind. He would cry when he came to talk with him; was violent in his hatred of the Warden, and was, what the Doctor called, pre-insane.

On the 16th of January, 1885, McGrath got into trouble by pitching his dinner on the table, becoming violent and abusive when spoken to about it, all apparently without provocation. For this he was sentenced to the dark cell; while going there, on the 17th, he assaulted the guard, striking him in the face and behaving most outrageously, so that two reports were preferred against him. The Warden directed on the 17th that, pending instructions from the Inspector as to his being flogged, he be confined to his own cell on bread and water diet; but the dark cell ticket shows he was in the dark cell until the 20th. On the 24th the Warden laid the whole case before the Inspector and requested that the prisoner be flogged. Permission was granted, coupled with a recommendation to do without the flogging if the Warden could. McGrath promised to do better, and the flogging was held in abeyance. On the 23rd February he refused to work in the brickyard, and on two reports, was sentenced to three days for each in the dark cell. On the 28th he was again acting outrageously in the brickyard, and went to the dark cell again, kicking the guard in the face as he was being conveyed there. Add to this that he attacked the same guard (Guinness), throwing the tea in his face, calling him the most offensive names; that he broke the bucket in his cell, admitted having a knife, and boasted of being willing to be hanged for somebody, and some faint idea may be had of the sort of man this prisoner was.

When not working, he amused himself by whistling, singing, and tramping up and down his cell. A second special report to the Inspector, dated March 30th, sets out the particulars of McGrath's case, and the order of the Warden confining him to his cell on bread and water, during which time he kept the wing in a continuous uproar. His shouting in the cell, saying—"Burke, that will do at seven p.m.," did not seem to have any sensible explanation. The Warden in this report again asked that McGrath be flogged, but the Inspector did not reply to the communication, and the prisoner was kept in his cell on bread and water until the expiration of his sentence on 11th April. On the 2nd April, the Warden having some doubts as to his sanity, had his case considered by Dr. Aikins, who says:—"If this man's general health ran down, I believe he would be, under irritation, dangerously violent, and likely, if such state of health be continued, to become insane. At present, however, his health is good and I regard him as quite responsible for his acts, and yet would place him (bad as I have no doubt he is), in the class of pre-insane." On the same day Sergeant Franks reports him acting in a violent and threatening manner, especially when a fellow-convict was undergoing corporal punishment.

McGrath appeared before the commission on the 18th August, and admitted nearly all that was alleged against him in the prison records. He was the only witness sworn

who volunteered to give evidence without his expenses being paid. He took good care of himself in the box, under a very close examination, and it did not impress any one of the commissioners, so far as that acquaintance with him went, that he was at all insane. Dr. Aikins, however, was in court, heard his evidence, and was called as the next witness. He repeated that he "was satisfied he had marked down that man as pre-insane." The charge against the Warden is, that McGrath was 72 hours, three time in two months, in the dark cell, and 24 days on bread and water.

Guard Guinness says he might have been 60 days on bread and water. The books, however, do not show this. It is probably incorrect.

The difficulty surrounding this rather peculiar case is to understand how it was that, if the extravagant conduct of the prisoner did not lead the officials into the belief that he was insane, McGrath was not flogged. The record of his conduct was certainly beyond anything that came before the commissionërs in this investigation. It would seem as if the prison surgeon favoured the view of insanity. His remark on this case is this: "Where a man will be repeatedly punished for an offence, and go on and do the same thing and be punished again and again, I cannot conceive of that man being sane." The Inspector, by withholding the order on the second report, and by a recommendation on the first, may have supposed him irresponsible. If he were not insane, there could be no two opinions but that he should have been flogged—and not doing it, would be mistaken kindness.

On the other hand, if he was insane, four out of five men might differ about it, and the Warden ought not to be held liable, although it would have been safer for him in similar cases to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, and have a decisive opinion from the surgeon.

JAMES SCULLY'S CASE.

Age, 23 years, a labourer, was sentenced 13th December, 1884, from Welland to the Central Prison for four months, for vagrancy. His place of residence was Buffalo, and this was his third conviction.

This case was brought to the notice of the commissioners by the evidence of prisoner McCarthy, as an example of excessive punishment—the prisoner Scully suffering two consecutive terms of 72 hours each in the dark cell, with an interval of from 10 to 15 minutes only. This interval is sworn to by Sergeant Franks, and is referred to by several others; it may be said that the punishment was virtually one of 144 hours, with the interval referred to.

Scully seems to have been a most troublesome and unmanageable character. He, no doubt, well merited any justifiable punishment. From the 5th January until the 7th April, he was sentenced six times to the dark cell—each time for a period of three days. There is one intervening report, on the 10th February, that he be confined in his own cell on bread and water;—the same punishment was given him on the 7th April, until the expiration of his sentence. He appears to have been considerably weakened, and the surgeon recommended that "if he be provided with light work for a week, it would allow of his picking up some after his long confinement in cell, and prepare him for heavier work."

He was employed in the brick yard, and was being continually reported for shirking his work, creating a disturbance, shouting, whistling, disorderly conduct, and an attack on one of the guards. His prison record is one of the worst; his conduct and language exceptionally bad.

It is much to be regretted that there should be any irregularity in the punishment of a prisoner who merited it so deservedly; but it was a case in which the Warden regarded the continuous confinement in the dark cell for six days as a mistake. It exceeded the usual punishment in vogue in the prison, and is the one case probably that came before the commissioners wherein the late Inspector's instructions to the Warden

had been disregarded. The limit of punishment in the dark cell was put in these instructions at 72 hours, and it was so understood by the Warden.

Guard Guinness explains that the man should have been released at the end of his third day, at nine o'clock, but that he (the guard) was sent on duty in the brick-yard two hours before that time. Sergeant Franks was told of this verbally, apparently, and that Scully should have an interval of 24 hours by the Warden's general orders before going in for his second term. Scully, however, was returned to the dark cell, after walking down the corridor, and served his second term. The Warden did not know of this, he says, and his only evidence on the point is, that it was some mistake between Guard Guinness and Sergeant Franks.

MICHAEL WYNNE'S CASE.

This man was committed by the Police Magistrate at Hamilton, to the Central Prison, on the 18th June, 1884, for having on the 11th day of the month of April previous, feloniously stolen a quantity of iron piping, the property of the Rolling Mills Company. He was 30 years of age, a labourer by calling, married, of intemperate habits, could read and write, and had been convicted once before, but of what offence the evidence does not clearly show. He was reported by the gaol surgeon as sound, well, and able to work. His sentence was six months in the Central Prison. He was received into the prison on 24th June, 1884. The following is his record in the prison during this sentence :—

(1.) July 1st, 1884.—For passing his bread outside his cell door, he was reported by Guard Tansey. In this case he was warned and held over.

(2.) July 9th, 1884.—He was reported by Guard Kirkpatrick for refusing to work The work he was asked to do is considered one man's job. He was given a man to assist him, but he still refused to work. He was sentenced to 72 hours in dark cell, but was released next day at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

(3.) July 9th, 1884.—The prisoner was reported for running about the gallery, when he had no business to do so, having been sent to the brick-yard, reported sick by Guard Guinness; and for this offence he was sent to the dark cell for 72 hours.

(4.) July 12th, 1884.—Prisoner was reported by Guard Kirkpatrick for leaving the gang without permission, and when found, was loitering on the sidewalk in front of the wash house. For this, Wynne was sent to the dark cell for 72 hours.

(5.) August 1st, 1884.—Prisoner was reported for continued breaking step in marching, constant talking and not attending to his work, and other misbehaviours, about which Guard Lyons, who reported him, had previously warned him, and to which he paid no attention. For this offence, Wynne was, on the 5th August, sentenced to 72 hours to the dark cell.

(6.) August 12th, 1884.—Wynne was reported for stealing rations of meat and potatoes, by Guard Guinness. For this offence he was confined in his cell one month on bread and water.

(7.) August 17th, 1884.—Prisoner was reported for unnecessarily trying to attract Guard Hunt's attention by rattling his copper cup on the gate, and when told to wait a moment, continued to make a noise, causing other prisoners to holloa. For this the prisoner was reported by Guard Clancy. He was warned and the case held over.

(8.) August 18th, 1884.—For slamming his regulation board against his cell wall, he was reported by Guard Hunt. With this report nothing appears to have been done.

(9.) August 23rd, 1884.—For not folding his blankets, leaving them in an indifferent manner on his bed for the cleaner to fold, and destroying his bed quilt, Wynne was reported by Guard Guinness. For these offences the prisoner was deprived of bed and bedding. The time for which such deprivations were to continue does not appear to have been expressed.

(10.) September 24th, 1884.—For refusing to obey orders, the prisoner was reported by Guard Kirkpatrick. He was to fall in with the gang of men. He said he would not —that he could not get along in that gang. For this offence Wynne was deprived of all privileges, and was ordered to be confined in his cell on bread and water diet, but for what time was not expressed.

(11.) October 14th, 1884.—For obstructing work and dumping the earth out of his barrel, the prisoner was reported by Guard Travers, and received for these offences 72 hours in the dark cell.

(12.) November 18th, 1884.—For shouting in his cell and calling the guards "sons of bitches" to come and open his cell, Wynne was reported by Guard Hartnett. He was ordered to his cell until the expiration of his sentence.

(13.) November 18th, 1884.—For not answering his name while the guard was taking the "count" of prisoners, Wynne was reported by Guard Hartnett.

(14.) November 21st, 1884.—For maliciously breaking his bedstead and with the crossbar endeavouring to break the bars of his cell, also for breaking the mortar and stone-work, over the lock of his cell, the prisoner was reported by Guard Guinness. For this the prisoner was sentenced to 72 hours in the dark cell, then to be confined in his cell until the expiration of his sentence.

(15.) November 19, 1884.—For shouting and shaking the door of his cell, causing disturbance at noon, the prisoner was reported by Guard Pile, and for these offences was sent 72 hours to the dark cell.

(16.) July 23rd, 1884.—(Out of order of date). For stealing two rations from the table, the prisoner was reported by Guard Guinness. He was warned and the case was held over.

It is charged that this man was forty days on bread and water at one time; 20 at another, when released he was frantic with hunger and devoured the offal fed to the pigs.

We had the advantage of this man being examined before us, so that we are in a better position to form an opinion than in Gifford's case. Judging from his demeanor, and from all the testimony we heard upon Wynne's case, we have come to the following conclusion:—

He was possessed of a fierce, ungovernable temper, regardless of all proper restraint on his actions and conduct. He admits that on one occasion either he or his guard would have died, if he had the means at hand to have effected his purpose.

He was of a bad, determined and unrelenting disposition, fierce in his hates, and of an unkindly spirit. His ordinary language was coarse, vile, obscene and detestable, and not to be mentioned without disgust.

His nature was opposed to all discipline or authority, and he gloried in showing it on all occasions. For the rules and regulations of the prison he professed an absolute contempt, and appeared to care little for the consequences of their violation. His appetite appeared to be insatiable. His conduct, out of or in his cell, was bad, and unless punishment had been imposed, was calculated to do much harm. He would not work—not through inability to do the work he was set at, but through sheer contumacy and stubborn resolve not to do it. In his cell, under deprivation or otherwise, he was violent and insubordinate. He would steal a ration whenever he could get the chance, and was otherwise a bad, dangerous man, as shown by the testimony. For his first offence he was only warned. His second offence was his persistent refusal to work, and he was sent 72 hours to the dark cell, but was there only one day. Three days afterwards he was again reported and got for that offence 72 hours in the dark cell, and the day he got out he was again reported, and for the offence again got 72 hours; and so offences and punishments went on until Wynne was on the 18th of November, 1884, through necessity, sent to his cell, to remain there until the end of the term of sentence, 29 days distant, he so remained.

We have tried to see if any other course was opened to the Warden in this case,

With the means which he had at command, we do not see that he could have pursued any other. In some of the American prisons, such as Joliet, Wynne could be separated from the other prisoners, and his evil example removed from view; but the structural arrangements of the Central Prison would not allow of that being done. We think a temporizing policy would have been ineffectual in his case. With all the evidence we had before us on prison government, not only in this country but in the United States,—we think it became a necessity to compel a submission to discipline and authority by such punishment as he received.

It is also charged that, during the time this man was confined in the cell, he was starved and frequently famishing for drink. We find that his rations were larger than are usually supplied to prisoners in his position, but that his measure of water was not enough. A man who is under punishment cannot expect to be treated as one of good behaviour. The rules of this prison, and all that your commissioners visited, prescribe a bread and water diet in certain cases. A deprivation of this kind is a means of punishment, and this man's continued insubordination appears to have merited it here. It is true that Wynne's extraordinary appetite caused him to be calling out for more food, but his craving in that respect was one of the consequences of his own bad conduct. The deprivation was not enough to injuriously affect his health. The prison surgeon saw him frequently and had nothing to report against the treatment Wynne was receiving. Much was said about the state of hunger this prisoner was in, when he left his cell the day after his discharge, 17th December, 1884. We think his own description of the state of his stomach, and what he did, do not under-estimate it.

He is asked—"What did you do?" Wynne replies—"I got hold of what I could." "And what was it you got hold of—the leaving of the plates?" Answer—"Yes, sir." So long as this kind of punishment is prescribed by the rules of this prison, and imposed as it was here, we do not think the Warden can be blamed for a prisoner's becoming hungry and eating what others have left. Anyway, the evidence shows that Wynne left the prison eight pounds heavier than when he entered it. The evidence also claims that he called for his Christmas dinner, and felt annoyed at not getting it. The prisoner's conduct was so bad that, we think, he nor any one on his behalf cannot be heard to complain, even if the severest methods of treatment which the rules of the prison prescribe were applied to his case. He appeared to have been incorrigible. We are of opinion that in all cases of bread and water diet, the prisoner should get as much water as he wants. It cannot be complained of on the part of this prisoner that he did not get either clothing or money on leaving the prison. His own bad conduct prevented the Warden giving him either, under the rules by which such things are given, and which he forfeited all claims to.

MALACHI COUGHLAN'S CASE.

This is a case coming under the charge of cruelty, ill-treatment, and excessive punishment on the part of the Warden. The case was referred to in the Legislature as that of a boy 14 years of age, who was punished for some boyish freak in the broom shop, by confinement to his cell on a bread and water diet, and without a bed, for thirty days.

From the evidence elicited it would appear that this prisoner was transferred to the Central Prison from the Guelph gaol, to which place he had been sentenced for a period of six months, from the 12th November, 1884, for the crime of larceny. In the certificate of the sheriff and gaol surgeon, the prisoner was said to be "15 or 16 years of age," and that only one previous conviction stood recorded against him in the books of the Guelph gaol. Immediately preceding his transfer to the Central Prison, the gaol surgeon certified that Coughlan's physical and mental condition was good, and that he was well able to work. He was received into the Central Prison on the 15th December, 1884, and was discharged on the 20th May, 1885. On the 19th January he was reported, having previously been cautioned, for continually talking at his work. For that he was only reprimanded by the Warden. On the 22nd of January he was reported for "rushing,

jumping and pushing" when leaving the shop, having been previously cautioned by the guard for similar offences. On receiving this report, the Warden again reprimanded and warned without punishing. On the morning of the 2nd of February, the Warden visited the broom shop and admonished the prisoner for improperly sizing his corn and for idling his time away, but this conduct being still persisted in, the guard reported him on the same day, when he was confined to his cell on bread and water, but released on the following day, on promise of good conduct. He was again reported on the 5th February for idling his time away, and when spoken to by the guard became insolent. The Warden again only warned and admonished, but evidently without producing lasting effect, for the prisoner was again reported for "whistling and cat-calling" in his cell on the 8th February. For this he was sentenced to 72 hours in the dark cell, and afterwards to be confined to his own cell on bread and water, where he remained until the 16th February, when he became so noisy and unruly that he was again sent to the dark cell. On March 4th, the Warden caught him in the act of disturbing the order of the shop by "manœuvres and antics" in order to draw the attention of other prisoners and keep them from their work. For this offence he was sent to his own cell. On the 11th April he was again reported for misconduct, for which he was reprimanded and warned. April 25th, again reported, but report held over. On the 28th April he was reported "for idling and neglecting his work and attracting the attention of other prisoners by sitting straddle on his sizing bench and other tricks, and for generally defiant and mutinous conduct." For this he was sentenced to 72 hours in the dark cell, and afterwards to be confined to his own cell. On the 4th May, having been again reported for "gross misconduct and insubordination in the broom shop," he was sent to the dark cell for 72 hours. It is quite evident that Coughlan, almost from the time he entered the prison until he was discharged, was an idle, mischievous, and insubordinate young man, and that during his imprisonment he was quite unmanageable. The punishments meted out to him were all deserved, and the commissioners have no hesitation in finding that they were neither cruel nor excessive, but on the contrary were all necessary for the maintenance of good discipline in the prison.

JOHNSTON'S CASE.

Prisoner Johnston appeared on his entrance to have been a well conducted prisoner. He was removed from the brickyard and put in a position of trust, taking care of the horses and stables connected with the Central Prison. Some other prisoners, particularly one named Kelly, were in the habit of going into the hayloft of the stables and making hair-chains. Johnston acted as sentinel at the door below, and was the medium, the Warden thinks, of selling these articles in the city. He had an opportunity of doing this, as he went out with the storekeeper and had various privileges. The evidence against him is that a hair-chain was found on his person on a particular day, and that on the same day, a very little or no hair was left on the tail of the Warden's horse.

This conjunction of occurrences, though largely circumstantial, brought Johnston into disgrace; he forfeited his privileges, was sent to the dark cell for 72 hours, and kept to his cell afterwards for some weeks on bread and water, until the Warden should find out the real parties implicated in the affair.

Johnston himself did not appear before the commission, but prisoner Kelly gives the details:—"Johnston was ostler, and he told me that he used to go into the city for the meat, and he asked me if I could make horsehair chains, and I told him I could. Well, he says, I can get you the hair; I asked him where he could get it, and he said from the Warden's horse's tail." Kelly's fine sense of morality would not entertain this, and he said he would have nothing to do with it. Johnston then proposed another plan, to which, with the aid of the butcher, who was to give a pound of tobacco for every chain made, the hair was procured next day. Kelly failed to convince the Wardon that the hair was procured from down town, and after a highly argumentative conversation with the Warden, Kelly was punished with the dark cell, and promised a flogging, if the Warden was more certain of his guilt.

This is really all the evidence that surrounds this ridiculous affair. Mr. Nesbitt in argument refers to the evidence of the man named Johnston, whom McGrath was annoying, but this is nothing material to the present enquiry, even if it be the same person. The Warden miscalculated the character of his man; the love of tobacco was too strong in Johnston to allow mere appearances to stand in the way of his getting it.

Although this was put forward in the light of a personal matter of the Warden's, it appears on enquiry that the horse belonged not to the Warden, but was prison or government property; and for the mutilation or destruction of prison property, the Warden very properly punished the prisoner. It is likely, as he admits, that he was not sure who were the guilty parties, but he would be amply justified in confining any or all of them until he was satisfied about the affair. Cases must arise in which, for the general good order of the prison, refractory or suspected characters may have to be removed, but it should be to their own cells pending the enquiry; and in reference to this and other cases of a like kind, your commissioners have added elsewhere in this report a recommendation respecting them.

As the prisoner in question suffered not unjustly, it cannot be said that he can be heard to complain of cruelty; but in view of the doubt expressed by the Warden as to the guilt of the prisoners, your commissioners think that, pending the investigation, he should have been confined in his own cell, and afterwards, if guilty, sentenced to the dark cell for punishment.

MULHOLLAND BROTHERS' CASE.

The case of the Mulholland prisoners, which is also specifically mentioned in the commission, was referred to in the Legislature in the following wording:—"The Mulholland brothers were kept for 15 or 20 days, respectively, on bread and water, and were discharged without shoes in the month of January."

The prisoners referred to were, George W. Mulholland and Peter Mulholland. Both of them were sentenced to the common gaol at Hamilton for six months, respectively, from the 26th July, 1884, for unlawfully causing a disturbance.

George W. Mulholland was returned as being 16 years of age, of intemperate habits, without education, and as having been previously convicted five times. Peter Mulholland was returned as 15 years of age, intemperate, no education, and who had not previously been convicted.

Both of those youths were certified by the surgeon of the Hamilton gaol as being sound and well, physically and mentally, and able to work.

The prisoners were received into the Central Prison on the 31st July, 1884, and were discharged on the 24th February, 1885.

George Mulholland appeared before the commission and was examined, having been brought from the common gaol at Hamilton for that purpose. He stated that he had been punished three times; first, for not sizing five bales of corn broom, per week, as required of him; second, for not sizing the broom corn properly; and third, for throwing corn at a prisoner in order to get his attention that he might speak to him. For the first offence, he stated that he was sent to the dark cell for 72 hours, but on a promise that he would try and do his task he was released at the expiration of 40 hours. For the second offence, he said he was confined to his own cell for 14½ days on a bread and water diet. For the third report, he was confined to his own cell on bread and water for 10½ days (although the record shews that he was awarded 72 hours in the dark cell for this offence). In addition to these punishments he, Mulholland, complained that he had been confined in his cell for a night without his bed, and also that on the day of his discharge, instead of being allowed to go out with his brother at noon on the 24th January, he was kept in the dark cell until 6 p.m., and then discharged. Also that when he was discharged, he only got back his summer clothes, and that his boots were badly broken. He further complained that on the two first times he was reported and punished, he asked to see the Warden, but could not. This is George Mulholland's statement of his case.

The gravamen of the reports on which punishment was inflicted was, that the prisoner did not perform the stint of work given him to do, and that he did his work badly. The evidence of the shop-guard and Warden proves very conclusively that this was the case. The guard testifies that he watched the prisoner very closely and found him a very bad youth; that he would lie, shirk his work, and would not perform his task, although quite able to do so, had he tried. The guard further testified that he frequently reported his case verbally to the Warden who talked with the prisoner, and expostulated with, and reprimanded him, notwithstanding which, he had to report him, September 3rd, for continually talking and neglecting his work.

September 27th.—"For not doing his work of sizing four bales of corn, per week, and intentionally idling his time away, to evade doing his task."

October 20th.—"For not sizing his corn properly, and which I found so bad that I had to stop him working."

December 4th.—"For not sizing his corn properly, and refusing to size it over again when told to do so."

January 11th.—"For not sizing his task."

Both the shop-guard and the Warden swear that the task given could have been easily performed by the prisoner; that it was light work for a boy, and that before being placed on a task, he had been a sufficiently long time at the work to have easily acquired the necessary aptitude or skill.

With regard to Peter Mulholland, it would appear from the evidence and records that he was only punished twice. First, on August 27th, for not cutting his task of hurl in the broom shop, for which he was sent to his own cell on a bread and water diet. He was punished again on the 13th January, for continually leaving his place to talk to other prisoners; for this, he was again confined to his own cell; but whether on a bread and water diet, or on the ordinary rations, both the evidence and the punishment records are silent.

The question the commissioners have to decide in regard to the punishment of the Mulholland brothers is, whether the task given them in the broom shop was beyond their capacity. The evidence of the broom-shop guard who is a practical broom-maker, clearly proves that, in his opinion, it was not; and this is corroborated by the Warden. It is also proven beyond all doubt that, instead of trying to do what was allotted them, and which other prisoners in the same position easily did, they idled their time away and tried to keep other prisoners idle, by talking and general bad behaviour. It is quite evident, more particularly in a shop where there are a large number of prisoners at work, and where all had to be treated alike, that the bad example and misconduct of these youths had to be taken notice of, or the shop would soon have become demoralized. Having regard to this, the commissioners can come to no other conclusion than that both the Mulhollands, but more particularly George, deserved the punishment they received; and that having regard to their continued idleness and misconduct, the punishments given were neither cruel nor excessive.

Respecting the detention of George Mulholland, in the prison until 6 p.m., on the day of his discharge, while his brother was sent out on the morning of the same day, the prisoner may take his remedy at law, if advised that his detention was illegal.

With regard to the complaint of George Mullholland, that he was sent home in winter in the same clothes that he came in with in summer, and that his boots were bad. The rules appear to be that a prisoner who misconducts himself forfeits all claim for additional clothing, which was the case in this instance; as the clothes he had were not light, and as he was put on the train to go to Hamilton, it is not proven that he suffered in consequence.

Respecting the general subject of furnishing clothes to discharged prisoners, while in this case your commissioners think that the conduct of the prisoner barred his right to receiving additional clothing, still they are of opinion that the conditions on which the privilege rests should be clearly defined by by-law, subject always to the right of a prisoner receiving such clothing as to protect him from the inclemency of the weather and from injury to health.

THOMAS FAY'S CASE.

This young man first entered the Central Prison on conviction in the county of Welland, on the 17th November, 1884, and was sentenced to the Central Prison for five months for vagrancy. He was then 17 years of age; his place of residence was Buffalo, in the State of New York; he was a labourer, of intemperate habits, and is reported as possessing an elementary education. The gaol surgeon of Welland certified that he was physically and mentally healthy, and able to perform an ordinary day's labour.

The same young man again entered the Central Prison about the 5th June, 1885, under the name of Thomas McCulty, convicted at the County Judge's Criminal Court in Toronto, on the 4th June, 1885, on a charge of larceny, and was sentenced to three months in the Central Prison. He was then certified by the gaol surgeon of Toronto to be sound and fit to perform an ordinary day's labour. His name and religion are given differently to what they were the first time. His place of birth is given as the United States.

The following is Fay's record during his first imprisonment, up to the 1st April, 1885:—

(1) January 8th, 1885.—Fay was reported by guard Kirkpatrick for refusing to obey orders, caught in the act of tearing up a jacket to put around his neck; throwing away a rope necessary for his work; refusing to pick it up or go where directed to. For this he was put for three days in the dark cell.

(2) January 19th, 1885.—Fay was again reported by guard Kirkpatrick for striking prisoner Thomas Jackson with his clenched fist. For this he was deprived of all privileges and was ordered to be confined in his cell on a bread and water diet. No time is mentioned.

(3) March 28th, 1885.—The prisoner was reported by guard Rutledge, for refusing to give up a newspaper that he was reading until taken from him by force. This report was held over.

(4) April 1st, 1885.—Fay was reported for repeated shouting and using vile oaths all the forenoon, having no provocation to do so, as no one was near him. This report was made by guard Guinness and was held over. But, on the 31st March, 1885, a more serious charge was made against the prisoner by guard Guinness. Under that date he reports Fay to the Warden in these words:—"I have this evening to report to you the conduct of prisoner Fay. I was at my table when the whistle blew for the prisoners' tea, and when they marched in, prisoner Fay stole an extra ration of bread from off the table. I called him to one side and was in the act of taking the ration from him, when he insisted upon going upstairs with it. I collared him by the collar of the coat. He replied, with a jerk, 'you G—d d—m son of a bitch, you must be a better man than I am if you take it.' I did seize it, and in doing so he caught me by the throat, and with the cup of boiling hot coffee in the other hand soused it in my face, saying,—'Now, you son of a bitch, I will give it to you.' He then threw his arm around my neck, when a tussle ensued. At this particular moment all the prisoners stopped in the passage and Hartley refused to go upstairs. As soon as prisoner Fay was taken away from me by the assistance of another guard, then started the clapping of hands, then a ringing shout from 150 voices. I might mention amongst the notable voices heard was that of Graham, alias McGrath, in short the whole proceedings were little short of mutiny."

We judge that this occurred on the evening of the 31st March, 1885. That evening the Warden thus writes to the Inspector of Prisons:—

"The conduct of the prisoners last evening, after the attack on the guard at six o'clock, was simply outrageous, and was kept up till after eight o'clock, and as Fay was one of the worst, an example should be made of him; and I recommend that corporal punishment to the extent of at least 20 lashes be inflicted upon him, and that it be done to-morrow."

To which the Inspector of Prisons replies on the 1st April, 1885:—

"I have laid your report in regard to the matter before the Minister in charge, and have authority for stating that the Government have approved of the recommendation of corporal punishment in this (Fay's) case, not to exceed 20 lashes. Before the infliction of the punishment, you will, of course, take the usual precautions of having the surgeon certify as to the fitness of the prisoner, physically and mentally, to undergo the punishment, and which, in accordance with the regulations, should be inflicted in the surgeon's presence."

The punishment thus declared was inflicted on the 1st day of April, 1885, in accordance with the prison rules and regulations, and the offence is one for which flogging may by by-law be imposed. The other prisoners were present at the time.

By reference to the newspaper articles and the report of certain proceedings in the House of Assembly, returned herewith, and to the formal charges preferred by Mr. Murphy, it will be seen that the Warden is charged with having improperly and cruelly reported Fay for corporal punishment on the charge of having assaulted guard Guinness whilst in discharge of his duties, and that as a consequence such punishment was inflicted.

Your commissioners have very carefully gone over the mass of testimony that was given in this man's case, and have considered it with an anxious desire to ascertain the real facts of the case. The fact shows that Fay was a very insubordinate prisoner. He appeared to have a perfect contempt for all prison rules and discipline, and an apparent disregard of the consequences of violating them. Indeed his conduct may be said to have been good up to the time of the more serious charge of his assaulting guard Guinness. Possibly the evidence would warrant in putting his conduct and behaviour more unfavourably for him.

Taking the whole evidence adduced, we are of opinion that the charge made by guard Guinness against Fay is substantially proved. In the testimony of the different witnesses, discrepancies occur, as they will in all human testimony, depending upon what people see, but in the main, it is established pretty clearly that an assault of a character, and, under the circumstances which rendered severe punishment necessary was committed.

Your commissioners are of opinion that, from the appearance and demeanor of the witness William Burgess, and his evident truthfulness and absence of feeling or prejudice, his testimony is entitled to credit. He details the circumstances under which Fay committed the assault on guard Guinness and the language used by the prisoner in doing so. We do not here repeat such language, but simply refer to the evidence of the witness Burgess with respect to it. We come to the conclusion that the circumstances warranted the Warden in declaring that in his opinion flogging should be inflicted, and in the propriety of inflicting it. So long as flogging remains part of the system of punishment in the Central Prison, we think this was eminently a case for its exercise.

It is also charged that, the evening on which this assault was committed, Fay was taken from his cell and placed in the dark cell in irons by the Deputy-Warden. The prison authorities were, in our opinion, justified in taking him from the cell in which he was ordinarily confined at night, and placing him in such a situation as neither his presence nor conduct would tend to degrade the discipline of the prison The placing of Fay in the dark cell in irons, appears to us a matter of police regulation which could not be done until the authorities should determine what punishment should be inflicted upon him for the offence. No undue punishment appears to us to have been inflicted upon Fay. When 15 lashes had been given, the flogging was stopped, and the Warden asked him if the remainder was remitted would he conduct himself properly in future. He promised to do so, and was released. His prison conduct during his second imprisonment is quite consistent with the promise he then made. The Warden swears:—"He went out to work that afternoon of his own choice." Fay does not say otherwise. In his testimony in speaking on that point, Fay is asked the question,—"What was done with you after you received the fifteen lashes?" He replies:—"I was ordered to go to my own cell, then." He is further asked:—"How long did you remain in your cell?" He answers:—"I went out the next morning, sir." He corrects himself by saying—"that

afternoon"—which agrees with the Warden's version of it. He appears to have been put at working with a pick. It does not appear that Fay was set to work the afternoon of the flogging otherwise than by his own choice, and did not then, nor on the witness stand complain of his inability to work, or that he did work, not through, but by the compulsion of the Warden.

The evidence does not warrant us in saying that the previous punishments imposed upon Fay were not justifiable. In such cases the Warden must in a large measure be the judge of what is the proper punishment to impose, and in this case, we cannot say that the punishment was not justifiable or right. We have, however, to express our strong disapprobation of the course pursued by the Warden in not fully investigating the circumstances connected with the striking of the guard by this prisoner, and of hearing him in answer to the charge before reporting him for corporal punishment. We think that such should only be inflicted after the most careful and searching examination in the presence of the prisoner, and not as was done here, on the report of prison officers merely, and without calling on Fay for any defence or explanation of his conduct. The fact that corporal punishment can only be inflicted after the Inspector has given his consent to the Warden's proceeding with the punishment, does not, in our judgment, relieve or excuse the Warden from making that full and thorough investigation, before reporting, which, not only the regulations of the prison, but common justice demands.

ALEXANDER NICHOLSON'S CASE.

This is the case of a young man, 20 years of age, sentenced from Kingston for one year to the Central Prison, on a conviction for assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm. It was his first offence; he came into prison on the 27th November, 1884.

On the 9th January, he and some others, amongst them a man named Dupont, attempted to escape from the hospital, and had a portion of the door cut away, when they were detected and their designs frustrated. An official report was sent to the Inspector, recommending that Dupont be flogged. The Inspector being ill at the time did not reply till the 24th January, when he stated some objections to corporal punishment, and recommended the dark cell. Some correspondence or interviews had taken place between the Warden and several friends of this prisoner, who had a better opinion of him than the evidence would seem to justify. Nicholson was confined in his own cell on bread and water for probably about a month, during part of January and February last (he says about 37 days), and complained of the cold, having no bed and only two blankets. Guard Irving narrates the attempted escape of Nicholson out of the hospital window, and the Deputy-Warden testifies as to the cutting of the window.

Nicholson swears that he was in bed in the hospital, and that guard Rutledge took him away to the dark cell, and did so on another prisoner (a cook), pointing out to the guard that he (Nicholson) was one of the men. He complains of no investigation, and that he got no satisfaction from the Warden as regards a letter asking for an interview; the interview was, however, granted.

Guard Rutledge gave no evidence regarding this case, nor does guard Hunt, and the evidence against Nicholson rests on the statement of guard Irving, so that there are some differences in the stories told in the box as told to the Warden, when his report was framed on the 9th January. A subsequent letter of the 13th April from Mr. Massie, does not show up Nicholson in a favourable light. On the 6th April, he was sent to the dark cell for 72 hours, for noise in his cell and abuse to the guard. Three or four days afterwards, for leaving his work and going to the broom-shop without permission, he was similarly punished. After this, except some insulting remarks to guard Irving, for which he was not punished, the commissioners have no evidence.

It is impossible for the commissioners, with such evidence as this before them, to say that the Warden was not justified in inflicting adequate punishment on the statement of

guard Irving, though the case would have been much simpler if the other witnesses had given more satisfactory evidence. Nicholson was very severely punished, and may not have deserved it to the extent inflicted, but the offence as charged is a grave one, and might have been very disastrous had it been effectual; and the extent of a deserved punishment in such a case is a matter that cannot be safely reviewed by your commissioners or any one else, so long after the event.

WILLIAM GIFFORD'S CASE.

This man was convicted by the Police Magistrate of the city of London, on the 17th December, 1884, of having unlawfully and wilfully obstructed an officer of the Grand Trunk Railway Company in the discharge of his duty when in the charge of a passenger train, and sent therefor to the common gaol of Middlesex for the space of three months. From there, he was by law transferred to the Central Prison at Toronto.

It appears that on Sunday morning, the 1st February, 1885, a prisoner fell out when on parade, and reported that shortly after arriving at the prison and while waiting to be examined in pursuance of the rules in that respect, Gifford asked him for what money he had; he (Gifford) promised to return the money to this prisoner, after the latter was clothed in prison uniform. The prisoner from whom Gifford received the money had not been an inmate of any prison before, and on being told by Gifford that he could get tobacco and other things if he had money, but none without it, he gave Gifford all the money he had. Afterwards Gifford refused to give it to him. The two prisoners were brought face to face before the Warden, when Gifford denied getting the money; but the Warden was satisfied from the statements of this and other prisoners that Gifford did get it, and that he had it in his possession a day or two before enquiry. The Warden being satisfied that Gifford had the money in his possession somewhere, gave him the alternative of restoring it, or going to the dark cell for 72 hours. He determined to go to the dark cell, and was placed there on the 1st February, 1885, and was released on the 4th of the same month.

On the day of his release, Gifford was reported for causing a disturbance in the prison wing, and refusing to stop when requested so to do by the guard. For this the Warden sentenced him to an additional 72 hours in the dark cell. After that, the prisoner behaved properly during the rest of his imprisonment.

It is charged against the Warden that these punishments were excessive and cruel treatment of this prisoner.

So long as dark cell punishment is prescribed by the regulations, we think, for such offences as Gifford was found guilty of, that the Warden was well warranted in imposing that means of punishment upon Gifford. Gifford was not called as a witness, and we have no evidence questioning the propriety of the Warden's finding on the first offence. He took the word of others as to Gifford's guilt and judicially found him guilty of the offence. Guard Tansey swears that Gifford afterwards admitted it to him. Gifford had in fact been guilty of a criminal offence as well as an offence against the rules of the prison, and for such he was punished as mentioned. The punishment did not seem to have a very salutary effect upn him, for on the day he got out of the dark cell for the first time, he was again reported by a guard for making a disturbance by singing in the prison wing and refusing to desist. For this the Warden again sent him to the dark cell for 72 hours. Making noises appears to be a favourite means by some prisoners, and particularly those who have been inmates of a prison before, of causing annoyance to others, and if not suppressed, of materially lessening the good effect of prison discipline on the prisoners generally.

It being one of the first duties of a prisoner not to misconduct himself in his cell, so as not to disturb the rest and peace of other prisoners, and which Gifford must have known he was doing, we do not see what alternative the Warden had but to punish him by removal from his ordinary cell to the dark cell. He had no other place to put him, and we think he was, under the circumstances, justified in putting him there.

As to the charge of cruelty to this man by the Warden, or by any one for whom he should be reasonably held responsible, we think it has not been made out. The only evidence upon that charge that we can find is that of guard Guinness, who in answer to the question,—"Would you know anything about punishment inflicted on him (Gifford)!"—answers—"No, sir, but I have seen him one night in the dark cell when he had a fainting fit, and, I think, he was suffering from an attack of hemorrhage from the head, or blood was coming from the head on the floor while in a fit." The evidence does not show that this was communicated to the Warden or in any way reported on, as we think in such cases it should be done. If it had, and the surgeon's attention had not been forthwith called to the case, or if the Warden had not made an examination into the case, he would have been open to censure. As the evidence stands, we do not think in this case that the testimony establishes the charge of cruelty against Mr. Massie.

Having now disposed of the cases mentioned in your commission, we now proceed to report upon the other cases—which from the evidence given before your commissioners they deemed of sufficient importance.

LYMAN DORSEY, *ALIAS* EDWARD WILLIAM'S CASE.

This man is a negro who was convicted on the 4th February, 1884, by the Police Magistrate at Hamilton. for the crime of larceny, and sentenced therefor to the Central Prison for the period of 22 months. He is reported as 34 years of age, his place of residence Albany, in the State of New York; that he was born in the United States, is a shoemaker by trade, and that he can read and write. The gaol surgeon at Hamilton certified that he was sound, well, and able to work. This is the second term which this prisoner has spent in the Central Prison,—his first being on a charge of indecent exposure of the person, for which he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. During his first term he was reported five times for misconduct, and twice punished by confinement in the dark cell. One of these reports against him, dated 11th September, 1883, was for neglecting his work, making frivolous excuses for being absent therefrom, and for assuming a threatening attitude. He was also charged with having threatened to "fix" one of the guards before his term was up, and with doing several acts of violence. He was discharged from the prison on the 29th September, 1883; and was again returned to the prison on the 12th February, 1884, from the city of Hamilton, as already stated. He was put to work in the south shop, and seven days after his admission was reported for using profane and threatening language towards another prisoner, and for this offence was reprimanded. On the 30th of the same month, he was reported for whistling and making a noise, refused to stop when told to do so, and using bad language towards the guard;—for this he was put in the dark cell for three days. On the 29th March, he was again reported, for leaving his machine without permission, and for striking another prisoner named William McDonald, because the latter would not allow him to look through a tool-chest;—for that he was put in the dark cell for 38 hours. As the guard over the men in the south shop could do nothing with him and failed to keep him in subjection, the Warden placed him in the dark cell, remonstrated with him and warned him, and, after obtaining a promise of better conduct thereafter, the prisoner was restored to his place in the shop. He kept his promise until the 8th May, when he was charged with fighting in the shop, and was reported again for the same offence, on the same day, when entering the prison to dinner; for each of these offences he received three days in the dark cell, with a respite of 24 hours between them. On the 26th June he was reported for insolence to the foreman of the shop, for refusing to do his work as directed. On making enquiries as to this report, the Warden learned that when told by the foreman how to do his work, the prisoner got into a passion and was very insolent and abusive to him; for this the Warden threatened that he would give him three days in the dark cell.

On the 10th July he was reported again for fighting in the shop with another prisoner named Smith; and the Warden learned upon enquiry that Dorsey went up to Smith, who is a quiet, well-behaved prisoner, and without provocation struck him, and the row caused

quite a commotion amongst the prisoners : for this Dorsey was confined three days in the dark cell.

On the 16th July he was reported for running from seat to seat in the chapel, and talking and laughing while the service was in progress ; for this he was warned that if he was again reported for misconduct he would be flogged.

On the 31st of the same month, he was reported for making a knife contrary to the prison rules, and that he had threatened to take the life of foreman Sweetman, and was making the knife for this purpose from a flat file ; for this offence the Warden ordered him to be confined in his own cell for thirty days on bread and water, without a bed.

On the examination of the prisoner before your commissioners, he confessed that he had made this knife, and would not deny that he had done so for the purpose of doing violence to the Warden or some of the guards.

Before the expiration of this term of confinement in his own cell, the Warden visited him, and he expressed great penitence, sobbed and cried and promised that if he were forgiven and allowed to go back to work he would never misbehave himself again in any way. The Warden then released him and sent him to the shop, but before an hour had passed, Dorsey was caught at the emery wheel trying to convert a flat file into a knife. The Warden considered it dangerous to the lives of himself and others to allow him to remain in the shop, and he again confined him to his cell, where he remained until the 10th November, 1884. The Warden visited him frequently during that time and found him sulky, insolent and insubordinate. Eventually, Dorsey sent for the Warden and promised not to offend again if he would let him go to work ; he was accordingly sent to the broom-shop and put to work sewing brooms ; he did not like the work and expressed his dislike for it in various ways.

On the 17th November he was reported for not standing in his cell door in a proper manner, although he was told repeatedly to do so ; also for talking to the other prisoners in the galleries. This, it was said, he did to annoy the guards and shew his contempt for the rules of the prison. For this and his bad conduct in the shop, the Warden ordered that he be again confined to his cell on a bread and water diet. On the 24th November, 1884, after begging to be released, he was restored to his work and a full diet. He gave a good deal of trouble to the guards and foremen in many ways, did his work improperly, would leave his place, talk to the other prisoners, and assumed a defiant attitude in the shop and on parade. Almost daily complaint was made by the guard about him, but the Warden told the guard not to report him if he could avoid it ; to do the best he could with him. The Warden repeatedly admonished, warned and reprimanded him after these complaints so as if possible to avoid punishing him ; but on the 27th January, 1885, the guard again reported him for not sewing his brooms properly. When spoken to by the foreman, Dorsey flew into a passion, swore profanely, and said he could not do any better, and threw the broom he had in his hand down, continuing to use bad language in the presence of the guard ; for this the Warden severely reprimanded him, after which he did better for a short time. On the 25th February, 1885, he was reported for disobedience, in positively refusing to shave himself when told to do so ; he was locked in his cell for some days and again sent to the shop. On the 7th April he was twice reported for bad conduct and neglecting his work and was locked in his cell for a few days.

On May 11th, he was again reported for not doing his work, and the bad effect his conduct had on the other prisoners, and he was warned. From that time, almost daily, complaints were made about him, but the guard in charge was told by the Warden to do the best he could with him.

Again, on the 1st May, the prisoner was reported for idling at his work continually, leaving his place of work continually without permission on various pretences and shewing unmistakable signs that he did not mean to do his task. The Warden went to the shop and ordered him to put on his coat and go to the prison ; Dorsey showed an inclination to resist, but he was taken to the south wing of the prison, and the Warden instructed the guard to lock him in the dark cell, whereupon he instantly threw off his coat and drew a knife which he had concealed about his person, and appeared as if he were about to strike the Warden, using at the same time the worst and most profane language

towards the latter. Mr. Massie induced him to put down the knife and he was taken to the dark cell. In the afternoon of that day, Guard Hartley put in a detailed report of the prisoner's proceedings during the previous day, and of the conduct of the prisoner in the shop on the day of the incident above referred to, as follows :—

That in addition to the general bad conduct of the prisoner, he had, since resuming work on the Friday before, been working in a careless and indifferent manner ; and that on the afternoon of that day he did not come out of his cell when ordered to do so, and his absence was promptly reported. He had not complained of being sick or ailing in any way in the morning, although the doctor had visited the shop some time after eleven o'clock and was close beside Dorsey, at which time he said nothing to the doctor about being sick or unfit for work. The guard further reported that he came out on Saturday morning and worked fairly well, completing his task before three o'clock. On the morning of that day, however, it was evident to the guard that this prisoner was going to give trouble ; he kept continually leaving his work. A little after eight o'clock in the morning his press got out of order, but on his reporting it, the machine was promptly adjusted ; so that he lost but a few minutes in that way, but on the Warden visiting the shop at eleven a.m. the guard reported him for not having done his work, and the Warden ordered him to put on his coat and took him away, as has been already described.

On the 2nd June, the Warden applied to the Inspector of Prisons for authority to inflict corporal punishment on this prisoner to the extent of not less than 25 lashes, and that in order to make it effective the sentence should be coupled with notice that another infraction of the prison regulations would subject him to an equal number of lashes. The prisoner, however, was not flogged in pursuance of the recommendation. In consultation with the surgeon and Inspector of Prisons about him, Dr. Aikins expressed some doubt as to the prisoner's sanity, and it was agreed between them that he should be put in a cell under supervision for some length of time; and when your commissioners were hearing the evidence in the case he was still in confinement in the cell. He had been in since the 2nd June, 1885, the Warden alleging that he dare not let him out.

Dorsey complains that he did not see the Warden when he was accused of any of the charges which have been mentioned, except on one or two occasions. The Warden, however, swears that he saw him on every occasion, and that he had every opportunity to explain his conduct the last day he was punished.

From the evidence which we have before us in this case, your commissioners have come to the conclusion that this man's moral nature is so low, bad and depraved, that it irresistibly impels him to do wrong. From his demeanour on the witness stand, the absence of all contrition for his intention to do violence to the Warden or officers of the prison with the instrument which he had been preparing, the fiendish character of the man, and the total absence of all the better instincts, we think that the Warden was fully justified in removing him from the body of prisoners and placing him in his cell, where he could do no harm, believing that it would be unsafe to allow him to associate with the other prisoners in the shops or about the prison. His malignant disposition and fierce passions appear to entirely dominate and control him. He is unsafe to be at large.

The prisoner's own testimony establishes the fact that, before he came to Canada, he had undergone punishment in some of the prisons of the United States. He appears to your commissioners to be an incorrigible, hardened criminal of the worst instincts, and we do not think he has been treated improperly, or inhumanly, or with cruelty, but that his treatment has been such as is entirely justifiable, considering the character of the man with whom the prison authorities had to deal.

Your commissioners have to express regret that in this case corporal punishment was not inflicted as recommended by the Warden, for if ever any case justified the use of the lash, the facts in this case in our opinion did.

We also found this man very untruthful. In his testimony, he said that he had been "strung up" in the dark cell to the iron rings, which are there placed in the wall. He related this punishment with great particularity. He said that other witnesses could corroborate him, but they proved clearly and unquestionably that such punishment was not inflicted. We have come to the conclusion that Dorsey's story in that respect is purely fictitious and without the semblance of fact to sustain it.

JOHN CONSIDINE'S CASE.

John Considine is a young man of 23 years, who has been in the Central Prison since March, 1882, on several convictions. His prison record during that time is,—15 punishments, 14 warnings, and reprimands in addition. Most of the punishments are the dark cell, relieved by a variety of short and long periods. Like most of those who came before the commissioners, and who aim apparently to live in the Central Prison, he complained of the food. He complains also in not having had a fair trial, no report in some cases and false reports in others, and that he he was excessively punished—being 110 hours in the dark cell. He is reported or punished for almost every offence capable of being committed in a prison, except that of trying to escape, and whatever irregularity, there may be in his punishment or defect in the leniency of it, there is nothing redeeming in his side of the case. When a young man, arrived at the years of discretion, desires to commit offences against society sufficiently often to secure him a habitation within the prison walls, there need be no very great concern on the part of society if the very hardest usage under prison rules is meted out to him ;—if he is barely tolerated, he gets no worse than he deserves. Some allowance may be made for a youth, who by accident or passion gets into prison, but the recurrent jail-bird of this prisoner's type is worthy of no consideration.

JOHN O'SULLIVAN'S CASE.

Prisoner John O'Sullivan appeared before the Commissioners and gave his evidence. He complained that on the day he entered the Central Prison he was grossly insulted by guard Guinness, who said to him, "Damn you, you should have been hanged or kept in the penitentiary." He also complained that he was unjustly and excessively punished without trial.

This prisoner was sentenced from Hamilton to the Central Prison, for indecent assault, for a period of twenty months, and was received into the prison on the 22nd January, 1885. About twelve years previously he was sentenced to be hanged for an inhuman outrage on a little girl under circumstances of a most diabolical kind, which sentence was afterwards commuted to life imprisonment in the Kingston Penitentiary. At the expiration of about ten years he was pardoned, and, it would appear, was at liberty only a year, when he attempted a similar outrage, and for which he was sent to the Central Prison. Prior to his removal to the prison he was certified to be physically and mentally sound and able to work.

Respecting his complaint of being grossly insulted by guard Guiness, O'Sullivan stated that a prisoner named Seymour was present and must have heard the insulting remarks. guard Guinness, in giving his evidence in regard to the matter, stated that when he was instructing the prisoners received that day as to the manner of folding their blankets, O'Sullivan offered to act as an informer of the prison, adding that he had done so in the Kingston Penitentiary. The guard asked him if he had been an inmate of the Kingston Penitentiary, when he replied that he had, and that he had been sentenced to be hanged for rape, but boasted of his having escaped the gallows. The guard then replied that he deserved to be hanged. Prisoner Seymour corroborated the guard's statement in almost every particular, and he further stated that O'Sullivan volunteered the information in a boasting way.

Respecting the prisoner's complaint that he had been excessively punished without trial, the evidence and records placed in evidence show that only two reports had been made against the prisoner : 1st. On July 19th, for breaking up a ration of bread and throwing it on the floor. For this he was reprimanded by the Warden. 2nd. For attempting to escape on the 25th June, having run past the gate guard. For this he received 72 hours in the dark cell. The prisoner, in his evidence, swears that he was kept 73 hours in the dark cell, and was then put in his own cell for two weeks on a bread and water diet. He further states that this was done without a trial, and that although

he asked to see the Warden, he did not. There is no evidence to show that the prisoner was kept in the dark cell for an hour in excess of the 72 hours ordered; neither is there evidence of confinement in his own cell. The Warden in his evidence states that there was no necessity for him to see O'Sullivan; that he knew all about his case, and had made enquiry of the guards as to the way he escaped; and, moreover, that he (the Warden) was present at his recapture.

The Commissioners have to report in respect to O'Sullivan's complaints that, having regard to the prisoner's voluntary boast of his infamous crime, guard Guinness, if warranted in making reply, was justified in telling the prisoner that he should have been hanged or kept in the penitentiary. With respect to his alleged excessive and unjust punishment without trial, we find that the punishment was neither excessive or unjust, and that the Warden was fully cognizant of all the facts when he ordered the punishment, and for which, under the regulations, the prisoner might have been flogged.

DANIEL J. McCARTHY'S CASE.

This man has been a prisoner in the Central Prison twice; on both occasions he was charged with the crime of obtaining money under false pretences, and was convicted on four different charges. He confesses that he has also been charged with forgery, but denies that he has ever been charged with any other offences than those already mentioned.

He entered the Central Prison in 1883, and again in 1884. During his first incarceration he acted part of the time as librarian and assistant prison clerk. He states that during that time he was instructed by the Warden to falsify the entries that appear in the prison records, in making out the monthly reports to the Inspector of Prisons. He also says that during that time the punishment records were destroyed under the instructions of the Warden, and he states particularly that Mr. Massie told him it was not necessary, in reports to the Inspector of Prisons, to state that certain prisoners had been in irons, nor to enter in the report the bread and water-diet punishment.

We have carefully considered this man's testimony, but in view of his character and demeanour, and contradicted as he is by other evidence which we consider reliable, we do not believe his statement in these respects. There was one man who might have been called to corroborate McCarthy's story, if it had been true, and that man, it was admitted, was in court but was not called. He is the ex-prisoner Coughlan, who acted as prison clerk before McCarthy was appointed. If there had been any truth in the story, this ex-prisoner, Coughlan, could easily have corroborated it.

Mr. Massie swears positively that there is no truth in these statements, and says that any omission that may appear in the report from the prison records must have been accidental, and was not the subject of design on his part or done by his instructions.

McCarthy also states that, on several occasions, it was known among the prisoners, and the fact circulated, that the inspector was coming, and that previous to his visiting the prison the Warden released certain prisoners then under punishment; both of these stories are unsupported by evidence, are flatly contradicted, and are not believed by your Commissioners.

The prisoner says that he had no complaint against the Warden until lately, but that on the 28th June, 1885, he was confined in his own cell, and kept there till the 27th July. We think that it is within the province of the Warden to confine a man in his own cell, if in his judgment, the presence of such a man among the prisoners would be subversive of prison discipline or inimical to the proper administration of prison affairs.

From McCarthy's education, his saying that he is a lawyer by profession, from his intelligence, shrewdness and strife-stirring propensities, we think that during that time the Warden was perfectly justified in treating the prisoner as he did.

This man appears to have a somewhat chequered career. Born in Canada, having studied law here, having gone to the Western States, and, as he says, been called to the bar and practiced there, he evidently got into trouble (as by his refusal to say whether he was convicted there or not, as it might criminate himself, he tacitly admits that he was),

he returns to Canada and succeeds in getting into trouble in almost every town he goes to. He prides himself upon the fact that he is not a thief, and boasts that the only offences he was ever charged with were false pretences and forgery, and he does not deny that he is guilty of the latter, as well as having been convicted of the former.

One reason why he appears to have such an antipathy to the Warden is that, he says, the Warden promised him the position of prison clerk when he should again return to the Central Prison, when leaving the prison for the first time.

We fear that he is one of the prison class-convicts who is more at home within the four walls of a prison, and with the sympathy of the prisoners within, than he would be outside trying to earn an honest livelihood. The misdirection of such ability as this man possesses is to be deplored; but his evidence your commissioners cannot believe.

THE POWLEYS' CASE—(FATHER AND SON).

These two cases may be disposed of together, as they were both sentenced for the same offence and at the same time—the son for 16 months, and the father for 28 months.

The son's complaint is that, for whistling in the wing, he was put in the dark cell for 72 hours, and was set to work 10 minutes after coming out, when he was not fit to work—having been fed on a piece of bread and some water for the preceding three days. He was punished on other occasions and gave a very exaggerated account of the badness of the food and the way in which the punishments were conducted.

The elder Powley was reported by Guard Hartley as an inveterate talker, a charge which he admits. He was reprimanded and refrained from talking, but almost immediately afterwards, he says, that "there was an old gentleman working right close by me, and he says, 'they are going to raise 30,000 men in the Dominion of Canada to go to the rebellion in Egypt;' he says, 'I don't believe they'll get the half of that,' and I says, 'yes they will get 60,000, if they wanted them.' Guard Hartley heard me and reported me." For this he complains of being kept ten days in his cell on bread and water—24 ounces of bread, per day, but that he was not brought before the Warden, nor was any charge made against him until the seventh day of his confinement; then the Warden came to see him and promised to see Guard Hartley about it, but he did not return for three days, when the prisoner was let out and not punished thereafter.

The Warden and guard say these prisoners are notorious talkers; that they were admonished very often, and that of course if every one of the 80 or 100 prisoners in the broom shop talked, there would be an end to discipline.

While disregarding all evidence, which conflicts with that of the officers named, there is some cause for remark.

A man fed on bread and water for three days—5 to 12 ounces of bread per day, is not able to do a hard day's work on the fourth day; and to be told, as the younger Powley was, that if he didn't do so, he would again be sent to the dark cell, savors a good deal of severity. The putting of a talkative man, a good worker, in a cell for ten days on bread and water, is ten days lost to the Province. It does not seem a judicious scale of punishment, to inflict the same punishment on two men talking about the war in Egypt, which may disturb the broom shop, as on two ruffians fighting and defying all order and authority.

To punish for the smallest crime with death was an ancient law of short duration in one of the states of Greece, and the lawgiver endeavoured to uphold it, on the ground that the smallest offence merited such punishment, and that it was only a matter of regret that no severer punishment existed for graver offences. If the highest punishment is to be inflicted for talking, or even smoking, what inducement can there be for a prisoner to stop at these, when he will undergo all that is at the Warden's command, just as if his conduct were quite outrageous? If there is any virtue in the dark cell punishments, then some difference should be made between one hour and 72 hours. If the offences have not been very similar, they certainly do not correspond with the punishments, which have been largely on the ancient principle referred to.

LOUIS WITOWSKI'S CASE.

In the case of Louis Witowski, it was charged that the prisoner was punished excessively, without proper examination into the charges, and also that he was overworked.

This prisoner was sentenced to six months in the Central Prison by the Police Magistrate of Toronto, for the crime of larceny. In the statistical return placed in evidence, he was said to be 18 years of age, an upholsterer by trade, intemperate in his habits, had an elementary education, and had been convicted several times previous to his present imprisonment. The gaol surgeon certified in regard to his physical and mental state that he was sound and fit to work. The prisoner was received into the Central Prison on the 26th March, 1885, and was, after two weeks in the wing, placed at work in the broom shop. From the 15th April to the 17th July, no less than eleven reports were made against him. April 15th—for "idling away his time and not even attempting to do his task; he has not worked since 11 o'clock, and yesterday it was the same." For this offence, the Warden ordered him to be confined for five days in his own cell on a bread and water diet. May 6th,—was reported for general bad conduct, talking, leaving his place in the shop, picking other prisoners' pockets, and abuse." For this he was sentenced to 72 hours in the dark cell. May 14th,—"for idling, talking, and neglecting his work, and through his tricks and nonsense keeping other prisoners in idleness." On this report, the prisoner was deprived of all privileges and confined to his cell on bread and water for breakfast, but a full dinner. May 23rd,—he was again reported for "idling, talking, loitering in closet and not doing his task." For which he was confined to his cell for 11 days on bread and water breakfast and supper, but a full ration dinner. June 20th,—reported for "neglecting his work, leaving his place, and talking to other prisoners." For this he was sent to the dark cell 37 hours. On the 25th June, he was reported for "disorderly conduct in the ranks, while on parade to the shop," for which he was given 72 hours in the dark cell. On July 9th,—reported for "daily leaving his cell, at morning, noon and evening, to communicate with prisoners in other cells." For this report he was warned that punishment would follow next report. On the 25th July he was reported for "throwing corn and striking a prisoner in the eye." Confined to his cell for a few days on bread and water diet. On the 27th July, no less than three reports were made against him by three guards, for shouting, swearing, threatening, and disorderly and insubordinate conduct. For these various offences he was confined in the dark cell for 72 hours. The foregoing reports, on which the prisoner was punished, were all produced and sworn to as correct by the respective guards. The sergeant of the prison states that the young man was quite incorrigible, and could be neither led nor driven. The broom shop guard states that he was a bad character who was quite able to do his work, but he would run about the shop, talk, interfere with other prisoners, and that he was not only idle but mischievous. The Warden swears that he often saw him and tried to get him to do his work, but it was simply impossible to restrain him.

The Commissioners find in respect to Witowski that he was not punished excessively, nor was he overworked.

JAMES MORGAN'S CASE.

This man came from the United States. It was reported to the officers of the law at Toronto that he was a professional burglar, and he was arrested on suspicion of having burglars' tools in his possession. He was tried and convicted by the police magistrate of that city, for having such tools in his possession with felonious intent, and was sentenced on the 20th April, 1882, to twelve months in the Central Prison.

For several months after his incarceration he displays no evidence of insanity, but his behaviour was often in violation of the prison rules.

On the 23rd May, 1882, he was reported by the guard and sentenced by the Warden to 65 hours in the dark cell. On getting out at the end of that time, he was again reported

for refusing to do the work allotted to him, although the prison surgeon certified that he was fit to do the work, and was in consequence, on the 25th May, sent to the dark cell for 70 hours. This had no beneficial effect upon him; and his perverse disposition was the subject of discussion between the Warden and prison surgeon.

On the 5th and 7th November, 1882, the surgeon examined him and reported him on both occasions as fit for work; he, however, again refused to go to work, and made complaints against Guards Hartley and Clancy to the Warden. The latter cut him short and ordered him to go to work at once, which he did, but very unwillingly.

On the 10th November Morgan fell out of his place at dinner time and, instead of going to his cell, attempted to go to the dining hall, but Mr. Massie prevented him and ordered him to go to his cell; he turned on the Warden in a defiant and threatening manner and declared that he would not do so until he got satisfaction out of the Warden. The Deputy-Warden told him to take his dinner and go to his cell, but he defiantly shook his fist and replied that he would not do it until he got satisfaction out of the Warden. Owing to the conduct of Morgan on this occasion, the Warden had to strike the gong and put on the crank, thereby locking in the other prisoners in their cells, but leaving Morgan in the corridor.

For the prisoner's conduct on this occasion, the Warden reported him as a fit subject for the infliction of corporal punishment, and recommended that he should receive a flogging to the extent of 25 lashes. That report was confirmed by superior authority, and on the 11th November, 1882, at 11.30 a.m., he was subjected to that punishment. Up to the time of this flogging, the prisoner had not displayed any symptoms of insanity, nor do we find that the surgeon reported him as a prisoner on whom corporal punishment should not be inflicted.

On the 17th November, he was sent to the hospital on observation. Dr. Clarke, the superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, at Toronto, and Dr. Aikins, the prison surgeon, both examined him, but could not say that he was insane. Morgan continued in the prison hospital under medical treatment until the 29th December, 1882, when he was transferred on the prison surgeon's report of his insanity, to the Lunatic Asylum, at Toronto, in which institution he died on the 2nd of July, 1883. It is proved that when admitted to the asylum he was insane,

Your Commissioners have to report in regard to this case that, although Morgan displayed peculiarities of manner, which in the light of his subsequent state of mind may possibly be traced to premonitory symptoms of insanity, yet we cannot say that these symptoms had become so apparent, at the time corporal punishment was inflicted on the prisoner, that the officers using due observation should have become cognizant of the fact that insanity existed. We acquit the officers of all imputation of blame in that respect.

This is one of those unfortunate cases where insanity must have been approaching, yet had not so developed itself as to be observable by the prison officers, nor justify them in treating him in any other manner than as a sane prisoner.

DENNIS McCARTHY'S CASE.

This was a boy of 15 years of age, who came from Ottawa to the Central Prison. He was sentenced on the 17th November, 1884, for one year for the crime of larceny. It was the second conviction against him. He was not sentenced to the Reformatory, as his prior sentence had been there.

He complains of overwork, of being punished unjustly and excessively and without any investigation. He narrates the task of sizing corn, showing that when he went into the prison his task was three bales a week, and that the number was increased until April, 1885, when his task was six bales a week. This he could not do and do it right, he says, and for not doing it was punished with 72 hours in the dark cell, and otherwise in his own cell. He explained to the guard that he could not do four bales, and do them properly. He is not very clear as to his confinement, but thinks two weeks on bread and water was the highest. During his confinement, the Warden came to see him and asked him to do his work properly. To use the prisoner's own words, the Warden remarked to

him if he would "that he would let me out, and I told him I would do my best, and he said that wasn't enough, he said he wanted it done right. I said I would do my best." The last punishment he got was 29 days in his cell with two full meals. The other boys, Coughlan and Stratton, were also punished for not doing six bales a week.

The Warden, in his examination, says that McCarthy was a very troublesome boy, and could do the work which was determined by the guard. The Warden admits the statement of McCarthy as to his offer to do the best he could, but did not believe him. He was repeatedly punished for not doing the work, and after consulting with the guard, "I concluded," the Warden says, "there was nothing else could be done but to frighten him into doing his work, and I ordered him to be put three days in the dark cell, and he served the three days." A week afterwards he is warned that unless he stops talking he will be confined to his cell for the remainder of his sentence. There were daily complaints against him from the foreman.

The guard (Hartley,) says, McCarthy is a bad, troublesome boy; that he can do his task. He goes over the punishments—ten reports, averaging two a month, eight of these for not sizing corn. In this respect, this case differs from the preceding ones in this report, where the non-performance of the task was clearly due to idling and non-performing propensities.

This case raises the question of over-work—a very difficult question, and one depending upon a good many circumstances. The guard of the broom shop is an experienced man, skilled in the trade, and, having allotted a task to a man or boy, may be fairly assumed to bring the best judgment to bear upon its being a proper one.

The task being assigned, it would lead to demoralization in the shop, or at least amount to a confession of error in judgment, if the prisoner were not made to do it. McCarthy, after being in some months, and doing from three bales a week up, finally reaches six bales a week, the highest task in the prison. This is undoubtedly a good task, as Mr. Redican, a skilled workman in the city, swore. McCarthy is a boy of 15 years of age, and it appears that he is punished every second week for four months for not doing his task. He swears that he can't do his task. Mr. Massie and the guard swear that he can. If he can do this task, then the punishment need not be regarded; but, if unable to do it, his punishment, in view of his offer to do the best he could, was unmerited.

While, in the face of the warden and guard's evidence, it must be found that McCarthy could do the task, it is no doubt giving them credit for knowing the capacity of a prisoner better than the person knows his own capacity, and McCarthy may have sworn to the truth. In other respects he told a straight story. His punishment was for not doing the highest task in the prison. When he offered to do his best—four bales per week—it might be said that the offer should have been accepted, though on the other hand, this would lead to demoralization, by allowing each prisoner to fix his own task.

In view of the evidence given as to the size and quality of the bales, and their difference in many respects, it is not in the capacity of any human guard to allot an absolutely fair division of bales to any two prisoners in the broom-shop. To punish a boy, bad as this one was, for not doing the highest task, was a very great compliment to the judgment of any person; and perhaps not undeserved in this case. The Commissioners feel bound to say that a case may arise in which it is an extremely unsafe thing to punish such a person for not doing the highest task. No doubt this and similar cases are surrounded with many difficulties. It is a great pity that such boys should be sent to the Central Prison; they should be sent elsewhere.

MICHAEL GOGGIN'S CASE.

The case of Michael Goggin, although not specially mentioned in the commission, was referred as one in which it is alleged that extreme cruelty, harshness, and ill-treatment were practised on an insane man.

Michael Goggin, aged 23, was sent to the Central prison for six months by the

Police Magistrate of Belleville, for vagrancy. He was received at the prison on the 2nd September, 1884. The gaol surgeon certifies that the prisoner's physical condition was normal, and that he was quite able to work; that his mental condition was somewhat peculiar, particularly after drinking spirits, and that he was vicious and generally bad, and that he tried to feign insanity in order to get rid of work.

Prisoner McCarthy, in giving his evidence, used the following language:—

"Goggins, the biggest part of the time, was in the next cell to me; only while he was chained in the hall. They used to chain him there and lay his bed down beside the post. He would act like a crazy man; any one could see that he was a little off. Sometimes he used to keep me awake three or four nights together. I saw guard Guinness poking at him with a long pole. It put me in mind of a fellow going around with a bear. I thought he wanted to make him dance."

Guard Guinness in his evidence states "that Goggins was a lunatic, and that he was a very dangerous man to go near. I had to supply him with food, and I would not go into the man's cell myself, but I always took the precaution to slip his meals in to the cell as cautiously as I could. Sergeant Franks went near him and got his face all smashed up, and for this reason I would not go near the man myself. The man raised a cup and smashed Sergeant Frank's face all open, and when I would want to get his empty dishes, we had a pole in the wing that we had for pulling down the window, that had a little hook on the end of it, and I used to get this into the cell through the bars and pull through his dishes, and when I would see him make a grab for the pole I would pull it out. I used to get the dishes near the door, and when I found him standing near the other end of the cell, I would cautiously open the door, with one hand on the door and one on the key, so that if he made a rush all I had to do was to close the door. This is all I ever did; never struck him with the pole, or poked him up with a long pole or anything else. He was a powerfully built man, about 185 or 190 pounds, and of very violent temper."

Sergeant Franks corroborated the foregoing evidence of guard Guinness. Guard Hunt said he considered Goggins an idiot, and thought so when he came in first. When spoken to, he would stand on his toes and make all manner of faces. Goggins was received into the prison on the 2nd September, 1884, and was reported insane on the 19th or 20th September, and was removed to the Toronto Asylum on the 11th November.

Dr. Clark, Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum, testified that he received Goggins on the 11th November, 1884, and that he died on the 31st January, 1885. He could not say how long he had been insane before his admission to the Asylum. He had no bruises or cuts on him when he was admitted.

It should be stated that two reports were put in against the prisoner; first, for spitting in a guard's face, and again for striking another prisoner a blow on the nose. In both cases, the Warden recorded on the reports "The prisoner is insane," and he was never punished.

It is quite evident that the prisoner was insane at the time of his commitment, and he should never have been sent to the prison. The Commissioners find that the prisoner was neither treated cruelly nor with harshness, and that it was necessary for the safety of others to confine him to his cell.

IGNATIUS REDDEN'S CASE.

This man was three times committed to the Central Prison. Once for vagrancy, from the city of Toronto; the second time from the city of Guelph, and the third time from Toronto. It is charged that he was confined in his cell an unnecessary long time on bread and water diet, and that thereby cruelty was inflicted upon him. He says himself it was 45 days that he was confined. One of the other prisoners, D. J. McCarthy by name, says he reckoned it up from the books, to which he appears to have access, and that Redden was in 50 or 59 days.

The prisoner would probably know best how long his punishment continued. The

evidence shews that Redden would not work; that he was tried in every reasonable way; indeed, preferred not to work, with the consequences which his refusal entailed, rather than go to labour. He is said to have been one of the three laziest men that were ever in the Central Prison, as sworn to by guard Kirkpatrick, who also says that Michael Wynne was another of the three. He says, "When I first saw Redden, he was so lazy he would not stand up. If you gave him a spade to dig with, he would would put his foot on the spade and keep it there as long as you liked; he would make no attempt to work."

The evidence warrants your Commissioner in saying, that Redden certainly was not the man that could be got to labour, or whose presence with his lazy habits, was desirable to have among other prisoners. What then was to be done with him? We see no alternative for such a case but punishment of some kind. To lock up such a prisoner in his cell is not punishment. It is simply part of his sentence, labour being expressly and possibly incidentally superadded to it.

Your Commissioners, therefore, think that the Warden was justified in confining this man to his cell until he was prepared to go to work. This he persistently refused to do, although frequently requested. There is abundant evidence to shew that he preferred confinement in his cell to labour, to which he appears to have an intense aversion. The work he was put at was such as he could reasonably do, He was not incapacitated by any physical ailment, although he tried to make it appear so to the guard. The surgeon, we must presume, found him fit for work, and there is no evidence to warrant us in saying that he was not a man fit for labour. He simply contumaceously refused to work. What is to be done with such a person, except imprisonment in his own cell, is a question which will be discussed hereafter?

It is complained that the prisoner should not have been confined so long on bread and water diet, and we agree in that view of this case. The evidence does not warrant us in saying that this man's health was injured by it, or that a man could not live for several months on such diet. In considering the question of injury to health, so much would depend on the age of the man, his previous habits, the robustness of his constitution, his temperament, and a variety of other circumstances, that any general opinion cannot be of much value. Each case must be determined by the facts displayed. But the evidence of the medical witnesses and our common sense, show that such long subsistence on vegetable production is not calculated to produce health, but on the contrary, must tend towards a debilitation of the human system. A certain variety of food is necessary for healthy development, and we repeat that the absence of such for a lengthened term tends in the opposite direction. We think the Warden and gaol-surgeon should have more carefully observed this case and tried to find out more particularly whether not Redden could be induced willingly to go to work, and if he should still persist in such refusal, corporal punishment should have been inflicted. In any case, we do not think that a man should be starved into submission to work, but that bread and water diet should only be imposed for a reasonable time—which the evidence warrants us in saying has been exceeded in this case.

Redden complains that the Warden would not give him money to return to Guelph. He had forfeited all claim to any money on leaving the prison by his previous bad conduct as a prisoner.

PRISONERS SIMPSON AND ALLEN.

Prisoner Simpson was sent for eighteen months to the Central Prison on a charge of larceny. He was in for a three months' sentence prior to this, and was one of the prisoners who made complaints to the Commissioners on their visit to the prison.

He complains of the hospital guard and of the doctor. The guard, he says, told the doctor that he, the prisoner, would not take his medicine, when he was taking it three times a day; that he was suspected of attempting to escape with another prisoner. The gaol surgeon, in his evidence, stated that he had instructed the hospital guard to apply to certain prisoners who were suffering from diseases of the bone, joints and spine, what

is known to the profession as "Corrigan's Minor Cautery," which is a piece of bent wire with a small steel button, about the size of a five cent piece, attached to it. This is heated over a spirit lamp until it becomes so warm that the fingers cannot bear it, when the skin is tapped with it at several points. The surgeon stated that the application of the button does not compare in severity to the application of a fly blister.

In Simpson's case, the surgeon ordered him to work, and he says he was not able to work; when he got out he threw up, and went back again to his cell. While there, the guard burnt his back seven or eight times, and the marks are there yet. He did not know that it was done by direction of the doctor, but when the guard was doing it, he said, "You will not come back to me any more with a pain in your shoulder." He thinks this burning was done for punishment rather than as medical treatment. He was punished only once, and he admitted the charge, of dancing in his cell; as it was his first offence, he was let off. Dr. Aikins was examined as to this, and says it is correct that such treatment was ordered. He says it is an ordinary surgical treatment, called "Corrigan's Minor Cautery." It does not compare in severity with a blister. The doctor medically then explained the treatment, the necessity of its use medically, and the propriety of the treatment was attested by several other medical gentlemen in the box.

This case has been referred to, because the fact was noted publicly of men being branded and burnt in this way in the prison; but there is nothing in it and some kindred cases—Allen, etc.—in which the cautery had been used, not calling for any remark from your Commissioners.

JOHN LINDEN'S CASE.

The case of John Linden was referred to in a newspaper report in the following words: "We charge that under Mr. Massie's *regime* many acts of gross cruelty have been perpetrated. Here is a case in point, the record being taken from the *Surgeon's Journal*:

"'Thursday, July 26th, 1883. John Linden, 18 (C 231), Broom Shop; in dark cell 54 hours, from Sunday morning until Tuesday evening. Temperature, by hospital guard, 101. Relieved in consequence.

"'Sunday, August 12th, 1883.—Linden, John; temperature, 101½; 10 p.m.; pulse, 102½; 110; 2 a.m.

"'Monday morning, August 13th.—Died at 20 minutes to 5 this morning.'

"This brief chronicle speaks for itself. Few dream that such things are going on in a Christian country."

The prisoner Linden was sentenced to the Central Prison from Welland, for the crime of horse-stealing. His sentence was for one year and 360 days from the 6th April, 1883. According to the return sent with the prisoner, he was a young man 18 years of age, who followed the occupation of farming; was reported to be temperate in his habits, and had an elementary education. The gaol surgeon of the Welland gaol certified that he was well both mentally and physically, and able to work. He was received into the Central Prison on the 11th April. On the 11th June, he was reported for being connected with a disturbance in coming down stairs from the evening school, and for striking at a prisoner. For this report, which was the first, he was only reprimanded. On the 12th July he was again reported, and only warned. On the 21st July, he was reported for "general misconduct; for not doing a reasonable quantity of work, and through gross carelessness breaking one of the upper windows." For these offences he was committed for 72 hours to the dark cell and deprived of all privileges. Guard Eames testified that he visited the prisoner a good many times in the dark cell, and guard Hunt in his evidence states that he was telephoned that Linden was sick, and on testing his temperature he found it to be 101. He reported the fact to the Warden, and the prisoner was removed from the dark cell to his own cell. Next day the prisoner was visited by the surgeon and prescribed for, but it would appear that his case was not considered dangerous, as he went out. The guard, however, could not say if he went to work; but on guard Hartney reporting that he was again sick, he was sent to his cell,

and next morning, 26th July, he was sent to the hospital by the surgeon, where he was treated. Symptoms of typhoid showed themselves, and under the instruction of the surgeon, the hospital guard registered the patient as suffering from typhoid fever. A coroner's inquest was held and a verdict given that the prisoner died of typhoid fever. It was claimed that the prisoner contracted typhoid fever from eating tainted corned beef that had been served out to the prisoners; and it was further alleged that the Warden tried to get the prison surgeon to sign a false or misleading certificate, concealing the fact that the prisoner had died of typhoid fever, in order that the body might be conveyed by the Grand Trunk Railway to Bowmanville. With respect to the last charge, the surgeon states that he was applied to for an order to pass the corpse by rail, but he objected to giving a certificate, because the prisoner had died of a contagious disease, and he knew the railway would not take the body under such circumstances. The exact contents of the certificate or order that the surgeon was solicited to sign he could not remember, nor did the information come out in evidence, or by the production of the paper in question; he (the surgeon) could only testify that the document did not state that the prisoner had died of typhoid fever; that being omitted he did not sign it. Whatever was the purport of the missing document, it was evident that it was not sought for the purpose of falsifying the prison records, as the verdict of the coroner's jury was recorded on the books, shewing that the prisoner had died of typhoid fever. Presumably the exact cause of death was not specifically set out in the document, in order that the Railway company might not object to carrying the corpse of a man who had died of a contagious disease, but this conclusion is a mere surmise.

Respecting the cause of typhoid fever in Linden's case, there is also doubt. The prison surgeon was asked the question at the coroner's inquest, and he did not state how the disease was produced. In giving his evidence before the commission, he was equally careful; he said the disease might have been attributed to bad food, or to uncleanliness near the hospital, or it might have been sporadic—sprung up by itself. Be that as it may, the Commissioners cannot find that "gross cruelty was practised upon the prisoner Linden"; on the contrary, his commitment to the dark cell was a deserved punishment, and as soon as his sickness was discovered, the Warden ordered his removal from the cell, and he was carefully attended to in the hospital until he died.

CHRISTOPHER VANATTEN'S CASE.

This man has been three times in the Central Prison, and at least once besides in the common gaol for crime. He is now 28 years of age, and was convicted for the first time, according to his own evidence, about 13 years ago. He cannot say what proportion of the time since then he has been under punishment for crime. He first entered the Central Prison in 1880, for larceny, under sentence of the County Judge's criminal court at Brockville, of nine months' imprisonment. Vanatten came to the prison again in 1884, on conviction by the same court, under sentence of 23 months, which he is now undergoing. This prisoner has during his several terms in the Central Prison received a greater number of punishments than any other convict. We take his own word for it. He is asked:—

"Were you punished the previous times you were in the prison?" To this he replies—"Yes, sir, it has passed my knowledge how many times."

Q.—"You were frequently punished?" *A.*—"Yes, sir."

Q.—"So many times you don't know?" *A.*—"Yes, sir."

The Warden in his evidence says: "I consider Vanattan one of the worst men that has ever been in the Central Prison." His record during his three terms seems to bear that out. The Warden is asked: "Did you investigate his case?" He replies: "I have investigated every case and spoken to him again and again. He was a most difficult man to do anything with."

Vanattan has two complaints to make; first, that his soup was sometimes not to his liking, and sometimes the potatoes were bad; and, second, that guard Hartley did not treat him properly. To the first charge, he replied when questioned, that he used to like soup out of the prison, but he did not like it in the prison. The question is put by Mr. Irving:—

"Any special reason that you do not like barleysoup?" *A.*—"No, sir."

Q.—"Why?" *A.*—"I could not say; I could not find any fault with it."

Q.—"Wanted a little flavouring probably?" *A.*—"Perhaps that is it."

Q.—"A little of the essence of celery?" *A.*—"Perhaps."

It is needless to say how frivolous this first charge is on the evidence. In the summer of 1885, the potatoes, naturally, got somewhat bad, but many others, including the guards, used them without complaint. As to the charge against guard Hartley, we do not find any evidence in support of it.

PIERCE KELLY'S CASE.

This young man has been twice in the Central Prison, once in 1883, (during which he was reported several times and severely punished for breach of prison rules), and again in 1884, when he was convicted at Perth, on the 21st of June, for having committed an assault upon a clergyman at Smith's Falls, and was sentenced to eighteen months hard labour in the said prison.

During this second term, he has also been repeatedly reported, and suffered punishment for various offences against the rules of the prison.

He complains that he suffered from want of clothing and other necessaries during his imprisonment. The evidence does not warrant us in saying that this ground of complaint is well founded. On the contrary, we think it is not.

He also complains that during his imprisonment the food was not good; but as the question of the quality of the food is one which your Commissioners have taken up and dealt with separately, including the case mentioned by this prisoner, we do not consider it necessary to make any comment upon this particular case here.

RICHARD H. GOULSDBURY'S CASE.

A young man, 19 years of age, was sentenced from Sault Ste. Marie on the 18th November, 1884, for one year, for taking part in a riot, with some others that appeared before the Commissioners.

He complains of excessive punishment, twenty-eight days in his own cell on bread and water; that there was no investigation of his case, and that he was unfairly and improperly punished. He was three times in the dark cell for the usual period, was admonished and warned, and confined in his own cell on two occasions.

His own evidence is to the effect that the overseer of his work in the saw-mill gave him work to do; that guard Gardner came and ordered him elsewhere, and that he refused to obey the guard. The Warden investigated the matter and Gouldsbury was punished, the Warden stating that his story did not hang well together, and that he would see the bosses. The witness was examined at great length, and although not denying any of the charges, made out against himself a character that necessarily deserved strong condemnation. If the punishment he got was considerable, it only followed his conduct.

The Warden states that he was given to fighting, to continual talking, and he appears to have been a hard man to get along with. If he had been flogged on the first offence, it might have been better for himself and the discipline of the prison..

RICHARD DAMPIER'S CASE.

In the case of Richard Dampier, it was alleged that he was chained to a ring for a long time. This prisoner's case was not referred to in the Legislature, nor as far as the Commissioners can ascertain, was it commented on in the press. Several witnesses were examined in respect to the facts connected with the chaining of the prisoner, but the replies did not bring out if such treatment was resorted to as a punishment for an offence.

The Warden, in his evidence, said that "Dampier was a man he could do nothing with. We could do nothing with him in any of the works, and we left him in the yard. He would go everywhere he should not be, in the fire-hole, in the engine room, all over, and we had to do something with him. There is a ring at the end of the south block, and the end of the matter was that we just put a leg iron on him and fastened it to the ring, and made him sit there during the day. After a few days he quieted down, and then he went back to his work."

Guard Guinness, in giving his evidence, stated that Dampier was chained twenty-six or twenty-seven days at the end of the corridor; that the prisoner was visited by the surgeon; he sometimes complained of the cold, until the doctor ordered him extra clothing. In his cross-examination, guard Eames said that Dampier was chained to the ring because he refused to do his work. He did not think the man was insane, but he thought him a troublesome man. He also gave it as his opinion that it would have a better effect if the man had been whipped instead of being chained to the ring. He did not think the chaining up was wrong.

The return, certified by the sheriff of Wentworth, immediately preceding the transfer of the prisoner, shews that the prisoner was sentenced for vagrancy to six months in the Central Prison. That he nominally followed the occupation of a clerk; was of intemperate habits, and, prior to his sentence, there were eleven previous convictions recorded against him. He was also certified by the surgeon as being sound physically and mentally, and able to work. He was received in the prison on the 5th July, 1883, and discharged on 2nd July, 1884. During this period he was reported no less than twelve times.

July 27th.—Positively refusing to work, for which he was punished seventy-two hours in the dark cell.

August 29th.—Cursing and insolence to guard. Punished by confinement three nights in the dark cell and deprived of all privileges.

September 5th.—Continual talking, although frequently corrected. Warned and held over.

September 11th.—Not doing his task, which was a very light one; bread and water diet.

September 12th.—Not doing his task; no punishment.

October 12th.—Not doing his work, and impertinence to the guard; seventy-two hours in the dark cell.

October 20th.—Leaving his work, and impertinence; held over.

November 23rd.—When spoken to by the Warden about two reports made against him by guards of misconduct, he was very disrespectful in his conduct and language—for which he was sent to the dark cell for seventy-two hours.

December 17th.—Threatening language and impertinence to the guard when told to do work; seventy-two hours in the dark cell.

December 29th.—Talking; no punishment.

From the foregoing record, all of which is corroborated by the evidence, it is quite evident that the prisoner was a lazy and a thoroughly incorrigible prisoner. The fastening of this man by a chain and ring during the day was, in the absence of proper solitary cells for that class of prisoners, perhaps as good a way of punishing, and at the same time removing him from intercourse with other prisoners, where his continued insubordination could not but have a bad effect on the discipline of the prison.

WILLIAM DONNELLY'S CASE.

An ex-prisoner complained of excessive punishment—72 hours in the dark cell, and 8 days subsequently in his own cell on bread and water, for smoking in the water-closet with other prisoners.

He was put under punishment on the 8th November, 1884, by the Warden's order; was searched in his cell for tobacco or matches, and none found on his person. Two other prisoners were punished at the same time for the same offence—John McCarthy and one Wilson—and he swears that McCarthy was kept in till the expiration of his sentence; that Wilson was let out after 72 hours, and not confined in his own cell. This, he thinks, is partiality. Donnelly worked in the brick-yard, and complained of getting bad meat a couple of times. He has a story of a prisoner named Fox who was punished for crying "stinking meat"; was present at the Fay-Guinness scuffle, and testifies as to an insane man chained to a post. He admits that he was guilty of smoking, and says it was his first offence, which latter is correct. He also complains that in November, when he was in his own cell, the weather was cold, the steam was not turned on, the windows were open, and he could not keep himself warm. There is no other evidence in this case, and it rests on his own statement. This highest punishment of 72 hours in a dark cell for a first offence, of not a grave character, might not seem to be judicious, but your Commissioners do not feel themselves at liberty to express their opinion contrary to the sentence passed by the Warden.

P. HILTON'S CASE.

The prisoner, a commercial traveller, an American, was sentenced to the Central Prison for 12 months, for obtaining goods under false pretenses. His complaint is against guard Hunt for cruel and inhuman treatment—being burnt with a hot iron,—for having his finger nail torn off. His story is in substance this: He is subject to epileptic fits; that after he was in the prison a few days he was taken ill with them, and was very bad, as the men who carried him out of the shop told him; that he was taken into the yard where it was cold—it was in December last—and after half an hour removed to the hospital. The next day the guard told him to get out of bed, which he could scarcely do; that he was taken over to his cell in the wing and ordered to work. The next day he had rheumatism from the cold—had no drawers or undershirt; afterwards locked up in his cell for a considerable time; put into the hospital and burnt with irons—he had ten or twelve marks on the hips from this treatment—and was ordered to work again. He was afterwards changed to the tailor shop, and the same treatment was repeated once or twice, with an addition of croton oil and mustard plasters. He got along, however, for eight months. He then complained of his breakfast; narrates a conversation with Mr. Massie, and how he was put in the dark cell for 72 hours. After he was in, he thinks, about 48 hours, he had a fit; he was brought out and some buckets of water thrown over him, and afterwards he was put in to do the balance of his time. Subsequently he had a fit in the yard, and five or six men had to hold him down.

The treatment here referred to as burning has elsewhere been disposed of in this report, and calls for no remarks. The other treatment is denied, except as to the prisoner's nail.

It is admitted by guard Hunt that on this occasion he was sent for to come to the yard, in order to test whether or not Hilton was shamming epilepsy, and that in order to test it, he pried up the prisoner's thumb nail with his pencil. The Commissioners saw the nail which was at that time almost from the flesh, and the guard explained that he did it to see if the fit was genuine, and that what he did was done in the army.

Counsel cross-examined this witness without much regard to the likelihood of his being subject to fits, but the evidence of Dr. Aikins was conclusive that he had fits. The doctor says: "The man, I believe, had epilepsy, although there was a question about it, at first, whether the fit was an assumed one or not; but the last fit I think, was, unques-

tionably epileptic, and he was placed upon epileptic treatment at once." He subsequently says that this was a genuine fit. The prison rules provide for very close examination into cases where a prisoner is suspected of shamming sickness so as to escape work, and very curious instances are to be found showing the length to which prisoners will go to simulate insanity, etc. Hilton's case was a doubtful one, and nothing was done to him, up to the treatment of the nail, that your Commissioners would object to. If the prying of one's nail is done in the army, and if the Surgeon of the Central Prison does not object to it, your Commisioners, no matter how they may feel on the case, cannot decide on the evidence, as to its propriety as a medical test for epilepsy.

GEORGE DUPONT'S CASE.

This young man, 21 years of age, entered the Central Prison in September, 1884. He was sick about the 6th January, 1885, and was removed to the hospital; was there about two days; was then removed from the hospital to a prison cell under the following circumstances:—

It was charged that Dupont and some other prisoners had been guilty of an attempt to escape, and the evidence strongly pointed to the truth of the charge as against Dupont. The Warden made enquiry, and came to the conclusion that Dupont was one of the prisoners who had attempted to escape. He was taken from the hospital and placed in his own cell, where he was kept for about 40 days on bread and water diet; he says he had no dinner, nothing more than bread; the water was put in in the morning to do him the whole 24 hours; he had no bedding, except a pair of double blankets, during the whole 40 days, although it was during the middle of winter; in the daytime the blankets were taken out.

He had been confined once before in the dark cell for 72 hours, but had never been put in irons. No entry appears in the punishment book of this punishment.

In regard to his confinement for 40 days in his own cell, it is alleged by Mr. Massie's counsel that he was placed there, pending the consideration of Mr. Massie's report regarding the attempt to escape, and that it so happened at the time, Mr. Christie, Inspector of Prisons, was ill from the effects of a broken arm. The evidence is not clear as to whether the prisoner was placed in the dark cell immediately on being brought from the hospital, or whether he was placed in his own cell—if in the dark cell, it was only for a short time. Dupont says that he sent out word by the guard to the Warden that he wanted to see him, during the time he was in his own cell, and that the guard promised that he should see the Warden; the prisoner, however, says that he did not see the Warden until about a week before his release. The prisoner also says that he was in very poor health, and was suffering from rheumatism when he was removed from the hospital.

We are of the opinion that the evidence establishes, with reasonable satisfaction, that this man was one of those who made the attempt to escape, and that a man named Alexander Nicholson, was a fellow culprit of Dupont in that attempt. We more particularly form this opinion from the fact that when Dupont was under examination, he at first refused to answer the question as to whether he knew who took in the tools to cut the door of the walls, because if he had answered that, it would criminate himself. He afterwards said that he did not know who took in the tools and attempted to escape; the truth of which statement is questioned.

On the 9th of January, 1885, the Warden reports to the Inspector of Prisons on the attempt to escape as follows:—

"George Dupont, who was the chief instigator of the plot, is undergoing sentence of one year for larceny and receiving. He was mixed up with the Gardiner robbery, which has been so frequently before the public of late; is a good specimen of cow-thief and housebreaker, and a man fit for any crime, down to murder. Alex. Nicholson, his pal, is under sentence for one year for assault with intent to bodily harm; perhaps not as bad a man as Dupont, but his activity in the above plot shows that he was ready for anything

to effect his purpose. Both are under confinement in their cells, and their offence is of that character which requires to be dealt with by more effectual chastisements than merely confinement in our dark cells. I have no hesitation in recommending that Dupont, at least, be sentenced to corporal punishment. The safety of the guards and the safe-keeping of the prisoners demand that such plots and attempts at escape be severely punished, and I await your instructions as to what shall be meted out to them."

Owing to the accident to the Inspector, already mentioned, he was not able to give a reply to this communication until the 24th January, 1885—an interval of 15 days,—on which day he replies to the Warden in these words:—

"I have no doubt you have, for the present, a number of men in custody of a desperate character, and I am glad to know that you are using every precaution for their safe keeping. You are already aware, however, how adverse the Government are to taking extreme measures in such matters, and I doubt very much if this offence were reported, with your recommendation for corporal punishment, that it would receive approval. Success did not follow, and consequently it resolves itself into an attempt to escape only. I therefore hope that, by resorting to dark cell punishment, you will succeed in bringing these men to a proper state of subordination."

Instead of acting on the instructions of the Inspector, as to dark cell punishment, the Warden took a different course, and confined him in his own cell for the time already mentioned on a bread and water diet.

It does appear to your Commissioners that this man was confined to his cell a long time, but it must be considered that his offence was a serious one, which demanded not only punishment but example. Hitherto, the rules and regulations of the Central Prison have not defined the limit of imprisonment of a man in his own cell on bread ond water diet, and which may have led to the alleged abuse of authority in this and some other cases; but your Commissioners will recommend such a change in the prison laws in that respect as, if adopted, will prevent the recurrence of such complaints.

DANIEL SULLIVAN'S CASE.

The case of Daniel Sullivan, a boy of 16 years of age, who complained of excessive punishment and no trial, is one that deserves a little comment.

He was sentenced from Ottawa on the, 7th November, 1884, for one year, for larceny, and it appears it was his first offence.

He was punished eight times—five or six times in the dark cell, and confined for five weeks in his own cell, though this does not seem to be a punishment, as he got his full dinner. His first punishment was for purposely leaving his cell door outside the crank and then running around talking. He says this was his first offence, and that, without being reprimanded or warned, and without knowing the rule of the prison, he got 72 hours in the dark cell. Leaving out of consideration everything that does not appear on the punishment card, and bearing in mind Mr. Massie's evidence on the point, it may still appear rather severe punishment for such an offence. But the Warden explains: "It is sometimes a practice," Mr. Massie says, "they get into of leaving their door just sufficiently out to clear the crank, and then, after the crank is in, waiting their opportunity to come out of the cell and out of the cell block. It is an offence we punish for various reasons. It gives them an opportunity for stealing from other prisoners and of going into other cells to practice habits that give us occasionally a good deal of trouble, and for that reason I am very strict about it; must necessarily be so."

The Warden says he never punished the first offence of a trivial kind with 72 hours in the dark cell; how it was in this case, the evidence, other than that of the prisoner, does not show. The record of the boy was good prior to this offence, so far as written records go, and if the Warden thought the offence a grave one, and it was a double offence, the punishment was proper enough. The first offence may have been for fighting or attack on the guard, and so it is nothing to say that the prisoner should be let off easily on that account.

JOHN MAHONY'S CASE.

In the eighth charge preferred against the Warden, it is alleged "that the Warden confined John Mahoney, a Catholic, for 23 days on bread and water, without a bed, without any charge whatever having been made against him, verbal or otherwise." In this investigation by your Commissioners, we could not find that any man of this name had been confined in the Central Prison, and consequently the charge against the Warden failed.

It is possible that a man of the name of Maloney was meant, and assuming that such may be the case, we have to report as follows:

According to the evidence of Guard Guinness, a man of that name was confined to his own cell under the following circumstances:—The Deputy-Warden came to Guinness one day at dinner time, (the precise date was not given,) and told him to confine Maloney in his own cell, and that he (Guinness) knew the Warden's way of punishment. Guinness says that the Deputy-Warden does not give direct orders, and that on this occasion the order which he received was of uncertain character. After dinner, Guinness went out and found Maloney in Guard Kirkpatrick's gang of men. He brought Maloney into the prison. The prisoner asked the guard what he was brought in for punishment for, and the guard told him he did not know. Guinness says that at that time Maloney remained in his own cell about ten days on bread and water. Mr. Murphy attempted to show by this guard that the wrong man had been punished, namely John Maloney, instead of John Mahoney. Guinness swears to the contrary, and says the right man was punished. He also says that the order he got for the prisoner's punishment was a verbal one, and that he never receives any written orders from the Deputy-Warden. The evidence does not show that the fact of this man's punishment had been ordered by the Warden, or that he knew of it until the Warden discharged him. No entry appears to have been made in the minute book of the punishment imposed, whether in the punishment book or not, the evidence does not show. Guinness cannot say whether or not the Deputy-Warden visited Maloney while he was so confined in his cell. We are of opinion that the conduct of the Deputy-Warden was extraordinary in summarily sending this man to his own cell, and then failing to transmit any report to the Warden for entry in the records of the prison. We cannot, from the evidence before us, censure the Warden for this act of the Deputy-Warden. The latter may, for aught that appears before us, have been perfectly justified in imposing the punishment that he did, but what we have to remark upon is the irregular method that he pursued. It may be, that it was the Warden's duty to have sooner ascertained that this man was undergoing punishment, but as the evidence does not show that it was unjustly imposed, his not finding out the fact sooner cannot be any reasonable ground for the foundation of the charge preferred. The omission of a proper entry in this and other cases in the prison-books is dealt with elsewhere.

The foregoing comprise all the cases of alleged "cruelty towards, and ill-treatment and excessive punishment of, persons confined in the Central Prison," whose names are specially mentioned in the Commission, as well as those brought to light during the enquiry, whose cases seemed of sufficient importance for special mention, together with your Commissioners' report upon the evidence, and the conclusion they arrived at in each case.

The other cases, numbering about thirty, are not of sufficient importance to call for special reports.

In closing their report in connection with this branch of the enquiry, your Commissioners desire to submit the following recommendations, with a view of overcoming defects which, in their opinion, require to be remedied, both in respect to the methods of disciplinary punishments, the system of administering them, and the manner of recording and reporting the same, as required under the regulations:

I. That the words, "will subject the offenders to solitary confinement and to be placed in irons at the discretion of the Warden," in sub-section 18 of section 221 of the

general rules and regulations, be rescinded, and the following be substituted and read instead thereof: "will subject the offenders to punishment;"

II. That clauses 2 and 3, 8 and 10, of the punishment regulations, approved of by Order in Council, dated 23rd March, 1877, be rescinded, and that the following be substituted therefor:—

(*a*) "That the Warden shall cause to be kept a book, to be styled the punishment record, which book shall provide columns for the following records and information in respect to offences committed, and the punishments inflicted therefor:—1st. The date on which the offence was committed. 2nd. Name of prisoner who committed the offence. 3rd. Nature of offence or misconduct committed. 4th. Date of punishment or deprivation. 5th. Nature of punishment inflicted. 6th. Signature of the Warden. 7th. Remissions granted, and reasons for same.

(*b*) "No complaint by any officer or guard against a prisoner shall be entertained by the Warden until such complaint and charges are reduced to writing, and signed by such officer or guard on the cards furnished for that purpose.

(*c*) "As soon as a report for an offence or misconduct against a prisoner is received the Warden shall cause to be written up in the punishment book the first three columns of information, giving the date the offence was committed, the name of the prisoner, and the nature of the offence as given in the guard's or officer's report.

(*d*) "Pending the investigation by the Warden into the charges contained in the report,—and if circumstances will not permit of the examination being at once proceeded with, the prisoner against whom the complaint is made shall be locked up in one of the ordinary cells of the prison, and during such temporary confinement he shall not be deprived of any privileges.

(*e*) "The Warden shall at the earliest moment take all necessary steps to inform himself as to the truth of the charges preferred, and having made full enquiry, and found that the prisoner has merited punishment, he shall forthwith enter up in the 'punishment record' the punishment, deprivation, or withdrawal of privileges which he has decided to give, which decision he shall duly date and sign in, the columns for that purpose. He shall also record the punishment on the report card, and sign the same, which shall be the warrant for the proper official to execute the punishment thus ordered.

(*f*) "Should the Warden, for good and sufficient reasons, decide to remit a portion of any such punishment so inflicted, or restore the privileges withdrawn, he shall enter such remission or restoration in the column of the 'punishment record' provided therefor, and duly date and sign the same, whereupon the punishment, deprivation or withdrawal of privileges shall forthwith cease.

(*g*) "The Warden shall cause an exact copy of the 'punishment record' to be made out at the end of each week, which, upon examination and his certificate of correctness, he shall transmit to the Inspector of Prisons.

("Respecting the clerical work involved in the preceding rules, your Commissioners recommend that it be done by a prison clerk under the supervision and direction of the Warden, and not by prisoner clerks).

(*h*) "Confinement to an ordinary cell on bread and water diet shall not exceed twenty days, (and only until such time as proper solitary cells are provided, when such ordinary cell confinement can be reduced to five days, and solitary cell confinement substituted therefor) during which time the prisoner must be frequently visited by the prison surgeon. Should, however, (and until solitary cells are provided) in the opinion of the Warden, it become necessary, owing to the continued contumacy of the prisoner, to keep the prisoner confined to his ordinary cell on a bread and water diet for a longer period than twenty days, he must first receive a certificate from the prison surgeon that such prolonged confinement will not endanger the health of the prisoner.

(*i*) "That a prisoner shall not be committed to dark cell punishment, nor reported for corporal punishment until the charge made against him has been fully enquired into

by the Warden, and the prisoner has had an opportunity of answering the charge preferred against him; and in no case shall confinement to a dark cell exceed seventy-two hours, during the time of which the prisoner shall not be restricted in the quantity of water he requires to drink.

(*j*) "Should it be necessary, in the opinion of the Warden, to place handcuffs or leg irons on a prisoner sentenced to confinement in the dark cell, either for refractory conduct prior to such confinement or during the same, such handcuffs or leg irons shall be removed during the night, from 6 p.m. till 6 a.m., and for one hour during each meal."

During the course of this enquiry, it was strongly impressed upon your Commissioners that in all prisons there are, and always will be, a small per centage of prisoners who, although to all appearances perfectly sane and responsible for their acts, are so completely warped in their moral natures and so incorrigibly bad in their dispositions, that they cannot be reached by any of the ordinary disciplinary punishments and deprivations of the Central Prison. Such prisoners, although small in number, cause more trouble than all the rest of the prison population, and set disciplinary government at defiance. They are almost constantly under punishment of some kind or another, but without producing any lasting effect; indeed, in many cases that have come under observation, the prisoner would appear to be only rendered more unmanageable by punishment. It is quite clear that this phase of incorrigibility must be individually dealt with, and that can only be done by removal and separation from the other prisoners. The *role* of this type of prisoner is often taken up in a spirit of bravado, and when once assumed it is stimulated and encouraged by association with his fellow-prisoners. To confine such a prisoner in his own cell on a bread and water diet, for a lengthened period, may have an injurious effect on his health, as will also frequent confinement in a dark cell.

The Act establishing the Central Prison provides that solitary confinement shall form part of the moral and disciplinary treatment of prisoners, and that is the very treatment that this kind of prisoner requires.

Your Commissioners would, therefore, very strongly recommend that an isolated structure be erected in the prison yard, in which there shall be a few large, well ventilated solitary cells for the separate temporary confinement of those troublesome prisoners. These cells should in no sense be dark cells, and each should be provided with a water tap and closet arrangements, besides being properly heated. If the prisoner will work, some suitable employment may be provided for him, otherwise he may be left alone, and only visited at stated periods by an officer of the prison until good conduct is restored.

As the present position of the dark cells, in the same block as the ordinary cells, is altogether unsuited for the purpose, a few dark cells could be placed in the same isolated structure, but entirely separated from the solitary cells.

Having disposed of the question of punishments and deprivations, your Commissioners desire very strongly to impress upon your Government the great importance—not only in the furtherance of good discipline, but in justice to well-behaved prisoners, of instituting a well-defined system of

COMMUTATIONS AND REWARDS,

because, in every prison that your Commissioners visited, good conduct and industry on the part of the prisoner merited a remission of a portion of his sentence. And it was the general opinion of every warden that the inducement to good behaviour in prison was prompted to a greater extent by that means than probably by all others at their disposal. Indeed some went so far as to say that without this great aid they did not see how they could get along in the government of their prisons.

The next reward in point of importance to the prisoner as an aid to good behaviour, in any but a lazy prisoner, is to give him an interest in his work. In the Eastern Penitentiary, at Philadelphia, the prisoner gets one-half of what he earns above his cost of keep, to use the language of the Warden. If possible to arrive at, it would seem highly

desirable to do this; it would undoubtedly be the proper thing to make the prisoner pay society for the cost of his trial and conviction as well as for his board and lodging, in the prison, all done on his account, and because he, and others of a like class, make such things as the administration of the criminal law a necessity for society. So far as discipline is concerned, there is in some cases the very strongest incentive to good conduct; because where a man saves up for himself he cannot afford to hazard its loss by bad conduct. Thousands of dollars are paid out of prisons to relatives of the convicts in this way, while but a few keep it for their discharge, and with such persons, it is to be expected that they will be on the side of law and order and aid largely in the discipline of the prison.

The Commissioners believe that for short term prisoners it is impossible for them to contribute anything beyond their share of the expense the country is put to in regard to them; and though it was put forward by one prisoner as a reason for good food and light work that the state was employing him, and so he should be treated as a servant under an ordinary employer, this argument has failed to convince your Commissioners as being a true state of the case. Every hour's work that prisoner can fairly do he should be made do for the public—even if he could do more than pay his share of the expense he has helped to incur, there is no good reason why any inducement should be held out in this direction. If a man wants to make money for himself or his family, it is to be expected that he will make it without recourse to the Central Prison.

When a prisoner is, however, at a *task*, or *stint*, or on the *piece price plan*, there is no objection that he earn a fair and reasonable compensation for any work done by him after his allotted task is done; and your Commissioners see no reason why provision should not be made to carry this into effect, if not already in operation.

In regard to *reading material*, your Commissioners feel that they cannot too highly recommend that a carefully selected *Library* be re-established in the Central Prison for the use of the prisoners whose conduct is sufficiently good to entitle them to this privilege.

In some prisons newspapers are furnished to well-behaved prisoners, but your Commissioners see no good reason to adopt that rule. It should be deemed a privilege to have an opportunity to read, and for well-behaved prisoners, light ought to be allowed to them until 9 o'clock.

As to what should be given a *prisoner on his discharge*, very many circumstances must be taken into account. For a short date prisoner, he should go out in the same clothes in which he came, unless they do not protect him from the inclemency of the weather. If the clothes in which he came to the prison were bad, and that he was well-behaved, and did his work satisfactorily, then the Warden might use his discretion as to giving him the whole or part of a new suit. A prisoner of one year and upwards would, in such case, be worthy of such a recompense; but a recurrent prisoner of short terms is not to be provided beyond what will protect him from the severity of the season. This is a matter for the discretion of the Warden, and no set of rules can be laid down to meet every case. He will have to choose, on the one hand between a useless waste of public money on an undeserving tramp, and on the other, the reproach of what may be termed inhumanity towards a well-behaved ex-prisoner.

Your Commissioners therefore recommend in respect to commutations and rewards, as follows:—

1st. That full effect be given to the Act enabling prisoners to earn *a remission of portion of their sentence*, and that, under the instructions and supervision of the Warden, a correct and impartial daily record of the conduct of each prisoner, and of his labor, whether satisfactory or otherwise, be kept. If the conduct and deportment of a prisoner shall have been continuously good for the month, and he shall have faithfully performed the labor assigned to him, such prisoner shall be credited at the end of each and every month with the remission, as provided for according to law. But in case a prisoner shall have merited and received punishment during the month, no such remission shall be made; and in case of any flagrant misbehaviour so found by the Inspector of Prisons, upon the report of the Warden, the Inspector may order and declare in writing a forfeiture of the whole or a portion of the time previously remitted to such prisoner.

2nd. That whenever *piece work* is established, either in connection with industries carried on under contractors, or by the Province under the direction of the prison authorities, the prisoner having performed the task assigned to him, he shall be allowed a fair and reasonable sum for all work over such allotted task.

3rd. That a Library, or proper books, shall be purchased by the Warden, in conference with the clergyman in charge, and constantly maintained, and that every prisoner who does not forfeit that privilege by misconduct shall be entitled to a book, and a candle or light to read it by, for a reasonable time every night.

4th. That, from the 15th October to the 15th April, every prisoner shall, on his discharge from prison, be entitled to receive, in addition to the clothes he brought with him to the prison, such other article or articles of clothing as may be reasonably necessary to protect him from the inclemency of the weather.

5th. That letters be distributed to the prisoners under the rules as to examinations, etc., within a reasonable time after received.

It is alleged, as forming a part of the ill-treatment of prisoners, that the general character of the

FOOD

was bad, that it was insufficient in quantity, and in consequence of which the prisoners have suffered ill-treatment at the hands of the Warden, and in particular that diseased meat was served out in July of the year 1883, from which a very general amount of sickness ensued in the prison and the lives of the prisoners endangered thereby.

Your Commissioners have listened to a great deal of evidence respecting the food given to the prisoners in the Central Prison. They have made a personal inspection of it themselves, and have heard what has been said by those whose duty it is to purchase supplies for the prison.

So far as the general quality of the meat is concerned, the Central Prison authorities have been so careful in that respect that your Commissioners would have found no fault to find even if the quality supplied had been much inferior to what it has been. "Pure butchers' beef No. 1, cattle and sheep; the best outside of export" is what the purchasing agent of your Government has supplied to the Central Prison. It is believed that no similar institution in America could have given such an account of the meat supplied, and without at all saying that the prisoners should not be so fed in the future, it is manifest that that supply is superior to what can be obtained for many charitable and other institutions in Ontario, not to speak of the quality of meat to be found, as a rule, on the table of the average labouring man who earns it. Food, wholesome and sufficient, is certainly due to a prisoner, as the State should neither poison him with bad food nor starve him with too little. But the State is not bound to treat its vicious members so daintily in prison that they would be better off by reason of their vice, or to make unexceptional lodging for them, while many of its virtuous members outside are suffering from hunger. And your Commissioners may say here, what applies to many things allowed in other prisons, such as tobacco, newspapers, etc., that for the class of offenders who seek to make the Central Prison their occasional or permanent resting place, the Government should render this prison as undesirable and as uninviting as the most rigid discipline, added to the hard labour contemplated by law, can make it. If the vagabonds and criminal class are to be advertised of the fact that comfortable warm quarters, with first-class food, tobacco, newspapers, and so on, are to be furnished by simply breaking the law, then they will not consider this sort of confinement a punishment at all.

Your Commissioners are not insensible, on the other hand, to the fact that prisoners are obliged to take what is served out to them, and that if occasionally something comes to their share as unpalatable or unfit to be eaten, they are without a meal or part of a meal, for the time being, and, as they have to work out the same, it may be a temporary hardship. It is not at all the case, which is sometimes put as an analogous one, of a man outside the prison with no proper food before him.

However, in the Central Prison, with the one exception to be mentioned presently, the

prisoners have not had any reasonable ground of complaint, and it may be added that indeed they have not complained. The evidence of 60 or so prisoners examined did not establish anything in regard to food, for two years past, that would justify your Commissioners in asking for even an explanation on behalf of the Warden. The men who were punished, and who complained of that, frequently added some recollection of a bad potato or unusual ingredients in the soup; and the inveterate tramp, recurrent low class criminal, who is naturally anxious about the future diet of the prison, gave the benefit of his experience, in the hope that there need be no fear for uniform good meals for the time to come.

Taking everything into consideration, the meat, bread, vegetables and other articles of food supplied to the prisoners in the Central Prison is not only as good as should be served to them, but is as good as could be obtained. It must be kept in mind that to supply three or four hundred men with wholesome and substantial food, there must sometimes be difficulties for their providing it, and even with a full and proper supply there might be mishaps in the cooking. To supply an ordinary household from year's end to year's end, without having to send away a dish from the table, or without remarking on the quality of the potatoes or sweetness of the bread, may not have been the experience of some of these complaining prisoners, but it has fallen to the lot of the remaining classes of society. Such things will happen inside a prison as elsewhere; and it is no cause of complaint that a man may have to work for one day with some defect in one of his three meals. If this happened every day for a week, or half that time, it would be a different thing, but the cases your Commissioners have been called upon to determine were isolated cases, neither serious, continued, nor in any way aggravated.

It is true that in the Central Prison the facilities for cooking have hitherto been limited to boiling only, but this is the general rule in such institutions, and your Commissioners have found that system to prevail in every prison visited by them with the exception of one or two. There has been no machinery for any other kind of cooking in the Central Prison, but new appliances are in course of erection which will perhaps enable the authorities to overcome some of the difficulties herein referred to. The different eatable parts of the animals slaughtered for the prison must be used there, and so there is no other way for preparing the meat than in this way. Boiled liver was pretty generally objected to, and it may not be the most palatable way of preparing it, but it was not shown to be improper food when given in small proportion with other meat, and the Warden had no alternative but serve it in this way. On days when liver was served, it formed about one-third of the meat ration, and these services were probably twice a week. No liver was obtained except that which came from the carcases, and your Commissioners do not find any reasonable cause for complaint of its use, either in quantity or cooking.

Your Commissioners, while being thus able to speak generally of the food given to the prisoners for years past, regret that the good record of the Warden in this respect has been marred by one transaction, in which he was unquestionably to blame for serving out tainted meat on, at least, two occasions, in July of the year 1883. To this extent he is certainly censurable.

A great deal of evidence was taken by your Commissioners in reference to the meat served by the Warden on these occasions. The meat was unquestionably tainted by brine by reason of sour pickle, and ought not to have been served, but the Warden would not and did not admit that this was its condition. On the evidence it must be taken that he was mistaken as to this. He unfortunately adopted the wrong course in dealing with it. A clearly-defined rule of the prison lays down what steps he is to pursue in such a case, and if he had called together the surgeon and bursar and taken their advice, whatever course was adopted would have relieved him from censure in the matter. According to his own evidence, meat, in the fall of the year 1882, was held at a very high price, and, in order to do the best he could to be as economical as possible, he bought some seven or eight thousand pounds of beef, so as to corn it for prison use in the spring and summer of 1883. The process to which this beef was subjected was, doubtless, the latest and best then known, but less than one-half of it was not consumed before the hot weather of the

year 1883. On the 2nd of July the prisoners were served with it, and also on days subsequently, and this occasioned in the prison something like a riot.

Corned beef may not be popular in prisons, and it is likely this particular beef got a bad name before it deserved it. In return for that, it would seem as if the Warden had made up his mind to have that beef eaten, and if not eaten as it was, to re-pickle it, and try it in that way. The doctor pronounced it unfit to be eaten, and an angry correspondence ensued between him and the Warden, This was on the 17th July. It had been served on the 13th, and once subsequently, on the 16th, when some 140 rations or so were refused. On that day it was sent to a provision merchant to be re-pickled, and some friendly messenger announced its arrival to Inspector Awde, who on the same day condemned it as unfit for use and beyond the reach of any pickling process.

Inspector Awde swore that it was bad then and unfit for use, and must have been so for four or five days previously. These are briefly the facts which were unfolded to your Commissioners in a very circuitous way. As a result of this bad meat, it was endeavoured to be shown that a great deal of sickness ensued in August, but the medical testimony was not in favour of any such far-reaching virulence of this unsound meat, especially when it was not at all clear whether any of it had been actually eaten or not, at least since the 13th July. An unusual amount of diarrhœa and dysentry prevailed in July and August, but on the weight of evidence adduced before the Commission, it would be quite unsafe to assign it to the cause suggested.

The prison surgeon stated, as is referred to elsewhere in this report, that it was possible that the unusual sickness might be traced to the use of bad meat, but there were other causes for the unusual sickness in July and August, 1883. The other medical testimony was pretty evenly balanced for and against any effects like that suggested in the charge. The hospital guard attributed the cause to the bad meat. He thinks that the seat of the disease was laid in July, but he is not an expert and not a medical man. The sickness of these months has to be referred to other causes than the use of the corned beef.

The whole matter in reference to this beef is easily understood. Prisoners had hitherto never been served in the prison on corned beef. In the hot weather in July the pickle got sour and the meat smelt badly- The Warden did not want the meat to be wasted, especially as it was his own venture in that direction, and it was dealt out sparingly, the well-conducted prisoners getting along with the other food as best they could, and the other prisoners shouting out at times "stinking meat." It was not served more than two days in the week, and so no one would be starved though many might be hungry.

When the hot weather continued and changes of pickling did not restore the beef, then the Warden served it up with fresh meat. This was done on the 11th and 14th of the month. During all this time there was considerable clamour about it, and when it was served on the 16th, about one-half the prisoners refused to touch their dishes and went without this part of their dinner.

The Warden concluded then that he would have to confide the pickling process to some experienced man in the city, and so the meat was sent to Mr. Parke, as before referred to. The want of friendly feeling that existed between the Surgeon and the Warden probably led to the formal letters between them on this point, instead of, as stated, should have been done under the rule, holding a consultation about it with the bursar two weeks before that.

In this transaction, as has been said, the Warden was to blame, and if the evil consequences had been to create an epidemic in the prison, there would have been no escape from the charge of cruelty, both as that term is admirably understood and has been decided in law. It becomes necessary to consider whether this error in judgment on the part of the Warden merits anything stronger than the condemnation your Commissioners have already passed upon it.

If the prisoners for one day were given unwholesome food, and nothing but unwholesome food, it would be unjustifiable treatment, and if continued longer would, of course, become cruelty until it would become more serious, and as serious as anything could be. But it would not be unjustifiable or ill-treatment, if by reason of some mistake or other,

the prisoners got nothing at all for their dinner, and if every man had got sufficient bread and vegetables he cannot be said to have been badly treated, even if he did not get meat for a fortnight.

If in the place of bad meat on the occasion when this meat was served, the Warden put the prisoners on short allowance and gave them no meat at all, would they be heard to say that they had been ill-treated? The charge here is of the serving of bad meat for about two weeks (though the evidence does not go that far); on other four days the prisoners got good fresh meat, and on the days in which the bad meat was served, it was accompanied with half a ration of good meat, which was cooked separately, and so, perhaps, not unpalatable. No one was starved, and no one poisoned, and though, of course, it is to be regretted that many of these prisoners went without meat on a day in which they deserved a prison dinner, it is probable that that often happens through choice or necessity to people who are outside the prison.

In closing this part of their report, your Commissioners have only two recommendations to make. in respect of the dietary and general working of the dieting arrangements.

From observations made by your Commissioners, in the United States and in the Kingston Penitentiary, they have been favourably impressed with the excellent working of the system of serving the meals to the prisoners in a large dining hall, instead of using the cellular system, as at present adopted in the Central Prison. The associated or congregate system has many advantages, not the least being the opportunity which each prisoner can have of exercising his undoubted right of seeing the Warden at a convenient time, and of making any complaint before him. The Warden has, if ever it should come into requisition, as it did in this investigation, the advantage of having the entire prison eye-witnesses of this opportunity being availed of, or not requied as the case may be. In the Kingston Penitentiary, the associated system of dining, and those facilities for making and hearing complaints are adopted and work very satisfactorily.

Your Commissioners learned that formerly the associated system of serving the prisoners with their meals prevailed in the Central Prison, but was abandoned under the apprehension that it would give an opportunity to prisoners to cabal, and was also open to other objections.

Your Commissioners beg to report that this apprehension does not seem to be well founded, and they recommend that the large hall in the Central Prison, which was formerly designed for a dining hall, be used for taking their dinners in association, and if this be found satisfactory, the hall may in time be used for giving the prisoners their breakfast also.

The other recommendation your Commissioners have to make is in reference to the ration of bread served at dinner. In future, it is recommended that when a prisoner requires an additional quantity of bread, he be allowed a further ration, not exceeding one half the ordinary allowance.

BATHING AND BUCKET ARRANGEMENTS.

The regulations, (section 221, sub-sec. 12,) provide that "the prisoners will be required to bathe once a week in summer and once in two weeks in winter, unless excused by the physician, Warden, or Deputy Warden."

In connection with this regulation, it was charged that healthy prisoners were obliged to bathe in the same water that had been used by syphilitic prisoners, and that the towels were only furnished to the prisoners once a week, on Fridays, while Saturday was the general bath day in the prison, and that the prisoner, after having used his towel as a body towel on Saturday, had to use it for all purposes until the next Friday.

The Warden, in giving his evidence in respect te the bathing arrangements of the prison, admitted that, in consequence of the limited space, the regulation requiring every prisoner to have a weekly bath in summer was not strictly carried out. He stated, however, that all prisoners engaged in dirty work, such as the cooks, cleaners, firemen, etc., did bathe once a week, and sometimes oftener.

That every prisoner does not get a bath once a week is evidently not the Warden's fault, as he can only do the best he can with the facilities at his command, which are confessedly inadequate for the purpose. It is in evidence that the prisoners were bathed as frequently as could be done, and that as soon as the new kitchen, now in progress, was finished, the bathing arrangements would be so augmented as to enable the rules to be strictly adhered to.

There was no evidence to sustain the charge that healthy prisoners were obliged to bathe in the same water as prisoners who were suffering from syphilitic and skin diseases. Only one prisoner stated that such a thing was done, and he had not previously made any complaint to the Warden. On the other hand, the guards having charge of the bathing arrangements swear that, time and time again, prisoners who had skin diseases, were caused to stand aside during bathing time, and to take a shower-bath or a tub-bath afterwards.

Whatever arrangement previously existed in respect to the serving out of towels, it is in evidence that the clean towel for the week is now given out after the bathing is over.

As regards the use of cell buckets, there is no doubt but that a prisoner of uncleanly habits may do many things which would render his cell offensive to remain in. The complaint in this relation is, that the buckets were removed from the cells for a time on Sunday when the prisoners were locked up, during which time they might require to use them. It is quite clear that the buckets were necessarily removed for a short time for sanitary purposes, and it was proved that if a prisoner wanted one he could let the guard know, when it would at once be brought to him.

Having regard to all these facts, your Commissioners cannot see that the Warden should be censured for the inadequacy of the bathing arrangements, or for the abuse of the bucket system.

CHARGES OF PARTIALITY.

The charge of partiality towards certain classes of prisoners, has been understood to mean, in a general way, that the Warden of the Central Prison has not treated Catholics as favourably as he has treated Protestants. In one or two instances, which do not deserve serious consideration, a prisoner complained of not getting tobacco, or of being punished, when a fellow delinquent, in his opinion, got off more leniently. Some instances, not very well explained, occured, where a prisoner, on his discharge, seemed to think that there was a discrimination as to distributing money and clothes. No regular rule, in this respect was followed, none indeed perhaps should be followed. But the charge was generally, as indicated, of a religious nature, and was so understood.

Any charge of religious discrimination, so to call it, is a serious one, and deserves to be carefully examined, because no official in a prison should be tolerated for one day, unless he acts as fairly towards those who differ from him in religious belief as he does to those of his own communion. The religious freedom that the people of this country enjoy in such an eminent degree, is what each citizen should respect in others just as highly as he prizes it for himself. None the less should this be so, that when that citizen happens to be in authority in an institution wherein are congregated all classes of the community.

The Commissioners are glad to be able to report that the Warden of the Central Prison cannot be held liable under this charge, but, at the same time, they would be better pleased if they were not called upon to refer to certain occurrences in the prison. out of which probably arose some of the imputations which were made against him. In matters of this kind, where the public are peculiarly sensitive, it is much to be desired that no one denomination can have any excuse for the supposition that they are not fairly treated.

The whole evidence on this point is not lengthy, and can be stated in a small compass. The charge of removing crucifixes and rosaries out of the cells of Catholic prisoners was quite untrue. Very little evidence could be got to show that any peculiarly Catholic pictures had been removed, or indeed had been in the cells. Pictures out of such papers

as *The Band of Hope Review* and *The British Workman*, and undoubtedly some Biblical or religious pictures were removed by the Warden's orders preparatory to the cleaning the cells, and these pictures were burned. It was shown in evidence that there were writings and drawings of an obscene character drawn by the prisoners on the backs of some of these pictures. At all events, the Warden thought well of removing and burning them, and he had a perfect right to do that, though it might have been more prudent on his part to have been very careful in a matter wherein prisoners might well be sensitive.

As regards the distribution of reading matter, the Commissioners recommend that the present rule be varied, and that, without the consent of the respective clergymen in attendance, no reading matter of any kind be distributed amongst either class of prisoners. A former inspector made such frequent and unmistakable reference to matters of this kind that it is much to be surprised how any complaint should have arisen in respect of the complete severance of the Catholic from the other prisoners.

And in the same connection, it is recommended that Catholics and Protestants be compelled to go to their own service, and be prevented from going to any other, unless with the written consent of the clergyman of whom they are in charge, according to the instructions already given. [*Vide* official report, 1879, pp. 158 and 179 ; report of 1880, p. 151 ; report of 1880, p. 182.]

So far as the rules of the prison read, every prisoner is obliged to go to service on Sunday, and the Warden is also bound to see that every one does so. This rule was reasonably construed by the present and the preceding Warden not to apply to prisoners confined to the cells on Sunday, as being under punishment. In order to put this beyond question, in future the Commissioners recommend a rule to the effect that all prisoners attend the service of the denomination to which they belong, unless exempted by the surgeon, or if in punishment under the order of the Warden, or for sanitary or other sufficient reasons. The difficulty between Father Jeffcott and the Warden arose out of the present rules. It is reasonable that an attending clergyman should enquire for all the members of his flock, but it is to be regretted that the Chaplain had any occasion to write so peremptory a note to the Warden as the one we find in the evidence :—

"Dear Sir,—Will you please allow the Catholic prisoners to mass on Sunday. I respectfully demand their presence whether under extra punishment or not. Yours, etc.

M. Jeffcott, Chaplain."

If the Chaplain had gone to the Warden and enquired why some of his congregation were absent, it is likely that no one ever would have heard of this rather trifling affair. The Warden, naturally perhaps from his position, disregarded the letter, and in a subsequent interview both gentlemen got very hot, and probably lost their tempers. Father Jeffcott asked for the rules, which the Warden refused to give him, and these being the two rules already referred to, and these doubtless known to the Chaplain, it is likely that this is what Father Jeffcott means in his evidence by saying that he thought he had the best of the situation. The Warden should have told him that the rules in question did not, by custom, apply to prisoners in punishment, not to say, as he did, that "it was contrary to the rules for prisoners undergoing punishment to be permitted to attend service in chapel."

While the Commissioners have no sympathy with the way in which this interview was conducted, it was certainly due to the Chaplain that the Warden should explain to him how it came about that the rules were not kept, and it was equally due to the Warden that a request of this kind be more as a request than as a demand.

The recognized clergymen, too, in charge in every prison should be furnished with a copy of the rules, so that they would know their own and the Warden's rights and duties and also those of the prisoners.

This unfortunate occurrence was also the cause of another matter, which though amply apologized for, requires to be noted.

For some good reason or other, not clear on the evidence, the Warden gave positive orders that no one was to be admitted into the prison unless provided with a pass. A

Catholic guard, who, it appears, is an enemy of the Warden, acted on this order so strictly that he refused to allow in the Catholic Chaplain, the gentleman who succeeded Father Jeffcott. The guard, in his evidence, says he followed his orders, and the Warden admits the order, but expected that it would not be enforced; that it was never intended to have application to clergymen in attendance, especially where the guard knew of the official character of the visitor, and belonged, as he did, to the same church. The result of it was that the Chaplain, Father McCabe, had to go back to the city without being allowed into the prison. On learning of this, the Warden immediately wrote a letter, expressing his regrets for this unfortunate affair, and it is presumed that this letter was, as it should be, perfectly satisfactory to Father McCabe, who did not appear to give any evidence in the matter. No doubt it was an ordinary visit, and not at the request of any prisoner, otherwise Father McCabe would have found means to have seen the Warden in person and to enter the prison. Nothing has happened to mar the good feeling that has existed between the Warden and this clergyman.

In order that there should be no mistake in the future, there should be a list conspicuously displayed in the Central Prison at the south entrance-gate, on a blackboard, of the persons entitled to free access. Then the Warden's rule, and the guards observance of it, would not be open to question.

Both in the formulated charges against the Warden, and in the course of the investigation, an attempt was made to show that by not furnishing a pass for the Catholic Clergyman in attendance, he was treated unfairly as compared with other gentlemen who had been so furnished. Your Commissioners refer to this matter to put out of possibility any misconception of it. It was never intended in the Central Prison regulations, and it was never the practice there, that any clergyman, who was a recognized visitor, should be under the necessity of furnishing himself with a pass. His right to admission was unquestioned and he had no need of any written authority to enter the prison. But with lay teachers who may have substitutes, or may not be so easily recognized, or for other sufficient reasons, a pass was found convenient and necessary. There were Catholic as well as Protestant lay teachers, but there was no complaint made or attempted to be made in reference to the former It is not the case of one class of laymen getting passes and another class refused, but it is the case where certain gentlemen are required to have written authority to enter the prison as against a clergyman, whose right to enter without such authority has always been the custom.

Partiality was also attempted to be shown in this, that the Catholic choir were not allowed as many advantages in the month to practice as were allowed to the Protestant choir, but your Commissioners have satisfied themselves that there is no foundation for any complaint in this respect. Each choir got as sufficient opportunity for practicing as they needed or asked for, and the reason the Catholic choir did not practice more frequently was that there was no one to attend and conduct such practice.

The only other circumstance in this connection is the toleration by the Warden of a foreman who used grossly insulting language about priests and nuns in the presence of several prisoners, some Catholics and some Protestants. Complaint was lodged before the Warden, who heard the case, and most of the language used by the foreman. The language was unfit for the newspaper press to outline, and was language which should not have been tolerated by anyone having power to stop it. This foreman was a good workman, and that is about all the Warden gave as an excuse for not dismissing him.

Your Commissioners think that such or similar language should not be allowed; that the foreman should have been dismissed on the spot, and that the Warden was in fault for not doing so.

Any other charges under this head were quite groundless, some of them completely disproved, and others should never have been made. While your Commissioners have thus had occasion to draw attention to these occurrences on the part of the Warden, they cannot help stating that charges of this kind should only be made after the most careful enquiry, and it would be much safer to make them in a way that might be safely supposed to correspond with the expected evidence, and with the powers of a Commission such as has been issued to your Commissioners.

Your Commissioners, having now reported on all the subjects coming strictly within the scope of the Commission, they feel that they would be wanting in their duty if they omitted all reference to certain matters relating to the management of the Central Prison which were brought out in evidence during the course of the enquiry.

First in point of importance is the fact that, although the rules and regulations minutely define the duties of every officer and employee in the prison service, these rules have in many instances been disregarded.

Your Commissioners feel bound to report that a great deal of the trouble which arose in this enquiry is to be traced to the fact that the Warden, his officers and guards, and many others connected with the prison, including the surgeon, have not observed the very plain rules laid down for their guidance.

Your Commissioners are strongly of opinion that the Inspector must in future insist upon the closest adherence on the part of every officer and employee to the rules for the government of the prison.

In regard to the prison surgeon your Commissioners recommend as follows:

I. That rule 41 be varied by directing that the daily visit of the surgeon take place at 12 o'clock, noon, in order to inspect the food and report upon prisoners before they are set to work.

II. Those who are confined in their own cells are to be visited by him at least once a week, and where any symptoms of insanity are observed in any confined prisoner, he is to keep a connected medical record in each case.

In closing their report, your Commissioners consider it their duty to direct attention to the fact that in the course of the investigation it was very evident that there had been a good deal of antagonism, and not a little ill-feeling existing between some of the guards and the Warden. The exact cause of this state of things was not ascertained, but your Commissioners are of opinion that a continuance of such feeling may prove very disastrous to the good government and discipline of the prison.

Doubtless, some of the antagonism is due to the present system of appointment and dismissal. In all the prisons that your Commissioners visited, the power of appointment and dismissal rests with the Warden, who is held responsible for the efficient discharge of duty by every guard and subordinate officer connected with the prison. If this method cannot at once be introduced into the Central Prison in its entirety, your Commissioners would recommend that the Warden should have power to select his guards and place them on duty, probationally, for a certain period. If the guards so selected give evidence of possessing the proper and requisite qualifications for their positions, the Warden shall so report to the Inspector, whereupon, unless disapproved by the Government, the probational guard shall become a permanent guard during good behaviour, and removable only for good cause. It is further recommended that the Warden shall have power to dismiss a guard for good cause, but on so doing shall forthwith furnish to the Inspector a statement of the charge or charges made against the guard, and his reasons for dismissing him. And, unless upon investigation, such dismissal is not disapproved of by the Inspector, it shall be held to take effect from its date.

Your Commissioners take great pleasure in acknowledging the constant assistance and uniform courtesy of Mr. Irving during this investigation.

Your Commissioners herewith return the Commission issued to them together with this their report, and the five volumes of evidence taken in connection therewith, as well as other documents relating thereto.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed J. S. SINCLAIR,
J. W. LANGMUIR,
D. A. O'SULLIVAN,
Commissioners.

Toronto, 19th November, 1885.

(No. 27).

Statement of affairs of the Land Security Company for the year 1885.
(Not printed).

(No. 28).

Copy of an Order in Council commuting the fees payable to His Honour Judge McCarthy, under the 31st section of the Judicature Act. (*Not printed*).

(No. 29.)

Return of the number of Farmers' Institutes formed in the several Ridings of the Province, together with the number of lectures delivered in connection with the Institutes by the Professors of the Agricultural College. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 30).

Return shewing the amount due the Township of Hope to the Municipal Loan Fund with the interest on the same, together with a copy of the agreement entered into by the Provincial Treasurer and the Municipality of Hope for the payment of the debt. (*Not printed*).

REPORT

Of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 23rd March, 1886.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

To His Honour

THE HONOURABLE JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned begs respectfully to submit for the information of your Honour and for presentation to the Legislative Assembly, a Report with respect to the transactions of the Department of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario for the year ending the 31st of December, 1885.

With reference to the general work done in the Secretary's office, the Register for the year shews that three thousand four hundred and ninety new subjects were dealt with, and that in connection therewith, five thousand two hundred and eighty-two letters and despatches were received, and four thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight letters and despatches sent out. Numerous despatches and letters relative to subjects belonging to previous years were also received or written. For the further consideration of certain of the new subjects referred to, two thousand two hundred and ninety-three references were made to other departments of the Government, from which one thousand six hundred and fifty-five reports were received and acted upon.

During the year there were issued from the Secretary's office—

(1) Thirteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine marriage licenses and marriage certificates, and thirteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine affidavits: in all, twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight Marriage Act forms were supplied to issuers throughout the Province;

(2) One thousand nine hundred and twenty printed forms, which were distributed to Sheriffs for the purpose of expediting the examination and removal by warrant, of lunatics and idiots from the County Gaols to the various Provincial Asylums;

(3) Three thousand nine hundred and twenty printed forms, which, for the purpose of securing uniformity, were supplied to Municipal Clerks throughout the Province; to the officers of Joint Stock Companies incorporated prior to 1886, and to Registrars of Deeds, respectively, to enable them to comply with the law in making the statutory returns required of them;

(4) Ninety-one warrants under your Honour's hand and seal for the discharge from the Asylums for the Insane of as many patients, whose restoration to a state of mental health, sufficient to justify their release, had been duly certified by the medical superintendents of the asylums in which they had been undergoing treatment;

(5) Two hundred and twenty-six warrants for the removal to asylums of persons committed to the various county gaols as insane and dangerous to be at large;

(6) Forty-two warrants for the transfer of patients from one asylum to another, and

(7) One hundred and six Notarial Certificates.

During the year the appointments of four hundred and forty-five persons to office were gazetted.

There were also gazetted twelve proclamations by your Honour issued for the purposes enumerated below, viz.:—

(1) To erect the Territorial District of Rainy River, which was formed out of all that part of the Provisional District of Thunder Bay lying west of a line drawn due north and south of the most easterly point of Hunter's Island. For certain judicial purposes, the new district still forms part of the judicial district of Thunder Bay.

(2) To annex to the Township of Cambridge in the County of Russell, a tract of land adjacent thereto, which did not form part of any township.

(3) To annex to the Township of Salter in the District of Algoma, a tract of land on Spanish River, together with the islands in front thereof in the river.

(4) To set apart as a fire district under the Act for the preservation of forests from destruction by fire, all that part of the Province lying west of P.L.S. Albert P. Salter's Meridian line, between Ranges twenty-one and twenty-two west, near Bruce Mines in the District of Algoma and west of the said Meridian line, produced to the northern boundary of the Province, the said Meridian line being the western boundary of the fire district established by the Proclamation of 27th March, 1878.

(5) To bring into effect from and after the 1st July, 1885, in the city of Toronto, and in the county of York, the Act to Simplify Titles and to Facilitate the Transfer of Land.

(6) To bring into effect from and after the 1st September, 1885, the Act Respecting Assignments for the Benefit of Creditors.

(7) To re-divide the town of Windsor into five wards.

(8) To re-divide the town of Prescott into three wards.

(9) To offer a reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Mary Jane Coville.

(10) To erect the village of Uxbridge into a town.

(11) To erect the village of Parkdale into a town.

(12) To summon the Legislative Assembly to meet on the 28th January, 1886, for the despatch of business.

Twenty-one Proclamations issued by His Excellency the Governor-General with respect to the submission in various parts of Ontario of the Canada Temperance Act, were also gazetted in accordance with the requirements of that statute.

One hundred and twenty three public notices with reference to the incorporation of joint stock companies and for other purposes were also gazetted.

Two thousand and fifty statutory and other returns were received. The decrease in the number as compared with previous years is in a measure due to the operation of 47 Victoria, chapter 10, section 16, which directs that certain returns formerly made to the Secretary's Office should be made to the Inspector of Legal Offices.

Letters Patent of incorporation were granted to ninety-eight companies. Elsewhere will be found a list of these companies, whose capital in the aggregate amounts to seven million nine hundred and thirty-six thousand two hundred dollars.

The capital of seven companies was increased by Supplementary Letters Patent issued for the purpose of confirming by-laws, in that behalf, passed by the companies.

Supplementary Letters Patent were issued for the purpose of changing the names and extending the powers of eight companies.

Additional information with respect to these Letters and Supplementary Letters Patent is given elsewhere in this report.

Forty-eight returns to Addresses and Orders by the House were presented to the Legislative Assembly during the Session of 1885.

In addition to these, many departmental and other reports and papers were brought down by command of your Honour.

The fees received during the year in the Secretary's office, amounted to seven thousand two hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty-six cents.

The following is a Comparative Statement for the years 1868, 1871, 1884 and 1885, shewing the work done in the Secretary's Office.

Work Done.	1868.	1871.	1884.	1885.
Number of Fyles	1,172	1,264	3,543	3,490
Letters received	2,107	1,690	5,567	5,282
Letters sent	1,667	1,280	5,313	4,938
References to other Departments	482	912	2,318	2,293
Reports from other Departments	256	470	1,257	1,655
Circulars sent	240	60	300	150
Warrants for removal, transfer or discharge of lunatics	34	195	353	359
Statutory Returns received, entered and fyled or transferred to other Departments	52	58	3,200	2,050
Notarial Certificates prepared and issued	48	72	91	106
Letters Patent issued to Joint Stock Companies	19	26	92	98
Supplementary Letters Patents to Joint Stock Companies			10	13
Marriage Licenses, Certificates and Affidavits issued			27,816	27,738
Printed forms *re* lunatics distributed to Sheriffs			1,700	1,920
Other printed forms distributed for Municipal, Joint Stock Companies' and other returns			3,600	3,920
Commissions under Great and Privy Seals	135	190	309	322
Total fees received by Secretary's Office	$1,938	$2,282	$7,299	$7,294
Ontario Gazette—				
Proclamations published		16	31	33
Appointments gazetted	110	149	481	445
Public Notices	13	57	107	123
(*a*) Of Incorporation of Joint Stock Companies.				
(*b*) Of increase of Stock of Joint Stock Companies, and				
(*c*) Other Public Notices.				

DETAILED STATEMENT of the Joint Stock Companies incorporated by Letters Patent under R. S. O., Cap. 150, during the year 1885.

NAME.	Stock of Company.	No of Shares.	Amount of each share.
	$		$
The Toronto General Trusts Company (Charter granted for the purpose of extending the powers of this Company, which was incorporated by Act)			
The Dundas Spring Horse Shoe Company	50,000	500	100
The *Presbyterian* News Company, Toronto	50,000	5,000	10
The *Enterprise* Printing and Publishing Company of East Northumberland	3,000	300	10
The Toronto Yacht Club	5,000	500	10
The Ontario Sanitary Trap Company (Limited)	3,000	60	50
The Dunville Electric Light Company	2,500	250	10
The Constance Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company	3,000	120	25
The Muncey Road Cheese Manufacturing Company	3,000	300	10
The Dereham and Norwich Union Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company	6,000	240	25
The Collins Inlet Lumber Company	250,000	2,500	100
The Owen Sound Telephone Company	1,500	15	100
The American Watch Case Company of Toronto	75,000	750	100
The Citizens Telephone Company of Toronto	100,000	1,000	100
The Brant Township Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Company (Limited)	3,000	300	10
The Dixson Cheese Company	1,200	245	5
The Mount Forest Cheese Manufacturing Company (Limited)	3,000	250	12
The Formosa Butter and Cheese Company	2,000	400	5
The Pine River Cheese and Butter Company of Huron Township, Ontario	3,000	1,500	2
The Harriston Joint Stock Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Company (Limited)	3,000	300	10
The Toronto Racquet Court Company (Limited)	10,000	200	50
The Chatham Street Railway Company (Limited)	25,000	250	100
The Pinkerton Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company	3,000	150	20
The Belgrave Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company	3,000	200	15
The West Luther and Arthur Union Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company (Limited)	3,000	250	12
The Toronto Lime Company (Limited)	70,500	705	100
The Northern Hotel Company of Port Arthur	60,000	600	100
The Ontario Folding Iron Gate and Guard Company	100,000	1,000	100
The Sable and Spanish Boom and Slide Company of Algoma (Limited)	10,000	100	100
The Peoples Printing and Publishing Company of Belleville (Limited)	3,000	600	5
The Conn Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company of Wellington and Grey (Limited)	3,000	250	12
The Lakefield and Stoney Lake Tourists Resort Company	10,000	400	25
The I X L Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company of Seymour	2,000	400	5
The Sydenham Valley Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company	3,000	500	6
The *Echo* Printing Company of Amherstburg	10,000	100	100

DETAILED STATEMENT of the Joint Stock Companies incorporated by Letters Patent under R. S. O., Cap. 150, during the year 1885.

NAME.	Stock of Company.	No. of Shares.	Amount of each Share.
	$		$
The Campden Cheese and Butter Company	3,000	120	25
The Attercliffe Station Cheese Company (Limited)	3,000	30	100
The Beverley Cheese Manufacturing Company	5,000	200	25
The People's Milling Company of Meaford	30,000	60	500
The Chatham Centre Cheese Company (Limited)	2,000	400	5
The Noxon Bros. Manufacturing Company (Limited) (Re-incorporated)	500,000	5,000	100
The Acme Silver Company of Toronto	25,000	250	100
The Metropolitan Roller Skating Rink Company of Toronto (Limited)	25,000	250	100
The Oil Springs Refining Company	50,000	1,000	50
The Port Elgin Brush Company	20,000	200	100
The North Smith Dairy Company	3,000	120	25
The Burgessville Oil Company	1,500	105	10
The Ashley Carriage Company (Limited) of Belleville, Ontario	60,000	1,200	50
The Sandwich, Windsor and Walkerville Street Railway Company	20,000	400	50
The Toronto Real Estate Investment Company	400,000	4,000	100
The Toronto and Humber Navigation Company (Limited)	25,000	250	100
The Tilbury Centre Roller Rink Company	4,000	400	10
The Aldred Harvester Binder Company of Ontario (Limited)	100,000	2,000	50
The Ellarton Salt Works Company (Limited)	10,000	100	100
The Ontario Car and Foundry Company (Limited)	120,000	1,200	100
The Wilkinson Plough Company (Limited)	150,000	1,500	100
The Western Ontario Mortgage and Securities Company	500,000	5,000	100
The St. Thomas Real Estate Company	50,000	500	100
The Fort William Street Railway Company	20,000	400	50
The Peterborough Lock Manufacturing Company	50,000	5,000	100
The Port Lambton Salt Company (Limited)	3,000	300	10
The *School Journal* Printing and Publishing Company of Toronto	10,000	1,000	10
The Cookstown Warehousing Company	4,000	200	20
The Toronto Wire Mat Company	100,000	1,000	100
The Alpha Gas and Mining Company of Ontario (Limited)	1,000,000	10,000	100
The "Thompson" Coasting Company of Toronto	3,000	150	20
The Dickson Company of Peterborough (Limited)	1,000,000	10,000	100
The Ontario Bolt Company	120,000	1,200	100
The Powell and Jones' Company of Peterborough (Limited)	200,000	2,000	100
The Refiner's Oil Company	50,000	1,000	50
The Molecular Telephone Company of Toronto	500,000	5,000	100

The Toronto Roller Coaster Company	25,000	500	50
The Lake Superior Copper Company (Limited) (License)	600,000	120,000	5
The East Toronto Lumber and Manufacturing Company	3,000	30	100
The Fort George Assembly	50,000	500	100
The Lansdowne Piano Manufacturing Company of Toronto	50,000	500	100
The William Cane and Sons Manufacturing Company of Newmarket (Limited)	90,000	900	100
The Toronto Baseball Association (Limited)	5,000	500	10
The Ontario Reform Club Association	15,000	600	25
J. F. Pease Furnace Company	12,000	120	100
The Alabastine Company, Paris (Limited)	50,000	500	100
The St. Lawrence Steel and Wire Company (Limited)	10,000	400	25
The Leeds and Grenville Printing and Publishing Company	3,000	120	25
The Hamilton Coffee and Spice Company	25,000	500	50
The Maitland Skating and Curling Rink Company, Brussels	2,500	100	25
The Gananoque Carriage Company	50,000	500	100
The Cornwall Street Railway Company	30,000	3,000	10
The Crown Warehousing Company	50,000	500	100
The Ontario Shirt Company	10,000	100	100
The Dittrick Fire Escape Company of Ontario (Limited)	20,000	400	50
The Sons of England Hall Company (Limited)	70,000	7,000	10
The Harrington Oil Company (Limited)	1,500	150	10
The Preston Shoddy Company	3,000	30	100
The Ontario Wire Fencing Company	150,000	1,500	100
The Neebing Lumbering Company (Limited)	45,000	900	50
The Hamilton Brush Company	15,000	300	50
The Dover Court Land Building and Saving's Company	500,000	10,000	50
The Big Island Dock and Shipping Company (Limited)	2,000	100	20
Total	7,936,200		

DETAILED STATEMENT of Supplementary Letters Patent issued to Joint Stock Companies during the year 1885.

INCREASING CAPITAL STOCK.	From	To	Increase.
	$	$	$
The Whirlpool Rapids and Park Company (Limited)	25,000	50,000	25,000
The Peterborough Curling and Skating Rink Company	2,000	6,000	4,000
The Ontario Comb Company	3,000	5,000	2,000
The Waterloo Curling and Skating Rink Company (Limited)	2,000	4,000	2,000
The Lincoln Paper Mills Company (Limited)	125,000	200,000	75,000
The Ontario Lead and Barb Wire Company	30,000	100,000	70,000
Increase in Capital Stock of Companies previously incorporated			178,000
Capital of Joint Stock Companies incorporated during 1885			7,937,200
Total Capital			8,114,200
By Public Notice —			
The Massey Manufacturing Company	100,000	200,000	100,000
Total Capital represented			8,214,200

CHANGING NAME FROM	TO.
John Stuart, Son & Company (Limited) Hamilton.	John Stuart, Son & Company (Limited).
The Guelph Carriage Company	The J. B. Armstrong Manufacturing Company (Limited).—(The Guelph Carriage Company) of Guelph, Canada.
The J. H. Stone Manufacturing Company of Hamilton.	The Burn and Robinson Company of Hamilton.
The Wallace Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company.	The Wallace Cedar Grove Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company.
The Chatham Dredging and General Contracting Company.	The Chatham Dredging and General Contracting Company (Limited), (and extending the powers of the Company.)
The Ontario Steel Barb Fence Company.	Ontario Lead and Barb Wire Company, (and extending the powers of the Company.)
The Dundas Spring Horseshoe Company.	The Dundas Horseshoe and Drop Forging Company, (and extending the powers of the Company.)

THE FOLLOWING TABLE is a detailed Statement of Fees received and the Services rendered therefor.

		Number.	January.	Number.	February.	Number.	March.	Number.	April.	Number.	May.	Number.	June.	Number.	July.	Number.	August.	Number.	September.	Number.	October.	Number.	November.	Number.	December.	Total Number.	Total Am't.
			$ c.		$		$		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
Commissions—Coroners...at	$13 00	1	13 00	1	13	4	52	..	.....	½	6 50	..	.....	..	.....	1	13	3	39 00	1	13 00	1½	19 50	1	13 00	14	182 00
do Notaries Public.....at	8 00	10	80 00	..	....	5	40	4	32 00	2	16 00	9	72 00	3	24 00	4	32	9	72 00	6	48 00	8	64 00	8	64 00	68	544 00
Other Commissions under Great Seal.....	13 00	5	65 00	1	13	2	26	3	39 00	1	13 00	1	13 00	2	26 00	..	....	4	52 00	4	52 00	....	.....	1	13 00	24	312 00
Other Commissions under Privy Seal..... at	8 00	..	.....	12	96	..	....	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....	12	96 00
Ferry Licenses.....at	15 00	..	.....	..	....	..	....	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....	..	.....
Superior Court Certificates at	4 00	..	.....	..	....	..	....	..	.....	....	.....	1	4 00	2	8 00	1	4	..	.....	1	4 00	1	4 00	..	.....	6	24 00
County Court do at	2 50	1	2 50	..	....	..	....	..	.....	....	.....	1	2 50	..	.....	..	.....	1	2 50	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....	3	7 50
Surrogate Court do at	2 00	..	.....	1	2	2	4	1	2 00	....	.....	1	2 00	2	4 00	1	2	1	2 00	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....	9	18 00
Judicial Notarial Certificate.....at	1 00	9	9 00	11	11	12	12	13	13 00	5	5 00	5	5 00	12	12 00	7	7	9	9 00	11	11 00	6	6 00	6	6 00	106	106 00
Companies' By-laws, Increase of Capital Stock, etc....at	5 00	..	.....	..	....	..	....	..	.....	1	5 00	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	5 00	..	.....	....	.....	1	5 00	3	15 00
Licenses to Incorporated Companies.....at	20 00	..	.....	..	....	..	....	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....	..	.....
Change of name, etc.....at	25 00	..	.....	..	....	..	....	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....	1	25 00	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....	1	25 00
Charters of Incorporation..at	10 00	5	50 00	8	80	7	70	4	40 00	2	20 00	1	10 00	..	.....	2	20	..	.....	3	30 00	....	.....	2	20 00	34	340 00
do do at	25 00	1	25 00	..	....	1	25	2	50 00	....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	25 00	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....	5	125 00
do do at	30 00	3	90 00	1	30	2	60	4	120 00	2	60 00	5	150 00	..	.....	2	60	2	60 05	1	30 00	5	150 00	5	150 00	34	1,020 00
do do at	40 00	1	40 00	1	40	1	40	..	.....	1	40 00	1	40 00	2	80 00	3	120	3	120 00	2	80 00	1	40 00	2	80 00	18	720 00
do do at	50 00	1	50 00	..	....	2	100	..	.....	..	.....	2	100 00	1	50 00	1	50	1	50 00	..	.....	....	.....	2	100 00	10	500 00
do do at	60 00	1	60 00	..	....	..	....	..	.....	2	120 00	2	120 00	..	.....	1	60	1	60 00	1	60 00	....	.....	1	60 00	8	480 00
Marriage Licenses.....		..	172 26	..	237	..	255	..	143 00	....	170 00	..	152 00	..	210 10	..	85	..	240 00	..	357 10	....	302 50	..	444 00	....	2,767 70
Orders in Council..		..	.....	..	....	..	....	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....	1	12 00	..	....	..	.....	..	.....	....	.....	..	.....	1	12 00
		38	656 76	36	522	38	684	31	439 00	16½	455 50	29	670 50	29	451 10	23	453	36	736 50	30	685 10	22½	586 00	29	955 00	356	7,294 46

Appendix I. hereto is the Report of the Deputy-Registrar with respect to the transactions for the year in the Registrar's Branch.

Appendix II. is a statement of the Returns prepared in obedience to Orders of the House, and presented during the Session of 1885.

In addition to this Report, the following Reports from this Department have this Session been laid on the table of the House :—

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities on the Asylums for the Insane and the Asylums for Idiots of Ontario, for the year ending 30th September, 1884.

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of Ontario, for the year ending 30th September, 1885.

Fifteenth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Ontario Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th, September, 1885.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Ontario Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1885.

Sixteenth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Hospitals of Ontario for the year ending 30th September, 1885.

Sixteenth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphans and Magdalene Asylums, aided by the Province of Ontario for the year ending 30th September, 1885.

Report of the Registrar-General for 1884.

Report of the Provincial Secretary upon the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Act for 1885.

Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for 1885.

Report of the Department of Immigration for 1885.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary and Registrar.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 23rd March, 1886.

APPENDIX I.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 23rd March, 1886.

SIR,—In compliance with your request I have the honour to submit for your information a statement of the work done in the Registrar's Branch of the Provincial Secretary's Department from 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1885.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. C. USSHER,
Deputy Registrar,

To the Hon. A. S. HARDY,
Provincial Secretary.

A CONDENSED STATEMENT showing the work done in the Registrar's Branch of the Department of the Provincial Secretary, from 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1885 :

DOCUMENTS.	Recorded.	Indexed.
Commissions, Great Seal	97	97
Commissions, Privy Seal	91	91
Special Commissions	14	14
Letters Patent, Incorporating Companies	97	97
Letters Patent (Supplementary)	15	15
Bonds and Covenants	45	45
Certificates, P.L.S.	14	14
Warrants removing Lunatics	269	269
Warrants discharging do	92	92
License Commissioner's Commissions	98	98
Inspectors	3	3
Election Writs	5	5
Letters of Administration	5	5
LAND PATENTS.		
Crown Land Sales	500	500
Free Grants	513	513
Cancelled Patents	5	5
Mining Patents	155	155
Special Deeds	14	14

In addition to the foregoing an Annual Return of all Bonds and Securities recorded in this Department is prepared for the Legislative Assembly, and a Quarterly Return of all the lands is also sent to the Registrar of each County in which patents have issued, giving description of land patented, name of patentees, etc. Two hundred and fifty letters were sent and twenty-three copies of patents issued.

JOHN F. C. USSHER,
Deputy Registrar.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
23rd March, 1886.

APPENDIX II.

Synopsis of Returns to Addresses and Orders of the House presented to the Legislative Assembly during the Session of 1885.

No.	Sessional Papers.	Subject.	Mover.
1	No. 18	Shewing (1) The amount expended on each Colonization Road in the Province during the year 1883. (2) Amount expended on each of such roads with the dates when work was commenced and completed. (3) Roads upon which the $20,000 placed at the disposal of the Government for "short new roads and repairs" has been expended	Mr. Carnegie.
2	" 20	Orders in Council for the sale of timber berths in Thunder Bay District or regulating the sale or disposal thereof and fixing fees to be paid in respect of such timber and the bonus or purchase money to be paid for such timber lands	Mr. Meredith.
3	" 21	Caretaker of Crown Lands and timber at Rondeau Point	Mr. Clancy.
4	" 22	Timber lots or berths in Thunder Bay districts sold, names of persons to whom sold, area of lot or berth; price paid therefor; rates of dues, names of present owners of such lots or berths	Mr. Meredith.
5	" 23	Total number of School Sections in the Province in which the Government Grant has been withheld since 1880, giving the reasons therefor in each case and correspondence in Education Department upon the subject	Mr. Baxter.
6	" 24	Name of each Colonization Road on which Provincial money has been expended since July, 1867, its length in miles, where situated, amount expended each year, etc	Mr. Creighton.
7	" 25	Expenditures in Hungerford, Elzevir, Seymour and Campbellford, by Board of Health *re* smallpox epidemic	Mr. Wood.
8	" 26	Number of Hotel and Saloon Licenses authorized to be granted in Town of Peterborough for the year 1883-4, and number granted	Mr. Carnegie.
9	" 27	Information and evidence submitted to and taken before Mr. P. McCurry, Stipendiary Magistrate of Parry Sound, at the instance of the P. S. Lumber Company against Henry May, James May and others	Mr. French.
10	" 28	The several lots in the Townships of Tudor, Wollaston, Limerick and Faraday, in the County of Hastings, which have been sold, located, disposed of or applied for since January 1st, 1880; dates of said sales, to whom sold, prices paid and terms of payment	Mr. Wood.
11	" 31	Sums paid or claimed for specimens of minerals or other products of Algoma during past year, for exhibition in Ontario or elsewhere	Mr. Ermatinger.

12	No.	32	Correspondence between Governments of Ontario and Dominion respecting Dominion Liquor License Act, 1883....	Mr. Gibson.
13	"	37	Orders in Council respecting the authorizing of school text books, also agreement or bond entered into with James Campbell & Son, or William Warwick for publication of school readers; also.....	Mr. Creighton.
14	"	37	Shewing the cost incurred in the preparation of school readers, specifying the items of which the sum is made up, the persons to whom payments have been or are to be made, and the amount required to complete the work....	Mr. Creighton.
15	"	37	Also a Return respecting the withdrawal of Authorization from the Royal and Canadian readers and publication of a new series of readers.....	Mr. Broder.
16	"	42	Shewing all Provincial Railways (Ontario), which were by the legislation of the Parliament of Canada of 1883, declared to be Dominion Railways. The mileage of each; the amount paid to each by the Provincial Government, and by the Municipalities respectively.....	Mr. Cascaden.
17	"	43	Correspondence, papers and documents relating to estreated bail bonds of one Lyons, committed by Police Magistrate of St. Thomas.....	Mr. Ermatinger.
18	"	45	Correspondence between the Government of Ontario and the Governments of the Dominion and Quebec, relating to the financial affairs of the late Province of Canada.....	Mr. Young.
19	"	47	Names of all persons making application for permits to teach for the years 1882, 1883, dates of permits, cancellation and renewal.....	Mr. Merrick.
20	"	48	Full text of judgment of the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on the demurrer in the case of the Queen *vs.* Bunting and others.....	Mr. Awrey.
21	"	49	Indebtedness of any Municipality to the Government, whenever the same may be in arrears for over one year, either on account of principal or interest.....	Mr. Ferris.
22	"	51	Text Books authorized by the Education Department in Geography, Grammar and English History now used in the Public Schools.....	Mr. Badgerow.
23	"	52	Shewing in detail as to each Municipality:—1. The amount of the original indebtedness of any municipality to the Province under the Ontario Drainage Act. 2. The number and amounts of the rent charges payable in respect thereof. 3. The sum paid on account thereof. 4. The amounts in arrear for such rent charges. 5. The amount of rent charges yet to mature. Correspondence between any member of the Government and any one on behalf of the said municipalities as to the said arrears, etc.....	Mr. Fraser.
24	No.	53	Names of teachers on the superannuation list; date of same, amount received by each, their place of abode and by whom recommended.....	Mr. Bishop.
25	"	54	Correspondence with reference to application of Henry S. Mitchell to be appointed Notary Public.....	Mr. Meredith.
26	"	55	Return from each Registry Office in the Province for the final nine months of the year 1884.....	Mr. Monk.
27	"	56	Extracts, etc., from the Report and proceedings of the Special Committees appointed by the Imperial House of Commons in the years 1876 and 1877 to enquire whether it might be expedient to render employers liable for injuries occasioned to their servants, etc.....	Mr. Fraser.
28	"	58	Correspondence between the Government and the Council of University College respecting the admission of women to that institution.....	Mr. Harcourt.

Synopsis of Returns, etc.—*Continued.*

No.	Sessional Papers.	Subject.	Mover.
29	" 59	Number of Licenses granted for keeping Private Lunatic Asylums for the years 1882-3-4, names of persons obtaining Licenses and date of their issue	Mr. Brereton.
30	" 60	Correspondence between William Coe and the Crown Lands Department relating to lands sold to him in 1883	Mr. Wood.
31	" 61	Papers, documents and correspondence to or from the Government since the first day of March, 1884, respecting the conduct of S. S. Peck, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate and Division Court Judge for County of Haliburton, at municipal elections, Township of Minden, etc	Mr. Fell.
32	" 63	Correspondence between Department of Education and Trustees of School Section No. 1, East Luther, relating to the division of the said School Section	Mr. Gibson.
33	" 64	Number of certificates of Railway Annuities and amounts of the same which have been either sold or exchanged for any portion of outstanding railway scrip, authorized under Cap. 31, 47 Vic	Mr. Carnegie.
34	" 65	Memorandum with regard to the federation of Universities and Colleges in Ontario with University College	Mr. Morris.
35	" 67	Statement of real property belonging to endowment fund, Toronto University, University College and Upper Canada College, debentures, Mortgages, bank stock, etc	Mr. Waters.
36	" 68	Amount spent in scholarships, bursaries, exhibitions and prizes in Toronto University, University College and Upper Canada College during the ten years ending 1883-4	Mr. Gibson (Huron).
37	" 69	Names of all companies incorporated under chapter 167 of the Revised Statutes since the year 1877, with dates and places of incorporation and objects thereof and like particulars as to companies incorporated since the year 1877, under chapter 158 R. S. O	Mr. Gibson.
38	" 71	Regulations under the Act respecting the expenses of the Administration of Justice in criminal matters. Cap. 86, R. S. O	Mr. Morris.
39	" 72	Lots in the Township of Harvey, Peterborough County, while under license for the cutting of timber; sold since January 1st, 1880, daate of license and names of license holders	Mr. Carnegie.
40	" 74	Applications for Provincial aid to railways since passage of Dominion Act of 1883	Mr. Murray.
41	" 75	Correspondence with the Crown Lands Department with reference to the dues charged by timber limit holders to actual settlers	Mr. Meredith.

42	No.	78	Market fees, salaries of clerks, rate of fees charged, etc.	Mr. Young.
43	"	79	Correspondence with the Crown Lands Department with reference to the opening up for settlement of the Townships of Himsworth and North Nipissing, also application for supply of timber for the purposes of a local mill.	Mr. Meredith.
44	"	86	Sums paid to George R. Patullo since January 1st, 1883.	Mr. Meredith.
45	"	87	Correspondence relating to cancellation of location of lot No. 33, first concession of Snowden.	Mr. Carnegie.
46	"	88	Correspondence between Municipal Council of Roxborough and Provincial Secretary, referring to claim of License Board of Stormont for enforcing the Temperance Act of 1864.	Mr. Kerr.
47	"	91	Lots in Belmont, Methven, etc., Co. Peterborough and Cardiff, etc., in Haliburton, sold or otherwise disposed of; also, dates of sales.	Mr. Carnegie.
48	"	92	Names of all persons employed for collecting statistics other than vital	Mr. Meredith.

RETURN

To a Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, passed on the 21st day of March, 1884, That in the opinion of the House it would be in the public interest that a Return be laid before the House within ten days after its meeting, shewing the indebtedness of any Municipality to the Government whenever the same may be in arrear for over one year, either on account of principal or interest.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, February 17th, 1886.

RETURN.

A RETURN SHEWING THE INDEBTEDNESS OF MUNICIPALITIES TO THE GOVERNMENT ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1886, IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE PASSED MARCH 21ST, 1884.

AMOUNTS DUE DRAINAGE ASSESSMENT, JANUARY 1, 1886.

		$ cts.
Township of Russell	12 payments of $965 05	11,580 60
" Caradoc	1 payment of	257 81
" Delaware	1 "	421 88
" Williams, E.	1 "	177 30
" Aldboro'	9 payments of $588 77	5,298 93
" Sarnia	1 payment of	2,112 80
" Moore	6 payments of $1,285 22 = $6,426 10 Less paid on account 4,299 00	2,127 10
" Romney	1 payment of	91 20
County of Kent	1 "	22 04
Township of Sombra	1 "	3,230 00
" Grey	1 "	507 34
" Plympton	4 payments of $30 40	121 60
" Enniskillen	4 " 45 60	182 40
		$26,131 00

TILE DRAINAGE DEBENTURES.

Townships.	Coupoons.	Amounts.
Brooke	3	$24 00
Ops	11	88 00
Dunwich	16	128 00
Aldborough	5	40 00
Plympton	6	48 00
	.....	328 00

DRAINAGE DEBENTURES.

Townships.	Debentures.	Coupons.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dunwich	100 00	.....
Camden, East	100 00	5 00
Moore	347 00	69 40
Dawn	113 00	22 60
Mosa	377 00	.....
Harwich	123 50	6 17
Southwold	154 20	15 42
Tilbury, East	104 00	15 60
Enniskillen	780 00	39 00
Dunwich	189 98	38 00
"	133 75	6 68
Ekfrid	100 00	.....
Moore	100 00	5 00
Colchester	.....	5 00
Tilbury, East	107 15	16 08
Turnberry	.....	5 55
Tilbury, East	117 51	.....
Moore	400 00	20 00
Turnberry	150 00	.....
"	100 00	.....
Keppel	198 00	59 40
Bosanquet	110 00	16 50
Ops	231 24	.....
"	140 66	.....
Kinloss	194 60	68 11
Moore	374 00	56 10
Thurlow	.....	43 75
Moore	226 00	90 40
Kinloss	203 56	40 72
Moore	160 00	72 00
Richmond	.....	81 40
Tilbury, East	172 22	94 95
"	234 32	67 39
Dawn	875 00	306 25
Moore	.....	43 00
Bosanquet	122 00	54 90
"	214 00	96 30
"	141 00	63 45
"	211 58	95 22
Chatham	.....	787 50
Ekfrid	254 00	54 90
"	500 00	25 00
"	112 00	21 65
"	178 00	27 70
"	275 00	59 25
Moore	139 00	104 20
"	124 00	93 37
"	.....	28 50
Ops	269 67	.....
Ekfrid	150 00	37 15
Moore	.....	40 50
Ekfrid	319 00	62 74
Dunwich	189 00	47 25
Ekfrid	.....	16 29
	9,914 94	3,015 34

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FOR THE YEAR

1885.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 26 & 28 FRONT STREET,
1886.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FOR THE YEAR 1885.

To His Honour the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour, in accordance with the Act for the Sale and Management of the Public Lands, to submit to Your Honour the following account of the transactions of my Department for the year ending the 31st December, 1885.

CROWN LANDS.

There were sold of the Crown Lands during the year 99,918 acres. The sales amount to $89,017 and the collections to $85,286. *(See Appendix No. 3, page 4.)*

CLERGY LANDS.

There were sold of the Clergy Lands during the year 1,270 acres. The sales amount to $1,452 and the collections to $9,403. *(See Appendix No. 3, page 4.)*

COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.

There were sold of the Common School Lands during the year 65⅔ acres. The sales amount to $515 and the collections to $18,981. *(See Appendix No. 3, page 4.)*

GRAMMAR SCHOOL LANDS.

There were sold of the Grammar School Lands during the year 1,572½ acres. The sales amount to $1,107 and the collections to $1,578. *(See Appendix No. 3, page 4.)*

SURVEYORS' REPORTS:—

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REPORT

OF THE

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REVENUE ARISING FROM CROWN TIMBER.

The accruals for timber dues, ground rents, etc., during the year amount to $657,298 and the total collections on account of timber dues, ground rent and bonuses amount to $604,339. (*See Appendix No. 7, page* 10.)

COLLECTION AND REVENUE.

The total collections of the Department during the year amount to $736,865. (*See Appendix No. 4 page 5.*)

DISBURSEMENTS.

The gross disbursements of the Department for the year 1885 amount to $242,787. (*See Appendix No. 6, pages 7, 8 and 9.*)

WOODS AND FORESTS.

The sawn lumber trade of 1885 has been an improvement on that of the preceding year, and those whose individual interests render them watchful of prospects ahead are sanguine as to the lumber market of 1886. It is hoped that their expectations will be realized.

There are two notable features in the lumber business of the past season—one is a large increase in exportation to Europe, South America, etc., of sawn lumber, inch and inch and quarter stuff in the rough, as well as planed lumber, doors, windows, etc.; the other is the falling off in the production of square pine timber. Both circumstances are in the direction of observations on manufactured lumber and square and waney pine timber in my report of 1879, in which I called attention to a shipment of pine boards direct from the saw mills at Ottawa by rail to Quebec, thence to Glasgow, Scotland. This at the time was looked upon as a pioneer transaction.

On the 22nd October last a public sale of scattered and exposed timber berths on the north shore of Lake Huron was held. The berths offered aggregated an area of 1,057¼ square miles, and consisted of some fourteen berths—439¼ square miles—sold in October, 1872, but with respect to which the purchasers failed to comply with the conditions of sale. The balance of the area—618 square miles—comprises a number of broken fronted and other spaces lying along the shores of the lake, which were not offered for sale in 1872. The berths last sold are situated in various directions throughout the extensive territory between French River on the east and Thessalon River on the west, generally far apart from each other, and all of them surrounded by licensed limits; those on the front in several instances being partly bounded by limits held under license from this Department and partly by Indian Reserves, covered by timber licenses granted by the Federal Government.

Since the sale of berths in 1872 till recently the risk of loss to the revenue from trespass on the limits offered for sale last October had been slight, owing to the limited extent of lumbering in the district, but for some time prior to the sale more active operations had commenced, with every indication that they would become more and more

extensive; in consequence the unlicensed areas became much more exposed, not only to trespass (especially where the boundaries of adjoining limits have not been defined on the ground), but also to largely increased danger from fires from circumjacent works.

The detection or prevention of trespass, when the extent of country is taken into account, would call for serious expenditure. Under the circumstances it was considered in the public interest that the scattered berths should be placed under timber license, when the ordinary arrangements for wood ranging would suffice for the supervision of operations, and the risk of loss by forest fires materially lessened through the vigilance exercised by licensees.

The attendance at the sale was large and representative, the bidding spirited, and the result satisfactory, the amount realized for bonuses and the first season's ground rent being $328,930.

The accruals for timber dues, ground rents, and bonuses for the year, amount to $657,297.84; the amount collected during the year as timber dues, ground rents and bonuses is $604,339, which includes $148,558, collected on sale of October last, Woods and Forests revenue proper being $455,781.

PREVENTION OF BUSH FIRES.

For some time the Department has been anxious to devise means of preventing and suppressing bush fires, and of enforcing the provisions of the "Fire Act." It was determined last season to try the effect of placing a number of men upon the various limits which, through settlement and other causes, were exposed to danger from fire. Accordingly the co-operation of the licensees interested was invited, it being proposed that they should name and recommend the men to be appointed on their limits and bear half of all the expenses connected with the experiment; which a number agreed to do.

Under instructions from the Department, thirty-seven men were placed in the field and kept on duty between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October.

The effect of their presence has been excellent. Fires were suppressed which otherwise might have become vast conflagrations, causing incalculable losses. Persons wantonly violating the provisions of the "Fire Act," were promptly brought to justice and fined, and a general and strong interest in the direction of preventing the starting and spread of bush fires was created and kept alive.

At the close of the season the licensees expressed their great satisfaction at the benefits resulting from the experiment, and urged its continuance and extension.

The total cost of the service for 1885 was $7,911, of which sum one half has been refunded by the licensees, leaving the nett cost of this service to the Department to be $3,955.50.

FREE GRANTS.

At the date of my last report there were open for location, under "The Free Grants and Homestead Act," 127 townships, to which the township of Sherborne in the Provisional County of Haliburton and the Township of Laurier in the District of Parry Sound have been added during the year, making a total of 129 townships now open for location.

There were 1,236 locations made during the year on 176,351 acres of land, and 5,998 acres of land were sold to 149 locatees.

During the same period 563 lots, located in former years, were resumed for non-performance of the settlement duties, and 581 patents were issued to free grant locatees. (*See Appendix No. 10, pages 14-17.*)

The Township of Parkinson, in the District of Algoma, has been opened for sale during the year at 20 cents per acre cash, on certain conditions of settlement, and this township, with the Townships of Kirkwood, Day, Wells, Bright, Bright Additional, Gladstone, Thompson and Patton, previously opened on the same conditions of settlement, have been formed into a Crown Land Agency, and William L. Nichols, Esq., whose office is at Thessalon, appointed agent.

The country along the line of the Northern and Pacific Junction Railway, from Gravenhurst to Callendar, and of the Canadian Pacific Railway north of Lakes Nipissing and Huron, contains a large percentage of land suitable for farming and grazing purposes. The liberal conditions on which lands can be obtained for actual settlement, and the ease of access through the railways, have induced many settlers to take up lands in the neighbourhood for farming purposes during the year, while villages of more or less importance are springing up at the principal railway stations along the line.

CROWN SURVEYS.

The undermentioned surveys have been performed during the year, that is to say, the Townships of Bower, Clara and Freswick, in the District of Nipissing, have been subdivided into farm lots of one hundred acres each ; the residues of the Townships of North Algona and Fraser, in the County of Renfrew, into farm lots of one hundred acres, each ; the Townships of Blezard, Lorrain and Olrig, in the District of Nipissing, and the Townships of Cartier, Cascaden, Dowling, Gould, Hart, Levack and Trill, in the District of Algoma, and the Townships of Gillies, Lybster and O'Connor, in the District of Thunder Bay, into lots of three hundred and twenty acres each.

A meridian line extending forty-two miles, in the District of Nipissing, was run.

A verification survey of the Township of Kennebec has been partly performtd.

The returns of the above named surveys have, so far as received, been examined and closed.

The returns of survey of the Township of Cameron, in the Huron and Ottawa Territory, and the Townships of Baldwin, Creighton, Fairbank and Nairn, in the District of Algoma, not having been closed at the date of my last report, have been examined and closed during the year.

The outlines of several timber berths in the Districts of Nipissing and Algoma have been run.

The particulars in relation to these surveys will be found in *Appendices Nos. 15 and 16, pages 22, 23, 24.*

The Surveyors' Reports in relation to the surveys will be found in *Appendices Nos. 21 to 42*, and *pages 32 to 58* inclusive.

MUNICIPAL SURVEYS.

Seven municipal surveys have been confirmed, and eight instructions for same issued during the year. The particulars relating to these surveys will be found in *Appendices Nos. 13 and 14, pages 19, 20 and 21.*

MINERAL SURVEYS.

Patents have been issued during the year for nine thousand and twenty-three acres of land for mining purposes, principally near White Fish Lake and Rabbit Mountain, in the District of Thunder Bay. *(See Appendix No. 17. pages 25, 26 and 27.)*

A brief report on the mining operations in the vicinity of Rabbit Mountain will be found in *Appendix No. 20, page 30.*

COLONIZATION ROADS.

The total expenditure on Colonization Roads during the year amounts to $121,435.32. the particulars of which will be found in Superintendent's Report, *Appendix No. 43, pages 60 to 82*, inclusive.

Respectfully submitted,

T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands

Department of Crown Lands,

Toronto, 31st December, 1885.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Return of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1885.

Branch.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.	Salary per annum.	Remarks.
				$ c.	
	Hon. T. B. Pardee	Commissioner	1873, December 4	4,000 00	
	Thos. H. Johnson	Assistant Commissioner	1869, August 21	2,800 00	
	George Kennedy	Law Clerk	1872, February 1	1,800 00	
	T. W. Gibson	Short Hand Writer and Clerk	1880, August 18	1,200 00	
Free Grants and Sales	A. Kirkwood	Chief Clerk	1854, March 21	1,700 00	
	J. M. Grant	Clerk	1860, May 12	1,250 00	
	J. J. Murphy	Clerk in charge of Free Grants	1872, May 1	1,200 00	
	P. Alma	Clerk	1871, August 1	950 00	
	Julian Sale	Clerk	1871, August 5	800 00	
Surveys, Patents and Roads	G. B. Kirkpatrick	Chief Clerk	1866, January 30	1,700 00	
	W. Revell	Clerk	1871, October 2	1,000 00	
	W. F. Lewis	Clerk		850 00	
	E. Fox	Chief Clerk, Patents	1857, September 28	1,400 00	
	A. J. Taylor	Clerk	1872, October 1	1,200 00	
	H. Smith	Sup'dent of Colonization Roads	1881, January 1	1,800 00	
	C. Cashman	Clerk	1872, September 1	1,000 00	
Woods and Forests	G. B. Cowper	Chief Clerk	1857, October 14	2,000 00	
	A. White	Clerk	1882, January 1	1,700 00	
	J. A. G. Crozier	Clerk	1867, December 1	1,200 00	
	H. R. Hardy	Clerk	1883, November 1	800 00	

APPENDIX No. 1.—*Continued.*

Return of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1885.

Branch.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.	Salary per annum.	Remarks.
				$ c.	
12 Accounts	D. G. Ross	Accountant	1861, April 15	1,500 00	
	R. H. Browne	Chief Clerk, Agents' Returns	1862, May 14	1,250 00	
	C. P. Higgins	Clerk	1873, July 1	850 00	
	E. Leigh	Clerk	1873, December 20.	800 00	
	J. Morphy	Registrar	1851, June 1	1,600 00	
	J. Bradshaw	Office Keeper	1852, March 27	500 00	
	A. Macdonald	Messenger	1862, May 19	500 00	
	D. Kinnan	Night Watchman		460 00	

D. GEORGE ROSS,

Accountant.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,

Assistant Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,

Toronto, 31st December, 1885.

APPENDIX No. 2.

List of Crown Land Agents, for the Disposal of Free Grants, 1885.

Name.	District or County.	Date of Appointment.	Salary Per Annum.	REMARKS.
			$ c.	
Anderson, D.	Part of Peterborough	1870, November 21	500 00	
Best, S. G.	" Parry Sound District	1875, March 23	500 00	
Brown, C. P.	" Algoma District	1872, June 25	500 00	
Cockburn, J. D.	" Nipissing District	1884, May 21	500 00	Agent for sale of land.
Day, J. F.	" Algoma District	1875, July 19	500 00	
Dawson, G. W.	" Frontenac and Addington	1882, February 17	500 00	
Duncan, A. G.	St. Joseph Island	1883, December 23	200 00	
Fielding, W.	Part of Victoria	1882, February 23	500 00	
Gilligan, B. J.	" Nipissing District	1884, March 26	500 00	
Handy, E.	" Parry Sound District	1878, January 3	500 00	
Kennedy, A.	" Renfrew	1871, August 21	500 00	Died 14th October, 1885.
Kennedy, J. D.	" Renfrew	1885, October 30	500 00	
Mackay, T.	" Parry Sound District	1881, December 5	500 00	
Macpherson, R.	" Frontenac	1871, July 18	500 00	Agent for sale of land.
Nichols, W. L.	" Algoma District	1885, August 27	500 00	" "
Reeves, J.	" District of Nipissing	1872, February 12	500 00	
Scarlett, J. S.	" Parry Sound District	1880, June 17	500 00	
Stewart, C. R.	" Hastings	1882, May 1	500 00	
Tait, J. R.	" Hastings	1869, May 28	500 00	
Taylor, T. C.	" District of Muskoka	1881, December 15	500 00	
Whelan, J.	" Renfrew	1884, September 19	500 00	
Wright, A.	" Thunder Bay District	1875, May 5	500 00	

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEORGE ROSS,
Accountant.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 31st December, 1885.

APPENDIX No. 3.

STATEMENT of Acres of Land Sold, Amount of Sales, and Amount of Collections for the Year 1885.

SERVICE.	Acres Sold.	Amount of Sales.	Amount of Collections.
		$ c.	$ c.
Crown Lands	99,918 62/100	89,017 51	85,285 99
Clergy Lands	1,270 16/100	1,452 65	9,403 23
Common School Lands	65 5/8	515 00	18,981 58
Grammar School Lands	1,572 1/2	1,107 38	1,578 59
Total	102,826 81/100	92,092 54	115,249 39

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEORGE ROSS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1885.

APPENDIX No. 4.

STATEMENT of the Collections of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1885.

SERVICES.	$ c.	$ c.
Land Collections.		
Crown Lands	85,285 99	
Clergy Lands	9,403 23	
Common School Lands	18,981 58	
Grammar School Lands	1,578 59	
Rent	1,166 00	
In Suspense	10,000 56	
		126,415 95
Woods and Forests.		
Timber Dues	411,738 99	
Ground Rent	41,182 44	
Bonus	151,402 70	
In Suspense	15 22	
		604,339 35
Casual Fees	733 90	
Surveyors' Fees	270 30	
		1,004 20
Surveys Refund	673 98	
Fire Prevention do	3,709 00	
Destitute Settlers do	226 20	
Settlers' Homestead do	250 77	
Inspection Fees do	245 50	
		5,105 45
		736,864 95

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEORGE ROSS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1885.

APPENDIX No. 5.

STATEMENT of the Receipts of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1885, which are considered as *Special Funds*.

SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.
Clergy Lands.		
Principal	5,482 74	
Interest	3,920 49	9,403 23
Common School Lands.		
Principal	8,766 17	
Interest	10,215 41	18,981 58
Grammar School Lands.		
Principal	1,328 79	
Interest	249 80	1,578 59
		29,963 40

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEORGE ROSS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1885.

APPENDIX No. 6.

STATEMENT of the Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the Year 1885.

SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
AGENTS' SALARIES AND DISBURSEMENTS.			
Salaries.—Land.			
Anderson, D.	500 00		
Best, S. G.	500 00		
Brown, C. P.	500 00		
Cockburn, J. D.	500 00		
Dawson, G. W.	500 00		
Day, J. F.	500 00		
Duncan, A. G.	200 00		
Fielding, W.	500 00		
Handy, E.	500 00		
Gilligan, B. J.	500 00		
Kennedy, A.	375 00		
Kennedy, J. D.	125 00		
Mackay, T.	500 00		
Macpherson, R.	500 00		
Nichols, W. L.	96 00		
Reeves, J.	500 00		
Scarlett, J. S.	500 00		
Stewart, C. R.	500 00		
Tait, J. R.	500 00		
Taylor, T. C.	500 00		
Whelan, J.	500 00		
Wright, A.	500 00		
		9,796 00	
Salaries.—Timber.			
Campbell, P. C.	1,600 00		
Johnson, T. E.	1,600 00		
Macdonald W. J.	250 00		
Margach, W.	1,000 00		
McWilliams, J. B.	2,000 00		
Smith, A. C.	300 00		
Tasse, D.	100 00		
Way, J. F.	1,440 00		
		8,290 00	
Agents' Disbursements.			
Anderson, D.	15 24		
Brown, C. P.	9 95		
Campbell, P. C.	204 78		
Cockburn, J. D.	22 45		
Dawson, G. W.	22 31		
Day, J. F.	19 60		
Duncan, A. G.	3 09		
Fielding, W.	6 42		
Handy, E.	43 89		
Gilligan, B. J.	34 10		
Kennedy, A.	8 43		
Mackay, T.	16 64		
Mahon, J.	2 02		
Macpherson, R.	30 75		
Margach, W.	92 50		
McWilliams, J. B.	263 87		
Nichols, W. L.	65		
Poupore, J.	55 60		
Reeves, J.	40 15		
Scarlett, J. S.	60 69		
Smith, A. C.	247 50		
Stewart, C. R.	22 87		

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the Year 1885.

SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Agents' Disbursements.—Continued.			
Tait, J. R	24 96		
Taylor, T. C	80 85		
Way, J. F	165 73		
Whelan, J	6 58		
Wright, A	27 75		
		1,529 37	
Miscellaneous.			
Buist, D. E., inspection	39 00		
Gibson, J. C., do	30 00		
Johnson, T. H., travelling expenses	5 85		
Kennedy, G., do	50 00		
Kirkpatrick, G. B., do	45 00		
O'Hara, J., inspection	4 00		
Rose, S. D., do	5 00		
White, A., travelling expenses	90 00		
		268 85	
			19,884 22
Wood Ranging and Inspection of Timber Lands.			
Brady, J		710 00	
Bick, Geo		952 40	
Dulmage, A. F		1,641 71	
Halliday, F		1,270 60	
Halliday, J		591 00	
Johnson, S. M		1,799 59	
Kennedy, John		555 00	
Londry, L		81 00	
Londry, W. E		181 25	
Ludgate, T		1,168 15	
Margach, W		519 78	
Macdonald, D. F		1,250 00	
Moore, D. H		1,084 75	
Moran, J		600 00	
McCogherty, P		707 50	
McGown, W		600 68	
McGown, T		210 00	
McNaughton, A		73 00	
Paget, George		1,125 91	
Redden, W		38 10	
Russell, W		1,992 51	
Shaw, J		1,202 48	
Smith, J. W		1,188 45	
Taylor, T. C		5 00	
Turgeon, J. B		550 00	
Wood, D		72 00	
			20,170 86
Forest Fire Prevention.			
Boland, W		222 00	
Brady, J		276 00	
Brennan, J		333 00	
Bromley, Thos		349 00	
Burritt, E. A		20 00	
Campbell, J. R		288 00	
Coghlin J		206 00	
Donnelly, P		267 00	
Garvey, P		194 00	
Grozelle, A. D.		140 00	
Guertin, Geo		237 00	

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Concluded.*

STATEMENT of the Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the Year 1885.

SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Forest Fire Prevention.—Continued.			
Haly, C		216 00	
Hoskins, J		228 00	
Johnson, E		315 00	
Keenan, J		184 00	
Kennedy, J. C		270 00	
Labrache, J		222 00	
Laderante, J		228 00	
Mackey, W. J		333 00	
Mitchell, J		190 00	
Moran, J		315 00	
Mulhern, B		267 00	
McCallum, A		222 00	
McDermott, D		189 00	
McFarlane, D		216 00	
McInnes, H. D		116 00	
McLachlin, Bros		41 00	
McLaren, F		186 00	
McLean, J		116 00	
McNabb, W. C		336 00	
Playfair, E		279 00	
Porter, J		324 00	
Ray, Jno		189 00	
Wickware, A. P		201 00	
Wyllie, W		196 00	
			7,911 00
Refunds			8,798 88
Colonization Roads			121,435 32
Surveys			48,227 00
Contingencies.			
Printing and Binding		1,890 88	
Stationery		1,462 43	
Postage and Telegraphing		1,212 47	
Extra Clerks		4,604 00	
Fireman		547 00	
Office Keeper		500 00	
Messenger		500 00	
Night Watchman		460 00	
Auctioning Timber Berths		250 00	
Subscriptions and advertising		1,666 43	
Sundries		390 60	
			13,483 81
Two per cent. of duties collected on timber cut on road allowances and paid to Municipalities			2,496 46
Board of Surveyors			380 00
			242,787 55

D. GEORGE ROSS,
Accountant.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1885.

APPENDIX No. 7.

Woods and Forests.

Statement of Revenue Collected during the Year ending 31st December, 1885.

	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of Ottawa collections, John Poupore	168,360 88	
" " H. J. Chaloner	18,753 22	
		187,114 10
Amount of Belleville collections, J. F. Way	79,244 16	
" " H. J. Chaloner	1,472 69	
		80,716 85
Amount of Western Timber District collections, at Department	320,263 05	
" " " H. J. Chaloner	16,244 35	
		336,507 40
Total		604,338 35

THOS. H. JOHNSON,

Assistant Commissioner.

G. B. COWPER,

Chief Clerk in Charge.

Department of Crown Lands,

Woods and Forests Branch,

Toronto, 31st December, 1885.

APPENDIX No. 8.

List of Crown Timber Agents in the Province of Ontario, their Assistants, Names of Territories, Residences, Dates of Appointments, and Salary allowed to each for his services, during the year ending 31st December, 1885.

Names of Territories.	Names of Agents and Assistants.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per Annum up to 1st July, '73.	Salary per Annum from 1st July, '73.	Remarks.
				$ c.	$ c.	
Upper Ottawa	John Poupore	Ottawa City				The Crown Timber Office, Ottawa, acts for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and also for the Dominion of Canada, in the collection of slide dues; the proportion of salaries chargeable to each Province and the Dominion not yet determined.
	C. S. McNutt, Assistant	"	1858, April 13	1,400 00	1,800 00	
	J. Ritchie, Clerk	"	1864, June 23	1,000 00	1,400 00	
	A. J. Russell, jr., Draughtsman	"	1867, April 1	700 00	1,200 00	
	E. T. Smith, Clerk	"	1864, June 23	650 00	1,000 00	
	J. Jackson, Messenger	"	1871, August 1	300 00	300 00	
	W. J. Macdonald, Deputy Slide Master and Chief Timber Counter	"	1882, August 18		*	Additional to his salary from the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.
	James Steen, Timber Counter	"	1864, May 27	$2 per diem.	$2 per diem.	During season of Navigation.
	John Redmond, Assistant, and Boatman	"	1872, March 1	"	"	" "
Belleville Agency	Joseph F. Way, Agent	Belleville	1854, May 6	1,440 00	1,440 00	
Collector at Quebec	H. J. Chaloner, Acting Agent	Quebec				The remarks in connection with the Crown Timber Office at Ottawa respecting salaries, apply to the Collector's Office at Quebec.
	Henry John Miller, Assistant	"	1883, September 13		1,200 00	
	William Miller, Clerk	"	1872, November 7	1,000 00	1,000 00	

* The Local Governments of Ontario and Quebec have each paid Deputy Slide-master up to the 31st December, 1883, $150 per annum in additon to the amount paid by Public Works. Allowance by the Provincial Governments increased to $250 each, per annum, from 1st January, 1884.

G. B. COWPER, Chief Clerk in Charge.

THOS. H. JOHNSON, Assistant Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands, Woods and Forests Branch,
Toronto, 31st December, 1885.

APPENDIX

WOODS AND

STATEMENT of Timber and Amounts accrued from Timber Dues, Ground

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP

AGENCIES.	Area covered by Timber Licences.	Saw Logs. (A Standard is 200 feet B. M.)			
		White Pine.		Other.	
	Square miles.	Pieces.	Standards.	Pieces.	Standards.
Ottawa Timber District	6,503½	1,886,593	1,201,565	9,904	7,356
Belleville Timber District	1,537½	1,099,277	537,912	34,199	10,593
Western Timber District	9,174	975,987	608,530	251	204
Total	17,215	3,961,857	2,348,007	44,354	18,153

GENERAL STATEMENT OF

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP

AGENCIES.	Railway Ties.	Birch and Hemlock.		Cordwood.		Telegraph Poles.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Feet.	Hard Cords.	Soft Cords.	No.
Ottawa Timber District	43,707	B. 3 H. 3	88 118	189	4,609	859
Belleville Timber District	33,440	B. 4 H. 960	188 39,502	978	.....	391
Western Timber District	938,246	.....	.....	444	18,427	5,558
Total	1,015,393	B. 7 H. 963	276 39,620	1,611	23,036	6,808

G. B. COWPER,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH,
Toronto, 31st December, 1885.

No. 9.

FORESTS

Rent and Bonuses, during the year ending 31st December, 1885.

TION OF TIMBER.

Square Timber.				Boom and Dimension Timber.		Elm, Ash and Maple.		Oak.		Tamarac.	
White Pine.		Red Pine.									
Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Standards.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.
24,566	1,242,153	394	18,913	73,909	84,020	E. 75 M. 2 A. 63	3,129 89 2,536	2	288	1	38
10,686	550,146	20	1,124	28,407	25,797	E. 164 M. 6 A. 635	6,910 132 23,617	1	34	54	1,808
24,506	1,372,567	75	3,390	36,924	39,794	E. 13 M. 1 A. 12	578 20 502	6	197	4	117
59,758	3,164,866	489	23,427	139,240	149,611	E. 252 A. 710 M. 9	10,617 26,655 241	9	519	59	1,963

TIMBER, Etc. — *Continued.*

TION OF TIMBER.

Traverses.	Lineal feet of Cedar.	Cedar Posts.	Cords Bolts.	Spiles	Bridge Timber.	Amounts Accrued.				
Pieces	Feet.	Cords	No.	No.	Feet.	Trespass, etc.	Timber Dues.	Ground Rent.	Bonus.	Total.
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
280	88,581	20	96	228	.....	1,410 56	215,374 74	14,741 00	4 00	231,530 30
.....	126,942	923	7	.....	.....	910 52	95,504 20	3,791 00	16 00	100,221 72
.....	.....	.....	3,024	1,467	559,296	2,666 61	148,940 88	22,624 00	151,314 33	325,545 82
280	215,523	943	3,127	1,695	559,296	4,987 69	459,819 82	41,156 00	151,334 33	657,297 84

THOS. H. JOHNSON.
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 10.

RETURN of the number of locatees and of acres located; of purchasers and of acres sold; of lots resumed for non-performance of the settlement duties; and of patents issued—under the "Free Grants and Homestead's Act"—during the year 1885.

TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT OR COUNTY.	AGENT.	Number of Persons located.	Number of Acres located.	Number of purchasers.	Number of Acres sold.	Number of lots, the locations of which have been cancelled.	Number of Patents issued.
Baxter	Muskoka	Theo. C. Taylor, Bracebridge	23	2,578	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brunel			10	1,392	.....	.....	7	6
Chaffey			14	1,629	1	100	12	17
Draper			6	831	2	21	7	12
Franklin			3	289	.....	.....	6	7
Macaulay			4	448	1	100	4	3
Medora			5	547	1	8	3	9
Monck			2	309	.....	.....	3	3
Morrison			6	759	.....	.....	4	1
Muskoka			1	69	.....	.....	1	7
McLean			3	299	.....	.....	2	5
Oakley			11	1,724	2	140	6	7
Ridout			4	593	.....	.....	3	3
Ryde			16	1,848	.....	.....	7	7
Sinclair			16	2,508	1	1	7	3
Sherborne			9	1,447	1	14	.....	.....
Stephenson			1	115	1	18	1	7
Stisted			11	1,229	.....	.....	9	11
Watt			5	631	2	200	3	8
Wood			10	1,586	1	18	4	.....
Cardwell	Parry Sound	Mrs. T. MacKay Parry Sound	10	1,487	1	1	17	12
Carling			7	1,202	2	129	4	4
Christie			6	787	.....	.....	5	1
Fergusson			7	1,090	1	22	4	2
Foley			4	447	.....	.....	.....	4
Hagerman			6	765	1	40	5	7
Humphrey			6	699	.....	.....	4	4
Monteith			12	1,893	.....	.....	11	4
McConkey			1	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
McDougall			15	2,387	.....	.....	18	1
McKenzie			2	404	.....	.....	2	2
McKellar			4	499	.....	.....	2	2
Shawanaga			.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Wilson			1	171	.....	.....	2	.....

Chapman			14	2,035	2	35	13	12
Croft			7	1,036	1	10	7	5
Ferrie			1	192				
Gurd			8	1,501	4	171	2	1
Lount			4	586			4	1
Machar	Parry Sound	S. G. Best, Maganetawan	58	9,603	1	65	13	7
Mills			2	384				1
Pringle			2	400				
Ryerson			22	3,257	1	99	25	10
Spence			6	800	1	1	12	11
Strong			28	4,219	4	437	7	10
Armour			13	1,784	6	247	9	21
Bethune			15	2,567	2	26	8	6
Joly	Parry Sound	E. Handy, Emsdale	54	9,924	13	189	18	3
McMurrich			4	405	3	600	5	24
Perry			10	1,068	1	100	8	36
Proudfoot			19	3,037	4	74	9	1
Hardy			1	200				
Himsworth			97	16,899	4	219	16	2
Laurier	Parry Sound	J. S. Scarlett, Nipissing	23	4,288	1	100		
Nipissing			21	3,676			7	2
Patterson			3	393			2	2
Anson			3	281			1	
Glamorgan			14	1,683	1	19	16	6
Hindon			2	251			2	1
Lutterworth	Haliburton	Wm. Fielding, Minden	7	788	1	18	5	9
Minden			9	903			8	5
Stanhope			1	92			1	5
Snowdon			5	574			5	10
Anstruther	Peterboro'	D. Anderson, Apsley	1	200			2	1
Chandos	do		9	1,246	1	9	4	8
Cardiff	Haliburton		10	1,427	1	100	4	10
Monmouth	do		14	1,882	1	77	10	5
Galway	Peterboro'	C. R. Stewart, Haliburton	13	1,657			2	2
Bangor	Hastings		2	198				2
McClure	do		1	100				
Wicklow	do		1	200				2
Carlow			8	1,196	1	11	2	6
Cashel			5	441				1
Dungannon			17	2,648	3	61		10
Faraday			23	3,571	5	231	6	9
Herschel	Hastings	J. R. Tait, L'Amable	8	847			4	3
Limerick			9	1,050	1	100	3	2
Mayo			5	747			2	2
Monteagle			8	1,122	1	10		7
Wollaston			15	1,887	1	1	7	6

APPENDIX No. 10.—*Continued.*

RETURN of the number of locatees and of acres located, etc.

TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT OR COUNTY.	AGENT.	Number of Persons located.	Number of Acres located.	Number of Purchasers.	Number of Acres sold.	Number of Lots, the locations of which have been cancelled.	Number of Patents.
Abinger	Addington	G. W. Dawson, Plevna	3	290				
Denbigh	do		18	2,680	4	12	3	7
Canonto, South	Frontenac		10	1,267	1	50		
do North	do							
Clarendon	do		16	2,031	6	87	4	7
Miller	do		2	265				2
Palmerston	do		19	2,620	3	14	6	5
Algona, North	Renfrew	Jas. Reeves, Eganville	2	419				5
do South			15	1,532	3	117	8	3
Brougham			2	189			1	5
Grattan			17	1,579	5	15	7	6
Hagarty			20	2,862	5	8	3	6
Richards			1	50				
Wilberforce			8	871	3	152	9	2
Brudenell	Renfrew	John Whelan, Brudenell	9	1,277			2	4
Griffith			2	197	1	73	2	
Lyndoch			6	714	4	17	1	2
Matawatchan			4	573	1	1	1	2
Radcliffe			2	199			2	3
Raglan			16	2,331	2	2	9	3
Sebastopol			15	1,544			7	
Sherwood			33	3,863	6	51	1	9
Alice	Renfrew	J. D. Kennedy, Pembroke	6	601	5	413	5	5
Buchanan			3	400	1	56	2	3
Fraser			2	281				
Head					1	12		2
Maria			1	202				
McKay								
Petewawa			12	1,603	3	204	6	4
Rolph			1	100				1
Wylie			7	744	1	140	6	2
Pembroke and Mattawan Road			2	337			1	

Bonfield	Nipissing	B. J. Gilligan, Mattawan	15	2,050			
Calvin			18	2,188	2	14	1	
Ferris			21	3,033	4	342	4	
Mattawan			3	305	1	3	1	1
Papineau			14	2,077			7	
Aweres	Algoma	C. P. Brown, Sault Ste. Marie.						
Korah			2	320			2	8
Parke			1	160				
Prince			6	740			5	1
Plummer	Algoma	J. F. Day, Bruce Mines	3	463			2	1
St. Joseph Island	Algoma	A. G. Duncan, Marksville	30	3,387	3	321	33	40
Oliver	Thunder Bay	Amos Wright, Port Arthur	21	3,357	1	72	9	15
Paipoonge			4	700				
Blake								
Crooks								
Dawson Road			1	93				
Total			1,236	176,351	149	5,998	563	581

THOS. H. JOHNSON,

Assistant Commissioner.

JOSEPH J. MURPHY,

Clerk in Charge.

Department of Crown Lands,

Toronto, 31st December, 1885.

APPENDIX No. 11.

STATEMENT of the Number of Letters received and mailed by the Department in 1882-1883, 1884-1885.

YEARS.	BRANCHES.					Transferred to other Departments.	Total.	Names Indexed.	Enclosures.	Orders in Council.	Returned, not called for at address.	Mailed from the Department.
	Sales and Free Grants.	Accounts.	Surveys.	Woods and Forests.	Colonization Roads.							
1882	9,075	1,709	1,186	2,530	1,948	54	16,502	20,000	30,000	36	41	19,770
1883	8,547	1,452	1,333	2,394	2,750	39	16,515	20,000	30,000	14	24	19,511
1884	8,723	1,214	1,263	2,106	2,796	19	16,121	20,000	30,000	18	42	19,661
1885	8,116	1,236	1,762	2,538	2,448	29	16,129	20,000	30,000	26	25	20,059

JOHN MORPHY,
Registrar.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Commissioner.

TORONTO, December 31, 1885.

APPENDIX No. 15.

STATEMENT of Municipal Surveys confirmed during the year 1885.

No.	Name of Surveyor.	No.	Date of Instruction.	Description of Survey.	Date when confirmed.
1	Henry Creswicke	459	17th December, 1877	Survey and plant durable monuments at the southerly angles of lots 1 to 5 inclusive in the south half of the 14th concession, and at the northerly angles of the said lots in the north half of the 13th concession, also at the south-east and north-east angles of lot No. 5, and at the south-west and north-west angles of lot No. 6, in the 13th, 14th and 15th concessions, all in the Township of West Gwillimbury	July 21st, 1885.
2	T. H. Jones	516	12th September, 1883	Survey of that part of the 13th concession of the Township of Burford lying between the Oakland town line and the middle town line of Burford, and to plant durable monuments at the front angles of lots numbers 1 to 12 inclusive in said 13th concession	April 24th, 1885.
3	Charles Unwin	517	23rd January, 1884	Survey of that portion of Yonge Street in the Township of East Gwillimbury, lying north of lot No. 115 up to the north boundary of the Township, and to plant durable monuments therein	February 3rd, 1885.
4	Charles Unwin	518	5th March, 1884	Survey and plant durable monuments at the front angles of the lots on Yonge Street in the Township of East Gwillimbury, north of lot No. 115, to the boundary between the Townships of East and North Gwillimbury	February 3rd, 1885.
5	James Dickson	519	29th March, 1884	Survey of lots Nos. 18 and 19 in the 11th concession of the Township of Emily, and to plant durable monuments at the front and rear angles of said lots on each side of the allowance for road between said lots	February 9th, 1885.
6	C. G. Hanning	523	20th December, 1884	Survey of lots Nos. 11 and 12 in the 9th concession of the township of Pickering, and to plant durable monuments at the front and rear angles of said lots	June 22nd, 1885.
7	Alfred Howitt	524	21st December, 1884	Survey of lots Nos. 22 to 32 inclusive in the first concession of the Township of Eramosa and to plant durable monuments at the front angles of said lots fronting on the town line between the Townships of Nichol and Eramosa	December 29th, 1885.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1885.

APPENDIX No. 14.

STATEMENT of Municipal Surveys for which Instructions were issued during the year 1885.

No.	NAME OF SURVEYOR.	No.	Date of Instruction.	Description of Survey.	Date when Confirmed.
1	H. B. Proudfoot.....	526	9th May, 1885.....	Survey of the boundary line between the 17th concession and the Lake Road East concession in the Township of Hay, and to plant durable monuments at the rear angles of lots Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, in said 17th concession, and at the rear angles of lots Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28, in the said Lake Road East Concession along the blind line between the said concessions.....	
2	T. J. Patten.	527	3rd July, 1885.....	Survey of lots Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, in the 14th and 15th Concessions of the Township of Billings, and to plant durable monuments at the front angles of said lots	
3	C. A. Jones.....	528	7th July, 1885.....	Survey of that part of the 2nd concession line of the Township of Delaware extending from the base line to the line between lots Nos. 5 and 6, and to plant durable monuments therein.....	
4	Henry Creswicke.....	529	4th August, 1885.....	Survey of that part of the concession line between the 8th and 9th concessions of the Township of Tecumseth, from the western boundary of said township to lot No. 2, inclusive, also of that part of the concession line between the 9th and 10th concessions from the western boundary to lot No. 7 inclusive, also of that part of concession line between the 10th and 11th concessions, from the western boundary to lot No. 4 inclusive, all in the said Township of Tecumseth, and to plant durable monuments along said parts of said concession lines.....	
5	Henry Creswicke.....	530	4th August, 1885.....	Survey and plant durable monuments at the front and rear angles of lots Nos. 1 and 2, in the 8th and 9th concessions of lots Nos. 1 to 7 inclusive, in the 9th and 10th concessions, and of lots Nos. 1 to 4 inclusive in the 10th and 11th concessions, all in the Township of Tecumseth	
6	W. G. MacGeorge.....	531	11th August, 1885.....	Survey of a portion of the Middle Road, in the Township of Orford, extending from lot 6 to lot 11, and to plant durable monuments therein to mark the same...	

7	R. O. D. Kennedy	532	26th September, 1885	Survey and plant stone monuments on a portion of the town line between the Townships of Ancaster and Glanford, viz., at the ends of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions of the Township of Glanford, and at the ends of the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions, of the Township of Ancaster ....
8	Willis Chipman.....	533	30th November, 1885.....	Survey of those parts of the 4th and 5th concession line, and of the 3rd and 4th concession line of the Township of Montague, which were not run in the original survey, or which have been obliterated, and to plant permanent monuments therein.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, December 31st, 1885.

APPENDIX No. 15.

STATEMENT of Crown Lands Surveys completed and closed during the year 1885.

No.	Date of Instructions.	Name of Surveyor.	Description of Survey.	Amount Paid.	No. of Acres.
				$ c.	
1	16th July, 1883	G. B. Abrey	Township of Nairn	715 67	23,081
2	23rd May, 1884	John McAree	Township of Creighton	19 66	23,138
3	23rd May, 1884	Francis Bolger	Township of Fairbank	54 50	24,350
4	23rd May, 1884	Jas. W. Fitzgerald	Township of Cameron	1,034 75	81,925
5	23rd May, 1884	G. B. Abrey	Township of Baldwin	714 55	23,065
6	29th May, 1885	Alex. Niven	A meridian line in district of Nipissing (42 miles)	1,336 14	
7	29th May, 1885	H. B. Proudfoot	Township of Cartier	1,562 82	22,326
8	29th May, 1885	J. W. Fitzgerald	Township of Clara	3,820 32	54,576
9	29th May, 1885	T. Byrne	Township of Freswick	3,548 02	50,686
10	29th May, 1885	Jas. Dickson	Township of Bower	3,468 92	49,556
11	29th May, 1885	Frank Purvis	Residue of the township of N. Algoma	1,133 02	16,186
12	29th May, 1885	Elihu Stewart	Township of Ohrig	3,201 59	45,737
13	29th May, 1885	Alex. Niven	Township of Lorrain	2,978 15	42,545
14	29th May, 1885	Francis Bolger	Township of Blezard	1,606 64	22,952
15	29th May, 1885	W. R. Burke	Township of Dowling	1,764 00	25,200
16	29th May, 1885	Joseph De Gurse	Township of Cascaden	1,613 75	23,054
17	29th May, 1885	C. D. Bowman	Township of Levack	1,733 06	24,758
18	29th May, 1885	W. O. Johnston	Township of Trill	1,675 45	23,935
19	29th May, 1885	William Bell	Residue of the township of Frazer	2,414 02	34,486

20	29th May, 1885	David Beatty	Township of Gould	1,727 18	24,674
21	29th May, 1885	A. L. Russell	Township of O'Connor	1,887 55	26,965
22	20th June, 1885	B. J. Saunders	Township of Hart	1,639 26	23,418
23	23rd July, 1885	A. G. Cavana	Certain lots in the township of Baxter	105 75	
24	6th October, 1885	Wm. Bell	Outlines of Timber Berth No. 40, north shore of Lake Huron (12 miles)	408 00	
25	12th Aug. & 7th Oct., '85	G. B. Kirkpatrick	Expenses to Rat Portage (twice) in connection with mill locations, etc	341 25	
			March 31st, Copp, Clark & Co., balance of account for lithographed maps	23 89	
			April 17th, J. McNaughton, J. P., to pay for survey of lot for Jail at Sudbury	10 00	
			April 28th, Wm. Margach, to pay balance for a timber survey in township of Blake	181 09	
			June 1st, Copp, Clark & Co., for lithographed maps of townships	165 00	
			June 16th, A. C. Lawson, for plan of Lake of the Woods (geological survey)	8 00	
			July 18th, W. F. B. Howlett, for plan of Lake of the Woods, showing locations thereon	10 00	
			September 29th, Copp, Clark & Co., for lithographed maps of north shore of Lake Huron	125 00	
				41,027 00	686,613

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 31st December, 1885.

APPENDIX No. 16.

STATEMENT of Crown Land Surveys in progress and amounts advanced up to date.

No.	Date of Instructions.	Name of Surveyor.	Description of Survey.	Amount Advanced.
				$ c.
1	May 29th, 1885	T. O. Bolger	Township of Lybster	1,600 00
2	May 29th, 1885	T. O. Bolger	Township of Gillies	1,600 00
3	May 29th, 1885	M. J. Butler	Verification survey of the Township of Kennebec	2,800 00
4	November 30th, 1885	G. B. Abrey	Outlines of Timber Berths Nos. 110 and 116 on North Shore of Lake Huron.	500 00
5	December 11th, 1885	David Beatty	Outlines of certain Timber Berths on North Shore of Lake Huron	700 00
6	December, 24th, 1885	H. R. McEvoy	Limit between Timber Berths Nos. 16 and 24 North Shore of Lake Huron	
				$7,200 00

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1885.

APPENDIX No. 17.

STATEMENT of Mineral Lands which have been patented in unsurveyed territory on the North Shores of Lakes Superior and Huron, in the Districts of Parry Sound, Algoma, and Thunder Bay, during the year 1885.

No.	No. of Description.	PATENTEE.	Description of Mining Tract.	Acres.	Amount.	Date of Patent.
					$ c.	
1	1528	The Walkerton Lumber Co..	Mill Location, south of Coponaning, French River	55	55 00	30th November, 1883.
2	1529	The Ontario Lumber Co.....	Mill Location, south of Walkerton Lumber Co., French River	102	102 00	30th November, 1883.
3	1537	Richard G. Peters	Islands A and B, in Pigeon River	7	7 00	4th January, 1884.
4	1555	The Lake Superior Native Copper Co	Islands and land covered with water (Cape Mamainse)	500	500 00	4th March, 1884.
5	1561	William E. Sanford	Sanford, Duffield and Vaux Islands, Lake Huron	219	219 00	24th March, 1884.
6	1565	Daniel McPhee and T. A. Keefer	Mining Location, R 48, Rabbit Mountain	160	160 00	29th April, 1884.
7	1567	Thomas A. Keefer	Mining Locations, 95 T, 96 T, 97 T, south of Paipoonge	480	480 00	24th April, 1884.
8	1568	Thomas A. Keefer	Mining Location, R 25, south of Paipoonge	80	80 00	24th April, 1884.
9	1682	William C. Dobie	Mining Location, R 61, north-east of Whitefish Lake	160	160 00	9th January, 1885.
10	1683	The Canadian Pacific Railway Co	Block of Land at Biscotasing Station	370	370 00	6th January, 1885.
11	1688	Simon J. Dawson	Mining Locations, R 65, R 82, R 83, east of Whitefish Lake	305	305 00	28th January, 1885.
12	1687	Alexander L. Russell	Mining Location, R 79, north-east of Whitefish Lake	80	80 00	2nd February, 1885.
13	1702	Thomas H. Hulbert	Mining Location, R 90, near Whitefish Lake	80	80 00	3rd March, 1885.
14	1711	Henry H. Bell and John McGuire	Mining Location, R 94, south-east of Whitefish Lake	159	159 00	2nd April, 1885.
15	1716	Oliver Daunais	Mining Location, R 77, east of Whitefish Lake	80	80 00	4th April, 1885.
16	1721	Oliver Daunais, James A. McIntosh and John E. Johnston	Mining Locations, R 97, R 98, east of Whitefish Lake	320	320 00	18th April, 1885.
17	1727	Hagbarth Sahlgaard, George V. Bacon and William C. McCombe	Mining Location, R 102, north-east of Whitefish Lake	96	96 00	9th May, 1885.
18	44953	The Canadian Pacific Railway Co	Water Lot at Biscotasing	38	38 00	17th March, 1885.
19	1730	Matthias Haug and James H. Caldwell	Mining Locations, 191 T, 192 T, near Whitefish Lake	320	320 00	1st June, 1885.
20	1734	Oliver Daunais, John E. Johnston and Joseph Manitouanse	Mining Location, R 115, north-east of Whitefish Lake	160	160 00	15th June, 1885.
21	1735	John C. Hasking	Mining Location, R 110, north-east of Whitefish Lake	80	80 00	17th June, 1885.
22	1738	George T. Marks	Mining Locations, 147 T and 154 T, south of Paipoonge	160	160 00	2nd July, 1885.

APPENDIX No. 17.

STATEMENT of Mineral Lands which have been patented in unsurveyed territory on the North Shores of Lakes Superior and Huron, in the Districts of Parry Sound, Algoma and Thunder Bay, during the year 1885.

No.	No. of Description.	PATENTEE.	Description of Mining Tract.	Acres.	Amount.	Date of Patent.
23	1742	William C. Dobie and Alexander L. Russell	Mining Location, R 116, north-east of Whitefish Lake	80	80 00	25th June, 1885.
24	1740	William H. Laird and Robert Laird	Mining Location, R 111, north-east of Whitefish Lake	78	78 00	2nd July, 1885.
25	1743	Alexander Fraser	Mining Location, 177 T and 189 T, near Whitefish Lake	160	160 00	2nd July, 1885.
26	1744	Alexander D. Cummings	Mining Location, R 118, near Whitefish Lake	80	80 00	3rd July, 1885.
27	1745	The Canadian Pacific Railway Co	Block of Land at Cartier Divisonal Station	640	640 00	6th July, 1885.
28	1748	Mary L. Offord	Mining Location, R 95, near Whitefish Lake	160	160 00	9th July, 1885.
29	1754	Harry H. Miller	Mining Location, R 99, east of Whitefish Lake	80	80 00	20th July, 1885.
30	1762	Simon James Dawson	Mining Locations, R 104, R 105, near Whitefish Lake	160	160 00	31st July, 1885.
31	1763	William C. McComber and Alexander L. Russell	Mining Location, R 127, north-west of Whitefish Lake	80	80 00	31st July, 1885.
32	1764	Peter M. French	Mining Locations, R 141, R 142, north-east of Whitefish Lake	160	160 00	7th August, 1885.
33	1766	The Canadian Pacific Railway Co	Block of Land at Chapleau Divisional Station	522	522 00	13th August, 1885.
34	1769	Reginald W. Petrie, William St. Amour, Thos. N. Scripture and William White	Mining Locations, R 124, R 125, near Whitefish Lake	156	156 00	14th August, 1885.
35	1770	John McArthur	Mining Location, R 50, Vert Island	60	60 00	18th August, 1885.
36	1781	Oliver Daunais	Mining Location, R 96, east side of Whitefish Lake	72	72 00	15th September, 1885.
37	1782	Oliver Daunais	Mining Location, R 101, east of Whitefish Lake	178	178 00	15th September, 1885.
38	1783	James Isbester	Mining Location, R 148, east of Whitefish Lake	80	80 00	15th September, 1885.
39	1784	John Lovell Meikle	Mining Location, R 150, north-east of Whitefish Lake	80	80 00	16th September, 1885.
40	1786	William McKinley	Mining Location, 195 T, east of Whitefish Lake	80	80 00	22nd September, 1885.
41	1787	Henri B. Cole, Samuel D. Blake, Wm. H. McComber and Frederick Jones	Mining Location, R 107, north-east of Whitefish Lake	160	160 00	25th September, 1885.
42	1788	Thomas McNea, Thos. Brown and James McDougall	Mining Location, 223 T, north of McIntyre	77	77 00	24th September, 1885.
43	1789	William C. McComber and Walter Barwick	Mining Locations, R 146, R 147, south-west of Paipoonge	330	330 00	24th September, 1885.
44	1790	William Doig and Alexander G. Moir	Mining Location, R 151, north-east of Whitefish Lake	68	68 00	25th September, 1885.
45	1791	Walter Barwick	Mining Locations, 221 T, 222 T and 223 T, near Whitefish Lake	224	224 00	1st October, 1885.

46	1799	Arthur Harvey	Mining Location, R 133, north-east of Whitefish Lake	107	107 00	7th October, 1885.
47	1806	James Hughes Murray	Mining Location, B 173, east of Whitefish Lake	80	80 00	3rd November, 1885.
48	1807	James F. Ruttan	Mining Location, R 152, Island in Whitefish Lake	19	19 00	5th November, 1885.
49	1808	Walter Barwick	Mining Locations, R 137, R 138, R 139, north-east of Whitefish Lake	295	295 00	9th November, 1885.
50	1811	Simon James Dawson	Mining Locations, R 85, R 86, north-east of Whitefish Lake	160	160 00	10th November, 1885.
51	1818	Ellen Crean	Mining Location, B 1, on Lake Penage, north of Lake Huron	72	72 00	27th November, 1885.
52	1819	Matthias Haug	Mining Location, 238 T, near Whitefish Lake	80	80 00	28th November, 1885.
53	1826	The Canadian Pacific Railway Co	Block of Land for Divisional Station Grounds at Schreiber, east of Nepigon	350	350 00	15th December, 1885.
54	1838	Joseph Ganley	Mining Location, main Southerly Island Lizard Group, Lake Superior; also, Water Lots, A and B, adjoining	84	84 00	28th December, 1885.
				9,023	$9,023 00	

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, December 31, 1885.

APPENDIX No. 18.

STATEMENT of Work performed in the Survey Branch, during the year 1885.

No.

1.—25 Instructions and Letters of Instructions prepared and entered.

2.—22 Crown Surveys examined, completed and closed.

3.—19 Surveyors' Accounts for Surveys audited and closed.

4.—11 Reports to Council relative to Municipal Surveys, etc., drawn up and entered.

5.—8 Instructions for Municipal Surveys prepared and entered.

6.—7 Municipal Surveys examined and confirmed.

7.—63 Sets of Plans, Field Notes, and descriptions of Mining locations, examined.

8.—91 Plans and Descriptions of private Surveys examined.

9.—590 Plans compiled and copied.

10.—40 Plans to accompany Instructions.

11.—789 Letters relative to Surveys prepared, written and entered.

12.—411 Letters relative to Mining prepared, written and entered.

13.—2020 Pages of Field Notes copied.

14.—6 Railway Plans and Books of Reference examined and certified.

15.—1164 Patents issued during the year ending 31st December, 1885.

NOTE.—The foregoing Statement does not account for the time spent in furnishing information to parties applying personally at the Survey Branch, who are unable to obtain the information they require, without assistance; much careful research into the old correspondence, plans, field notes, and other documents, being necessary in order to ensure reliability in the information given, which is frequently used as legal evidence in Courts of Law in disputed cases.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1885.

APPENDIX No. 19.

STATEMENT OF THE NAMES OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THEIR EXAMINATIONS BEFORE THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF LAND SURVEYORS, FOR ONTARIO, DURING THE YEAR 1885.

PRELIMINARY CANDIDATES PASSED.

Bruce Allin Ludgate.
George Algernon Booth.
Frederick Farncomb.
David Andrew Ross.
Lewis Frederick Stephens.
Edwin Stanton Decker.
Walter Edgar Stewart.
John Abrom Gurd
Owen McKay.
Alexander Morton Robertson.
Herbert Joseph Bowman.
Herbert Edward Matthews.

FINAL CANDIDATES PASSED AND SWORN IN AS PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.

Thomas Daniel Green, D.L.S.
Frederick Fraser Miller.
Lewis Redman Ord, D.L.S.
Bryce Johnston Saunders, D.L.S.
Archibald William Campbell.
William Mahlon Davis, Graduate Military College.
Edmund Juchereau Duchesnay, D.L.S.
Abraham Joseph Bartholomew Halford.
James Williams Tyrrell.
Frederick Percy Burt, D.L.S.
George McPhillips, D.L.S.
James Robertson.
Henry DeQuincy Sewell, D.L.S.
Ernest Bolton Hermon, D.L.S.

The Board of Examiners of Land Surveyors, for Ontario meets at the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, on the first Monday in each of the months of January, April, July, and October, in every year, unless such Monday be a holiday (in which case it meets on the day next thereafter, not being a holiday.) Section 6, Chapter 146, Revised Statutes of Ontario.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

All persons, before they can be apprenticed to a Provincial Land Surveyor, must pass a satisfactory examination before the Board of Examiners in the following subjects, viz: Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Extraction of Square and Cube Root, Practical Geometry, Euclid, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration of Superficies, and the use of Logarithms; correct Spelling and good Writing required.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

Final Candidates, before obtaining a License to practise, undergo a strict and searching examination before the Board of Examiners as to their proficiency in Euclid; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Calculations of Areas by means of the Traverse Tables, etc.; Laying out and dividing up of Land; the adjustment and use of the Transit or Theodolite; Astronomy, including the calculations necessary to determine the latitude by meridian altitude of the sun, moon or stars, or by double altitudes; Method of determining Time; of finding the time when any star pasess the Meridian, with the time of its Elongation; Azimuth Angle, and Variation of the Compass; the Method of Keeping Field Notes;

Drawing up Descriptions by Metes and Bounds for insertion in Deeds; taking Affidavits in the matter of Disputed Boundaries; the Law regulating Surveys; Geology; and also as to their proficiency as Draughtsmen.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1885.

APPENDIX No. *20.*

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO,
December 30th, 1885.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following brief description of the various mines in operation in the Rabbit Mountain Mining Region, a portion of which is incorporated in the Township of O'Connor, which I had the honour of surveying, last summer under instructions from your Department.

All of these mines are situated from twenty-five to twenty-eight miles from Port Arthur, or about twelve miles from Murillo Station, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The new Colonization Road, built by direction of your Department, affords constant and convenient access to the majority of these mines at all seasons.

In alphabetical order, the mines are as follows:—

FIRST.—BEAVER MINE.—97 T.

This mine at present employs some forty-three miners and is operated by wealthy American capitalists, who are so satisfied with the large amount of splendid silver ore in sight, that they have contracted for the erection of an extensive mill for the treatment of ore on the spot, thereby saving the almost ruinous expense of teaming the same to Port Arthur and shipping from thence to New York.

This is undoubtedly a most valuable and promising mine, with a good strong vein, which has been developed, both horizontally and vertically, by tunnels and shafts to such an extent as to insure a steady industry. The new road passes within less than one mile of this mine.

SECOND.—RABBIT MOUNTAIN MINE.

The Rabbit Mountain Mining Company are operating on Mining Locations 39 T and 40 T. A great deal of work has been done here, about thirty-five men being constantly employed.

This was the first discovery in the region and has yielded a large quantity of rich ore, which heretofore has been shipped to New York at enormous expense.

Some of the nuggets of silver found near the surface were several pounds in weight, rivalling the ore obtained from the famous Silver Islet. There is a large quantity of low grade ore in the various dumps, and the Company have stipulated to erect a stamp mill before the snow disappears.

A very comfortable and commodious hotel and store, besides numerous other buildings, make this place quite a village. It has also a Post Office, which is supplied with a weekly mail.

This mine can be reached by either the Colonization Road and a branch road of four miles, or *via* the ferry over the Kaministiqua River and the nine miles of road which the original miners made at great personal expense.

THIRD.—RABBIT MOUNTAIN, JUNIOR.

Mining Section 57 T, or Rabbit Mountain, Junior, as it is called, is immediately adjacent to the west of the Rabbit Mountain mine. Silver has been taken from the veins, and the owners are sinking a shaft with the view of intercepting the main Rabbit Mountain lode, which, they affirm, dips under this property.

FOURTH.—TWIN CITY MINE.—96 T.

Considerable work has been done at this mine and many very rich specimens were obtained, as well as a large quantity of low grade ore extracted.

Five miners are at work on this property, the rock from which will probably be treated at the mill to be erected near the Beaver Mine. The new road passes through this property.

FIFTH.—SILVER CREEK.—140 T.

Little work has been done on this property as yet, although very rich specimens of silver have been obtained from the surface. About five men are now employed at this promising mine, which will also have the advantage of the mill to be erected in the vicinity on Silver Creek. The new road passes through this property likewise.

There are other developements in 95 T and R 48, but not sufficient for extended notice.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. L. RUSSELL,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

Honourable T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

SURVEYORS' REPORTS.

(*Appendix No. 21.*)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Township of Blezard.

Penetanguishene, Ontario,
November 12th, 1885.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the survey of the Township of Blezard, in the District of Nipissing, surveyed according to instructions dated the 29th of May last.

I proceeded to my work *via* the French and Wah-na-pi-tae rivers, arriving at my starting point, the north-east angle of the Township of McKim on Saturday, the first of August.

I commenced my survey in accordance with instructions by tracing the north boundary of McKim, which had been previously run, and forming the south boundary of Blezard, planting all necessary posts for the corners of lots.

The part of the township wherein lies the best agricultural and grazing lands is found in the following lots and concessions: lots four and five, concession three; at the north-east angle of the township; lot one, concession one, (south boundary); lots five and six, concession two and three, lots one to four, concession five and six, lots nine to twelve, same concessions, and lots nine to twelve, on the north boundary. The lands within the above limits are of a fairly good quality. The soil consists of clay and in some places of a rich sandy loam. It is well timbered with spruce, tamarac, birch, balsam, poplar, cedar and maple, named in the order of their abundance. There area few scattered pine throughout the northerly part of the township, but it is generally of an inferior kind, mostly scrub. There may probably be a million feet of lumber obtained from the standing timber.

The northerly part of the township is well watered by two streams of considerable size; the one that crosses the west boundary, concession five, is quite a large stream, averaging about forty links in width and having a depth of three to four feet. It is rendered unnavigable even for canoes by obstructions caused by fallen timber, beaver dams, etc. In consequence I did not deem it necessary to make a very accurate traverse of it. There are seven small lakes and one of considerable size with an area of about seven hundred and fifty-six acres in the north-east part of the township.

As will be seen by an examination of the timber map, a considerable area has been devastated by fire.

After a careful examination, I estimate that about 33 per cent. of the township may be considered fit for settlement; its proximity to the Canadian Pacific Railway, Sudbury Junction, a station on that railway, being only three miles south from the south boundary of the township, will make it easy of access to intending settlers. I have been informed that during the past eighteen months several families have taken up lands within the vicinity of the railway, and are, to all appearance, in a fair way of doing well.

The only economic mineral met with during the progress of the survey was a mass of copper ore found on lot five, concession one, a specimen of which is herewith forwarded to your Department. The ridge of rock from which the ore was obtained was found to be intersected by seams having the appearance of an amygdaloidal structure. The general direction of the ridge is north-east and south-west.

There are no hills of any prominence; the township may be considered tolerably level throughout.

The prevailing rocks are granite and gneiss, principally the latter.

The assumed latitude of the south boundary was 46° 32' 27" N. The variation was 5° 25' W.

Astronomical observations were frequently taken during the progress of the work.

There were no squatters or improvements within the limits of the township.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed), F. BOLGER.
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 22.*)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Township of Lorrain.

Haliburton, Ontario,
November 16th, 1885.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the survey of the Township of Lorrain, in the District of Nipissing, surveyed under your instructions of 29th May, 1885.

I commenced the survey on the 27th July at the thirty-mile post on the meridian line, which I had just run from my base line of 1881, and carried the three first concessions east to Lake Temiscamingue, laying out lots forty chains in width and eighty chains in depth, and running concession lines east and west and alternate sidelines north and south, astronomically as per instructions.

I then continued the survey north to line between sixth and seventh concessions, thence west to meridian line or west boundary, and thence north and east completing the survey on Lake Temiscamingue, and returning home by boat and canoes to Mattawan and thence by rail.

This is a rough, rocky and broken township, with high hills, and the greater part of it is unsuitable for agricultural purposes.

The south-west part of it, through which runs the Montreal river, is a valuable white pine timber limit; the south-east and whole easterly part has been burnt but still contains a large amount of good red and white pine.

The north-west part contains patches of fair land in places and is comparatively level, timbered with balsam, cedar, spruce, tamarac, white birch, poplar, etc.

The soil on the flats and in the valleys along the north and the whole easterly parts adjoining Lake Temiscamingue is clay, and produces excellent crops, as were seen on the farm of Camille Latour, on lot fifteen, in the second concession.

These clay flats, however, are only of small extent.

As before stated, the south-west part is chiefly timbered with white pine interspersed with balsam, spruce, cedar etc.

The easterly or burnt portion contained red and white pine, with balsam, cedar, in valleys, white birch, poplar, etc.

The north-west part of the township contains much valuable cedar, large white spruce, poplar and other kinds of timber, with a little pine through the whole of it ; the cedar, spruce and poplar are the largest that I have seen in any part of Ontario.

The township is well watered by lakes and streams, most of them containing trout, bass, pickerel and pike.

Game is plentiful, and moose were seen in the western part of the township.

The geological formation is the Huronian. The banks along Lake Temiscamingue are generally high, and in many places abrupt and overhanging, affording excellent stone for building purposes.

The magnetic variation I found to average 7° 30′ West.

The only settler in the township other than the R. C. Mission, is Camille Latour, on lot fifteen, concession two. He has a good farm and valuable improvements, as will be seen by Inspection return.

The R. C. Mission occupies the point opposite Fort Temiscamingue, lot sixteen, concession four, upon which they have erected a church with bell, and a number of other buildings. Their principal farm is in the Province of Quebec, but they also have a clearing on lots sixteen and seventeen, in the second and third concessions.

The climate of this part of Ontario seems to be suitable for both roots and cereals, all these being well advanced on Mr. Latour's farm on the 12th August, when I visited it.

The islands in Lake Temiscamingue, which are of the limestone formation, and upon which there are squatters, grow excellent crops and I saw oats and peas harvested and ready to be taken in on the 5th September, at the Hudson's Bay post on the Quebec side of the lake, while the agent, Mr. Farr, had in his garden tomatoes, corn, onions, carrots, beets, cauliflowers, etc., all well advanced to maturity.

From the northern boundary of the township I could see a large tract of level land around the head of Lake Temiscamingue, which I was informed was excellent clay soil, and heavily timbered, and I have no doubt from what I heard of it, that there are a number of townships there that would be taken up as soon as surveyed, settlement having to some extent already taken place. The present means of access is by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Mattawan, thence up the Ottawa to Lake Temiscamingue, upon which they have steamers. A railway is, however, in contemplation from Callander to the head of the lake and thence to James Bay.

Herewith are plan of survey, timber map, field notes, inspection returns and account.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. NIVEN,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 23.*)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Township of Olrig.

Collingwood, Ontario,
December 8th, 885.

Sir,—I have the honour, in accordance with instructions dated May 29th, 1885, to submit the following report on the survey of the Township of Olrig, in the District of Nipissing.

I commenced the survey on the west boundary from the post at the intersection of the line between concessions B and C, of the Township of Phelps with the said west boundary, and ran a line from this point east astronomically to its intersection with the west boundary of the Township of Mattawan.

This line, which is the division between concessions C and D of Olrig, I made my base, working first from it south to the Mattawan River and Lake Talon, which form the south boundary, then north to the north boundary. I also traversed the south boundary, as well as numerous lakes in the interior of the township. I also retraced the west boundary of Mattawan which I found to bear about a degree west of north throughout the greater part of its course, thus causing a decrease in the width of lot one as we proceed north.

The greater part of the township lies at a considerable elevation above the valley of the Mattawan. A mountain range of from four to six hundred feet high extends all along the south side of the township, following parallel with the river. After ascending this elevation, the country is more level till we pass the dividing ridge and into the valley of the Antoine Creek, where it becomes very broken. There is a considerable portion of good soil extending pretty well across the township from east to west, and embracing concessions D, E, 1, and 2, and if a road were constructed through this part a good settlement would be sure to follow.

In the event of a road being built to connect the Ottawa with Lake Nipissing, the most favourable location through this township would be on the line between concessions E and 1. It could be built here with only a few deviations and, as above stated, would open the best part of the township for settlement. The prevailing timber is maple, birch and balsam, the pine having been mostly cut. I would estimate about fifty per cent. of the area of the township as fit for cultivation.

The only stream of any size in the interior of the township is the Antoine Creek, above referred to. It is about a chain in width and varies from three to ten feet in depth.

There are numerous rapids in its course, some of which have been improved by the lumbermen, who have used this stream for floating their logs to the Ottawa. No economic minerals were met with throughout the survey.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. STEWART,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 24.)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Township of Bower.

Fenelon Falls, Ontario,
October 24th, 1885.

Sir,—In compliance with your instructions, dated 29th May, 1885, instructing me to divide the Township of Bower, in the District of Nipissing, into farm lots of one hundred acres each, I have to report that I have completed the survey, and beg to enclose the field notes and plan thereof.

In proceeding to the field, I ascended the Muskoka River to its source in Island Lake, and from thence on the line between concessions four and five, Township of McLaughlin, to the east boundary of that township, and locating my camp at the line between concessions two and three, ran the south boundary east to the west shore of the Great Opeongo Lake, and also the line between concessions two and three and four and five; moving my camp east to the line between lots number 15 and 16, running as I went the intervening side lines north to Black Creek. I then moved north on that side line to its intersection with the line between concessions six and seven, and from thence east on the line between concessions eight and nine to the line between lots thirty and thirty-one. I then moved south on that line to the line between concessions six and seven and from there completed the survey of the peninsula, between the east and west parts of the Opeongo Lake. I could not triangulate the lake either on the south boundary, concessions two and three or concessions six and seven, but used the line between lots numbers twenty-five and twenty-six, laid off from the line between concessions four and five, as a base to do the work south of that concession line, and the line between lots numbers thirty and thirty-one, laid off from the line between concessions eight and nine to locate the line between concessions six and seven east of the north-west bay of the lake. I had to adopt this method because the line between concessions eight and nine is the first full one from the south.

As instructed, I have made the south shore of the Opeongo Lake east of the Narrows the southern boundary of the township. I then moved camp north to the south side of Proulx Lake, which lake I assume to be the source of Bonnechere River, and after completing the north-east corner, moved west to the line between concessions twelve and thirteen to lots numbers five and six; thence south on this line completing the survey at Black Creek.

About twenty per cent. of the Township of Bower will make farming land, the largest part of it being south of the line between concessions six and seven, on which the timber is chiefly hardwood, birch, maple and beech, with occasionally a few basswood.

There is a farm, on the peninsula of the Opeongo Lake, containing 121 acres of a clearing, well fenced, with large, substantial dwelling house, barn, stables and other outbuildings, the property of Messrs. Fraser & McCoshin, lumbermen; on it is raised a large quantity of hay, oats, peas, potatoes and garden vegetables, for the supply of their lumber camps, besides pasture for a large herd of cattle and a number of horses. This has also been an ancient Indian fort, the old burying-ground being still easily traced.

The north-west corner of the township, that is west of Rock Lake, has been lumbered over, a large quantity of timber having been removed last winter by McLaughlin Brothers. From this section the timber is nearly all taken. The point on the south-west of the lake and east of side line fifteen and sixteen, is also nearly denuded of the pine timber—it has been cut a number of years ago. No pine has been taken off any of the rest of the township, except round the lakes and also the islands, and will make a valuable timber berth; the pine stands thickly on the ground and is of a large and sound quality. A portion of the north-east corner has been burnt over some twenty-five or thirty years ago. On some parts of it a fine second growth of young maple, beech and birch, is growing up.

The township is well watered, all the lakes being deep and clear, and abounding with the finest variety of fish, and the woods with moose and red deer. My men killed two of each kind during the progress of the survey.

The Great Opeongo Lake is a magnificent sheet of water. The part west of the peninsula consists of two large bays in the Township of Bower, while another extends some four or five miles into the adjoining township. At the south end of the peninsula, it contracts into a narrows between eight and nine chains long and sixty to eighty links wide with deep water and a steady current flowing to the north; beyond the narrows it again widens into a large body of water, extending away into the eighth concession and also east of the east boundary. Its shores in many places, when I was there, and also the islands, were literally blue with huckleberries.

Green Lake is also a lovely sheet of water, of a bright green colour, emptying by a large and good trout creek into the most northerly bay of the Opeongo Lake. Black Creek is also a large stream, which has its source in Hailstorm Lake, in the Township of McLaughlin. It flows for the whole length of its course through an open spruce swamp,

its shores in many places being fringed and its waters overhung with alders. It is a deep, but sluggish stream, and as its name denotes, dark, and is capable of floating timber and logs from near the west boundary.

The easiest means of access to the Township of Bower, at present, is by the outlet of Opeongo Lake.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES DICKSON,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 25.*)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Township of Clara.

Peterborough, Ontario,
November 19th, 1885.

Sir,—In conformity with your instructions, dated 29th of May of this year, to survey the Township of Clara into farm lots, I have the honour to report that I have performed that service, and herewith submit the returns thereof.

The township lies east of the Township of Cameron and west of the Township of Maria, in the Nipissing district, its northerly boundary being the Ottawa River.

Generally parallel to the river runs the old Pembroke and Mattawa Road, at either side of which lots forming concessions A and B were laid out a number of years ago. The rear line of concession B forms the northerly limit of the newly surveyed part. The village of Deux Rivieres, twenty miles south of Mattawa, lies close to the river at the junction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Pembroke and Mattawa Road referred to, and nearly at the centre of that side of the township.

Beside the railway stations and officials residences, there is a saw mill a short dis tance from the village, the property of Mr. Peter White, M.P., for that district.

The saw mill is usually kept in operation during the working season. There are a few small stores and taverns, a few tradesmen's shops, in all probably twenty small dwellings, with a population, including railway and mill hands, of about one hundred people.

It is said that timber has been cut in this township and neighbourhood as many as sixty years ago, and during many subsequent seasons large quantities have been taken off. In addition to this continued drain of the pine timber from this section, a fierce fire, which swept over the country some fifteen years ago, completed the destruction, not only of the pine, but of all other timber on the lands, so that now there remains but very little, if any, timber of commercial value to be found in the township.

The only timber seen within the survey consists of a few scattered pines of second or third quality, in the southern three or four concessions; for the rest the township may be said to be utterly destitute of useful or valuable timber of any kind or for any purpose.

From the fourth concession north there is considerable brulé and burnt windfall, alternating with open tracts and clumps of young poplars, birches, balsams and pitch pines.

Owing to the absence of solid grown timber sufficient or suitable for good posts, some inconvenience and difficulty were encountered in procuring suitable material at many points for satisfactorily establishing the lines.

Care, however, has been taken to procure the best available material, and good centre posts and pickets have been planted all through the survey.

The surface of the township is generally undulating, and presents but little of really broken country.

There are but a few lakes of any extent. They are fairly well stocked with fish. Those in the southern part flow south-westerly into the Petewawa River; those in the northerly part flow in the opposite direction into the Ottawa River.

Most of the low lands and swamps are now comparatively dry and might, with some drainage, be easily cultivated. The soil in these is rich alluvial, and capable, if well cultivated, to produce a succession of crops.

On the uplands and slopes the soil is mostly of a sandy character, containing, however, at many places a slight admixture of clay. There are places where rock, though not to any great extent, and scattered surface stone are met with, but taking all the rough and waste land in the township, or rather that part of it surveyed by me, into consideration, there would remain, I believe, fully sixty per cent. suitable for cultivation and capable of yielding fair crops of coarse grain and roots, such as are usually grown in that part of the Province.

Trusting this report, accompanying field notes, plans, etc., will be found satisfactory to the Department,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. W. FITZGERALD,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 26.*)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Meridian Line.

Haliburton, Ontario,
November 16th, 1885.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the survey of a meridian line, in the District of Nipissing, run under your instructions of 29th day of May, 1885.

I left Haliburton on the 15th day of June and proceeded by rail to Mattawa, arriving there on the night of the 16th, and thence up the Ottawa River and Lake Temiscamingue by row-boat and canoes. The trip up the river is a laborious one and not free from danger.

Upon arriving at the Opinicon River, near my base line of 1881, I divided my party, sending four men round by Otter Tail Creek with canoes and supplies, and taking the balance of the party in by the base line aforesaid, a distance of twenty-two and a-half miles from the Ottawa, to the corners of townships eight and twelve, being my point of commencement.

I reached the starting point on the 23rd day of June, and, after obtaining the necessary observations, commenced my line on the following morning and ran north astronomically from day to day until I had, on the 25th of July, gone 36 miles. The survey of the Township of Lorrain was then proceeded with and the remainder of the forty-two miles was run towards the close of the survey of that township.

Commencing at the corners of townships number eight and twelve, and going north, the first two miles is through a tract of fairly good land, with birch, balsam, cedar and spruce timber. Around Boice's Lake, on the third and fourth mile the land is rocky, with pine, balsam and birch.

On the sixth mile, we enter the burnt country, which continues to Rabbit Lake, on the Matabidguan River, on the fifteenth mile; the whole of this distance is a waste, growing up with pine, white birch and cherry, with here and there a few red and white pine bluffs, the granite rock being often exposed for long distances.

North of Rabbit Lake, and up to about the nineteenth mile, the country is broken and rocky but thickly timbered with balsam, birch, cedar, some maple, and spruce, the latter being very large.

On the nineteenth mile we again enter the *brule*, which extends to the twenty-fourth mile. This, like the tract south of Rabbit Lake, is entirely worthless. To the east of a long lake there seems to be a good deal of pine which has been lumbered.

From the twenty-fourth to the thirtieth mile we passed through some pieces of fair land and heavy timber, some good scattered pine being also met with.

Birch, balsam, cedar and poplar is the prevailing timber, and large maple and black birch is the principal timber on a very good piece of land on the twenty-ninth and thirtieth miles.

Along the Montreal River, which we crossed on the thirty-first mile, and as far north as the thirty-fifth mile, there is a large amount of good white pine, and valuable as a timber limit. The country here has been lumbered.

From the thirty-fifth to the forty-second mile the country is comparatively level, with good soil in places and clay in valleys; the timber is generally spruce, balsam, white birch, cedar, tamarac, and a few white pine. A number of rock ridges on the forty-first and forty-second miles.

There is more or less pine timber all through the country through which the line passes, and, generally speaking, there is not much of the country fit for agricultural purposes.

The Matabidguan River seems to be about the dividing line between the Laurentian and Huronian formations, the former being to the south and the latter to the north of this river or Rabbit Lake.

I found no trace of minerals.

The magnetic variation averaged 7° 30′ West.

Herewith I send plan and field notes of the line, with account, pay list, transport vouchers and diary of survey.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed), A. NIVEN,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 27.*)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Township of Cameron.

Peterborough, Ontario,
February 23rd, 1885.

Sir,—I have the honour to report on the survey of the Township of Cameron, performed during the fall of last year, and to submit the field notes and plan thereof. Also a tracing of plan showing the prevailing timber sections within the township.

The township of Cameron lies immediately east of the townships of Boyd and Papineau and south of the Ottawa River, along the shore of which, at this place, runs the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Pembroke and Mattawa common road, surveyed many years ago, and chiefly used for the transport of supplies, plant, etc., to the lumbering establishments operating on either side of the river, runs also along the south side. Between the road and the river a concession of lots was laid off fronting on the former, and at the opposite side another concession of lots extending back to a rear line. This rear line forms the north boundary of the present survey.

The general character of this section of country, its fitness for settlement, its lumbering and mineral resources and other features, differ so little from those of adjoining townships already surveyed and reported upon, as to render any special description difficult.

So great is the similarity in all its aspects of one township to another, and of all to each other, that a faithful description of any one may, with very little variation indeed, be applied to the rest.

Only rarely it happens that any marked physical difference is met with.

Good land and bad, swamp and uplands, rock and water, variety in timber, etc., form the general characteristics of all, and are found very nearly in the same proportion.

The accompanying field notes give as accurately as possible all detailed information.

Instead, therefore, of reproducing the field notes in this report it will, it is hoped, answer the requirements of the Department, and be found sufficient to give a more general description.

Taking that portion of the township from the south boundary to concession line sixteen and seventeen, it may be described as undulating and rolling, interspersed with swamps, marshes and lakes of limited extent.

Few, if any, hills or steep bluffs have been seen. The swamps yield mostly an average growth of tamarac, spruce and balsam, cedar being scarce and none of any commercial value. The soil usually is a brown or dark loam at bottom, with a covering of light vegetable mould on the top, but occasionally rests on a gravel or stone bed.

On the higher lands and slopes the soil is more varied, in places it is dark, a brown clay and loam on red or white sand, and frequently on what appears to be a mixture of all three. In such circumstances the soil is generally light, though kind and productive and easily cultivated. Tracts where clay predominates are on the uplands mostly, where hardwood prevails. These lands are usually stony, but in many places the stones are of such a size as to admit of being removed and the soil in such cases is firm and lasting. There are occasionally exposures of bald granite rock, and boulders are not unfrequently met with. Probably one-third of this division of the township may be considered suitable for settlement and cultivation, while a very large proportion of the remainder will serve for pasturage, etc.

From the concession line already named to the rear line, the country partakes of the same general character as that described, though containing, perhaps, a somewhat larger proportion of arable land. The soil is principally composed of clay and sand loam, more or less stony, but of sufficient depth and fertility to produce the usual kinds of crops grown in this district.

I think that fully forty to fifty per cent. of this division might be set down as fairly fit for settlement.

Viewing the township as a whole, I would say that 40 per cent. is fit for settlement and, of the remaining portion, a large area will be found suitable for pasturage and other purposes.

Respecting the marketable pine timber much cannot be said of what now remains. This part of the country has, I understand, been lumbered over for nearly half a century, and to render it still more destitute of pine, a fire swept over it about fourteen years ago, destroying not only the hardwood but mostly all the pine and other greenwoods in its way. At present there are but two tracts in which any pine worth mentioning is found, one in the south side of the township and one on the north ; the former partly from concession one to ten, about 20,000 acres, the latter about 14,000 acres. The larger, on the south, is worked by the Messrs. Gilmour & Co., and is brought down the Petewawa

River; the smaller is operated by Klock & Co., who float the logs north by Aumond Creek to its outlet on the Ottawa River, where a saw mill is erected and where the business of Klock & Co. is mostly transacted.

The entire central part of the township, comprising nearly one-half the total area, has been so overrun by fire that, excepting a few isolated patches of green timber, of little value, no timber of any consequence now remains.

In the south and towards the middle of the township, are scattered some pretty lakes, in which are trout, pickerel and other fish. At Klock's mills there is a station of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is about ten miles south from Mattawa, and now that the railway is open and facilities offered to incoming settlers, it is to be expected that when the lands are thrown open for sale and the country becomes better known, a fair share of immigration will set in and occupy these lands.

As will be seen by the accompanying returns, there are six settlers in the north part of the township having clearings varying from six to 100 acres made on their lots, with improvements to correspond.

Immediately north of the survey in concessions B and A there are, scattered along the old road, about ten settlers, all of whom occasionally reside on the lots, but during the lumbering season find employment in the shanties.

The lines have all been surveyed on the given astronomical bearings, viz., concession lines N. 69° 8′ 20″ E., and sidelines N. 20° 51′ 40″ W., and frequent observations have been taken during the progress of the survey.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed), J. W. FITZGERALD,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 28.*)

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Township of Hart.

Farmersville, Ontario,
December 2nd, 1885.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of Hart, District of Algoma, in accordance with instructions dated July 20th, 1885.

I proceeded by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Cartier station on September 7th, and at once commenced operations in searching for the original posts on Provincial Land Surveyor Salter's meridian line. The twelve mile post was found at once, at a distance of about twenty chains from the railway line, and, after several days' work, I succeeded in finding the six mile post, which was to be my starting point, and the south-east angle of the Township of Hart. According to instructions, the south boundary was carried six miles west from this point.

This township forms a part of a small plateau on the height of land, or watershed, between James Bay and Georgian Bay. This plateau has an elevation of some five hundred feet above that of the surrounding country, and from its position caught much of the earlier drift.

While the general formation of the country is rough and hilly, the upper plateau is over both hill and dale, strewn with water-worn boulders many layers in thickness. These boulders vary in size frem a few inches to many feet in diameter.

The soil consists of sand and gravel between the stones.

Upwards of thirty years ago there was a good growth of pine timber, the roots of which found nourishment between the boulders. This timber was destroyed by fire about that time, saving a few small patches which chanced to be in protected places. The whole country is now covered with a dense growth of pitch pine, poplar and some white birch, with much fallen timber. The township will not be well adapted for agriculture.

The lakes, in almost every case, are the result of the work of the beaver, which are very plentiful in the south and west part of the township.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed), B. G. SAUNDERS,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 29.*)

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Township of Trill.

Whitby, Ontario,
November 9th, 1885.

Sir,—I now have the honour to submit to you my report of the survey of the Township of Trill, in the District of Algoma, surveyed according to instructions from you bearing date May 29th, 1885.

I proceeded to the work by the Canadian Pacific Railway to the point where the railway crosses the Vermillion River, and thence by canoe to the south-east corner of the township.

After having obtained satisfactory observations, I connected the south-east angle of the township with the twelve mile post on Provincial Land Surveyor Salter's second base line, which is the north-west angle of the Township of Fairbank.

I ran the line between lots two and three due north, and made lot number one an irregular lot. The remainder of the township, with the exception of lots number eleven and twelve, I laid out in the usual way, making the lots forty chains wide and eighty chains in depth, with the concession lines running due east and west, and the side lines due north and south.

I found that if I made lot number twelve alone an irregular lot that it would be unusually large, so I divided the overplus equally between lots number eleven and twelve. From one-half to two-thirds of this township is very good land; the soil is mostly light sandy loam, but is of considerable depth. There is heavy clay soil in some places, but only in isolated patches.

Around the lake, which the west boundary crosses, and also near the north-east corner of the township are tracts of fine hardwood bush, which the Indians have used as sugar bushes

In concessions numbers four, five, and six there is considerable pine, but a good deal of it is scrubby. There is some scattering of good pine throughout the whole township; but in the southern part the timber is chiefly birch, maple, spruce, balsam, tamarac and scrubby pine. There is also considerable black birch and bird's eye maple to be found.

There are some traces of iron and copper, but I saw nothing of much value.

The water of this township nearly all drains into the Vermillion River by a creek which comes from the north, crosses the north boundary in lot number eight and, after having touched every concession, empties into Vermillion Lake, in the fourth concession.

The water from the lakes in lots numbers eleven and twelve goes in a westerly direction, probably to the Spanish River.

The country, altogether, is not particularly hilly or rocky, although there are some high rocky hills in it, especially near the centre of the township.

From the hay that I saw growing on some of the portages, and which had been accidentally sown there from baled hay, I should say this country would produce most luxuriant crops of all kinds of hay that grow in Canada.

I think that this country is better adapted for stock raising and grazing than for farming.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed), W. O. JOHNSTON,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 30.*)

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

TOWNSHIP OF LEVACK.

WEST MONTROSE, ONTARIO,
October 27th, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report of the survey of the Township of Levack, in the District of Algoma, in obedience to your instructions dated May 29th, 1885.

I reached the post planted at the north-west angle of the Township of Balfour on the first day of July, and, after obtaining an observation of Polaris at that point, ran west till I met the east boundary of the Township of Cartier, which I fonnd to be distant from the south-east angle of the Township of Levack five hundred and twenty-one chains and fifty links, being an overplus of forty-one chains and fifty links. Of this overplus I made lot thirteen and planted posts for the same all through the township.

Owing to the extreme roughness of the south boundary, I found in blocking out that I had varied about one degree to the north from lot number three.

I began sub-dividing the township at lots numbers ten and eleven, where I ran astronomically north three miles, planting posts for the concessions every eighty chains. I then worked east, taking the south half of the township with me, then north, and finished on the northwest corner.

I cannot report the Township of Levack as being well adapted for agricultural purposes, being very much broken by high rocky ridges. The soil is a light sand and gravel, which is found particularly on lots seven, eight, and nine in the first concession, and on lots nine, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen in the sixth concession, but so hemmed in by rock ridges as not to invite settlement.

Part of the township is a brulé grown up with smale pitch pine and poplar. The balance of the township, except that shown on the timber plan as pine and tamarac is mixed timber—pine, spruce, tamarac, balsam, poplar, birch and maple.

The pine on that part of the township shown as pine land on the timber plan is of good quality, being large, straight and sound.

The Onaping River enters the township on lot number ten, in the sixth concession, flows southerly through lots numbers nine and ten in the various concessions and leaves the township on lot number nine, in the first concession.

It is a rapid stream with many chutes and falls.

All the lakes of any importance met with in the course of the survey were traversed. There are no settlers in the township.

Trusting this report, together with the field notes and plans, may be found satisfactory,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) C. D. BOWMAN,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B, PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 31.*)

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

TOWNSHIP OF CASCADEN.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO,
October 28th, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of Cascaden, in the district of Algoma, surveyed according to your instructions, dated May 29th, 1885.

I proceeded, by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to the crossing of the Vermillion River, in the Township of Balfour. Here I took canoes, and proceeded down the river to the base line run by Provincial Land Surveyor Salter, in 1857.

I followed this line west until I came to the post marked XII miles, which I was instructed would be my starting point, and likewise the south-east angle of the township.

After taking an observation of Polaris I ran my east boundary due north six miles as per instructions.

After running my east boundary as stated, I returned to the south-east portion of the township in order to survey the interior. I then worked westward and northward until the survey was completed. I did not find Salter's post at the intersection of the base and meridian lines; neither did I find his VI mile post on the meridian line. These posts were undoubtedly destroyed by fire.

I found very little good land in this township, the country being very hilly and rocky, and the soil sandy.

The greater part of the township has been run over by fire years ago, and is now grown up with a dense growth of small poplar, birch, spruce, pitch pine, etc. The largest tract of green timber left is in the south-eastern part of the township, extending across lots numbers one to seven, inclusive, on the south boundary, and then running in a north-easterly direction, through concessions one, two, three, four and five, to Windy Lake.

The timber being birch, poplar, spruce, balsam, maple and a few good pine, but too scattered to be of any commercial value.

The township is well watered by numerous small lakes, the water being generally clear and deep, and apparently containing few fish. A great many of these lakes have no apparent outlet.

The geological formation is gneiss, and although no indication of valuable minerals was discovered, yet I frequently found considerable disturbance of the magnetic needle.

The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses the north-east corner of lot one, in the sixth concession, upon which there is also a siding and a small house, occupied by the railway section men.

I found no settlers.

As the Township of Dowling had not been surveyed when running my east boundary, I am unable to show the intersection of the concession lines of this township with the outlines of my township.

Accompanying, you will find field notes, plans and other returns, which I trust will prove satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH DE GURSE,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 32.*)

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Township of Dowling.

Ingersoll, Ontario,
October 30th 1885.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit to you my report of the Township of Dowling, in the district of Algoma, surveyed according to your instructions, bearing date the 29th day of May, 1885.

I travelled from Ingersoll by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Sudbury, and from there to the Hudson Bay post at White Fish Lake, getting my camping outfit which I had left at the post since 1884, and engaging Indians, from the village there, that I have had on surveys before. We paddled up the Vermillion River in canoes to where it crosses the east boundary of the Township of Fairbank.

Commencing where instructed, at the intersection of the fifth and six concession lines with the east boundary of the Township of Fairbank, I ran a line due north, without blazing, until I struck Salter's base line. This line which I had run due north not striking the south-west corner of the Township of Balfour, finding the distance I was away, I returned and ran a well blazed new line, bearing N. 6° 7′ E. to the south-west angle of the Township of Balfour.

The notes of this line I enclose with the plan, etc., of the township of Dowling.

From the south-west angle of the Township of Balfour. I retraced Salter's base line for my south boundary to his twelve mile post, following the old blazes and cutting it out properly, where necessary in order to chain.

My posts are planted on this line, as shown in my plan. Finding it not very straight, and bending southward from due west, I proceeded to the post on the west boundary of Balfour, between the first and second concessions. Finding it eighty chains from my south-east corner, I ran a line due west to act as a base, and the other concessions I ran in the same way, due west, parallel to this line.

The distance across my township being between thirty and forty chains over six miles. In the first, second and third concessions, I planted posts for thirteen lots; the fourth, fifth and sixth concessions, on the west side being much broken by Windy Lake, I did not plant posts for thirteen lots, but only for twelve lots. I made a careful survey of

the rivers, and that portion of Windy Lake within my limits. Windy Lake is a fine body of water, said to contain plenty of fish, including trout, black bass, etc. Its shores are very irregular, being also rough and rocky.

The township, on the whole, is not, although being rough and mountainous, badly suited for agricultural purposes.

The hills in general form a kind of broken chain, which run in a north-easterly and south-westerly direction, leaving on both sides of it two valleys or partial plains, which can be easily cleared, and could be made, from their close proximity to the Canadian Pacific Railway, profitable farming settlements.

About twenty-five per cent. of the area of the township is capable of being cultivated to advantage and could be readily converted into stock raising or root growing farms.

The soil is generally clay and sandy loam, and the prevailing rock formation is clay slate, which is crumbling away and annually becoming more pulverized, and for this reason, the south and east sides of hills which are not too abrupt, would make admirable pasture lands.

There is very little pine in the township. The timber mostly met with and in greatest abundance is birch and poplar, and the remaining species occur in the following order:—white birch, balsam, spruce, tamarac, maple, cedar, ash and ironwood, and in the sixth concession, part of which has been burned over some years ago, a thick undergrowth of balsam, birch, poplar, hazel and alder.

There are two rivers running through the township, the Vermillion and Onaping, the former running through the south-east portion and cutting the third, second and first concessions, and the latter touching the fifth concession first, and running south-west to about the centre of the third concession, and then north through the fourth, fifth and sixth concessions.

The Vermillion River is moderately deep, and the current slow, while the Onaping River is shallow, and has a very swift current. Both these rivers are tortuous in their course.

There are no falls on the Vermillion in its course through this township which would be of any importance as water power locations; but on the Onaping there are three which could be readily utilized for such purpose.

High Falls, on the Onaping River, and so named by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is the most important.

It is very close to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is situate on lot number seven, concession four, twenty chains north of the line running between concessions numbers three and four.

The fall is about eighty feet, and the width of the river at the top is about one chain, but widens at the drop to several chains.

The next fall of importance, is found by following the course of the river to lot number eight, concession six.

This fall is about ten feet deep, and from these could be derived excellent water privileges. There is also between this and High Falls a smaller one, which is about eight feet, and is situate about twenty chains north-west of High Falls, and adjacent to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The best land in the township is met with on the banks of the Vermillion and the Onaping Rivers. On the former, in lots numbers four to ten in the first concession, and lots one to ten in the second concession, is decidedly the most promising locations for agricultural pursuits. The surface may be practically called level, and the soil is a rich alluvial deposit, which, if properly cultivated, ought to yield either grain or root crops, which would fairly compete with any in the market. This tract can be easily cleared, and as well as having the advantages of water navigation, it also has the benefit of being close to the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is certainly a great boon, and very convenient for disposing of any superfluous products.

On the Onaping River, also, there are similar inducements to those mentioned, and are situate on lots numbers one to six in the third concession, numbers four to ten in the fourth concession, and numbers five to twelve in the fifth concession.

There are no minerals so far as I have seen in the township, but as it is for the most part covered with forest, there may possibly be some traces of mineral which are not at present apparent.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. R. BURKE,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. PARDEE,
Comissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 33.*)

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

RESIDUE OF THE TOWNSHIP OF NORTH ALGONA.

EGANVILLE, ONTARIO,
November 20th, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the survey of the residue of North Algona, in the County of Renfrew, in accordance with your instructions dated 29th May, 1885.

I began operations by tracing out and reblazing the line between concessions five and six; then, after observing Polaris, I proceeded to run the line between lots fifteen and sixteen, producing said line to the north boundary, starting from an old post planted by Provincial Land Surveyor O'Hanly. The remainder of the work was then carefully finished according to instructions, taking observations where necessary.

This township is very much broken by steep rocky hills, some of which are fully three hundred feet above the Bonnechere River.

The soil is a light, sandy loam, stony and rocky in places.

Large beaver meadows are numerous, and in nearly every instance admit of easy and permanent drainage.

Good water was everywhere met with.

The largest lakes are Rattray's, Dan's, Johnson's, and Lower Long Lake, the latter being the headwater of Cochrane's Creek, a stream of considerable size, which flows south-easterly across the township. It has an average width of about ten feet, and a depth of about four feet, with a strong current.

Reservations for roads were left around all lakes when crossed by concession or proof lines, but none were left along Cochrane's Creek or the Bonnechere River.

This township has been overrun several times by forest fires.

Very little green timber is to be found, especially in the north-western portion.

Nearly all the marketable pine has been cut or burnt. What is left is very scattered and of an inferior quality.

Hardwood was only found in small patches of a few acres in extent.

The eastern portion of the township has escaped fires for a few years and is now covered with a dense growth of young poplar and birch, from six to twelve feet in height.

Swamps of tamarac and cedar are numerous but small in area.

I consider about twenty per cent. of the township arable land. A large percentage of the remainder is particularly adapted for grazing purposes.

The Eganville and Bonnechere and Eganville and Hagarty Roads, were traversed and posted, in accordance with instructions.

Rock exposures were constantly met with, all being granite and gneiss. No minerals or peculiar rock formations were found.

A large area has already been taken up by squatters, some of whom have gone in since the survey was completed, while others have large and well-improved farms, having been living there for periods varying from six to sixteen years.

Herewith I send field notes, plan of survey, etc.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed), FRANK PURVIS,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 34.*)

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Township of Cartier.

Clinton, Ontario,
November 14th, 1885.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of Cartier, Algoma District, under instructions bearing date May 29th, 1885.

The Township of Cartier is situated on the Canadian Pacific Railway, four hundred and seventy-eight miles from Montreal and three hundred and fifty-eight miles from Ottawa.

The railway enters the township about one-half mile west of the south-east angle and leaves the township about the same distance east of the north-west angle.

The surface of the township is very much broken by high rocky hills, with generally rocky swamps in the valleys. Very few lakes of large size are met with, and being situated near the head waters of the Vermillion River, the creeks are not large and most of them that I crossed with the lines of the township were of soft water.

As will be seen by the timber plan accompanying the returns, most of the township has been burned over at different times, and very little valuable timber left standing.

Throughout the old *brule* scattered pine may still be found, and the same holds out in the green districts in the centre and south-east parts, but there is not anything like sufficient for a timber berth. In the green districts in the northern part of the township, especially the western portion of such district, large red and white pine are quite numerous, but on account of the smallness of the tract in Cartier, it would be well to include it in the township unsurveyed lying north, in which pine seems to be more plentiful.

The burned districts are thickly overgrown with pitch pine, poplar, birch and cherry, varying in size from two inches to four inches in diameter. The districts not yet burned are timbered chiefly with poplar and white birch, the latter predominating.

In prosecuting the survey I made the lines between lots four and five and eight and nine the basis of the township, to which, and from which I intersected the concession lines.

I noted the intersections of the Canadian Pacific Railway with all the lines, but on account of the numerous lines run around Cartier Station, none of which coincided with the boundaries shown on the sketch sent me, I could not, with any degree of certainty, place on the plan the areas of the lots broken by the block applied for by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. I have, however, sent in a sketch showing the size of the different blocks surveyed by them and the areas of the lots broken by the larger of the said blocks.

The chains used on this survey were Chesterman's steel band chains, and I endeavoured to have the chainage done with as much accuracy as possible considering the roughness of the country.

The concession lines were run due west, astronomically, and the side lines due north, astronomically, in accordance with instructions. I observed for the azimuth the Pole star (Polaris) on several occasions, and the variation of the needle shown on the plan is a mean of the variation found from the different observations.

No minerals of economic value were met with.

In retracing Salter's old line, I found stumps at the south-east angle of Cartier, and having re-run the first mile across concession one, I again found some traces of the line. I had also found some blazes and stumps between concessions two and three when that line was run out to the west boundary, but there was no indications of the old line between concessions one and two and two and three, and also none between the last mentioned concession line and the line between concessions four and five, where, in a small piece of green timber, several old stumps and blazes were found. The old line had been opened up and re-blazed across concessions five and six by Provincial Land Surveyor McPherson when surveying for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

I failed to find either of the posts on this line referred to in my instructions, viz., the VI. mile and the XII. mile, although I made diligent search for them.

There were no actual settlers in this township devoting themselves to agriculture.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have erected dwelling houses at Cartier Station for their own employees.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed). H. B. PROUDFOOT,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 35.*)

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Township of Baldwin.

Toronto, Ontario,
April 6th, 1885.

Sir,—I have the honour, in accordance with instructions from your Department dated at Toronto, May 23rd, 1884, to submit the following report on the survey of the Township of Baldwin, that is to say :—

I sub-divided the township during the months of September and October following the date of the instructions. The lines throughout were traced by the aid of solar instruments and measured with continuous steel bands.

The Algoma Mills branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as partially constructed, crosses the south-eastern portion of the township.

Spanish River runs easterly across the northern part. The river here is very rough with many rapids and falls, and as may be seen by referring to the returns, numerous islands occur in the river, some of them being of quite large extent.

Very few lakes are found for this part of the Province, there being less than five hundred acres of water in all, including the river surveyed.

Swamps are comparatively abundant, covering a considerable area, more particularly in the southern sections of the township.

Rocky hills and mountains of rather rugged description break the surface a good deal.

Soil is generally a clay loam of good quality and valleys and patches of good land are frequent.

In the portion of the township convenient to the railway, good inducements are offered and settlers in Canada might do worse than locate in this township. Over the northern and north-western parts, and where the timber has escaped the fire the surface is not so broken, and as soon as facilities of access are afforded, will become quite eligible to the agriculturist.

Fires have pretty generally overrun the southern part of the township, comprising concessions one and two, lots one to eight inclusive, in concessions three and four, and about half of the same lots in concession five. This burned portion presents a very bushy appearance, with logs and windfall, overgrown with poplar and hardwood underbrush, and with patches of green timber in a few places remaining. A good growth of pine and hardwood must formerly have covered the upland portions of this section, but little pine of any value now remains, lumbering and fires having removed or destroyed it. The other portions lying north and west of this burned part are covered more with maple and other hardwoods, mixed with some pines of good quality worth removing for commercial purposes.

No valuable minerals were discovered during the survey.

There are no improvements except the railroad before mentioned.

The plan and other returns are herewith enclosed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed), G. B. ABREY,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Adpendix No. 36.)

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA,

County of Nairn.

Toronto, Ontario,
February 3rd., 1885.

Sir,—I have the honour, in accordance with instructions dated July 16th, 1883, to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of Nairn :—

I proceeded to the survey of the said township in the fall of the year of the date of the instructions, and re-opened and measured its western boundary across concessions one and two, and ran the line between said concessions one and two, easterly across the township. I also re-opened and measured its eastern boundary across said concessions one and two, and did some traversing of the waters within the township, that, owing to the lateness of the season, the work was stopped for that time.

During the summer of 1884, I completed the survey of the township, and transmit herewith the field notes, and other returns of the same.

The western boundary of the township was previously run by Provincial Land Surveror W. Beatty, and I would remark that across a portion of concession number four the old line could not be traced, and when connected across, the direction was quite different to that expected.

The Algoma Mills branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway crosses the township in a north-east and south-west direction. Its location is shown on the accompaning returns.

Spanish River run south-westerly across the township. This river crosses, also, near its north-westerly angle.

The easterly branch of the same stream, known as the White Fish, or Vermillion branch, crosses a portion of the south-easterly part of the township; the portion of it lying within this township being expanded into a lake of considerable area. The stream assumes the form of a river a short distance beyond the boundaries in both directions.

Besides these waters described, several unimportant lakes and ponds were met, and shown on the returns.

Spanish River would afford extensive water power at the falls, near the eastern boundary of the township.

There is quite an extensive tract of sandy level land occupying the central portion of the township in the river valley. This afforded an easy route over that part of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Aside from this useful purpose, the flat possesses but little value, the soil being a light sand, and, where not burned, the timber is Norway pine, chiefly, and quite too small for timbering purposes. Outside of this level portion, the country is very rough and rocky, generally; very little is suitable for agriculture.

No valuable minerals, nor traces of any, were seen throughout the survey.

This whole country a few years ago was a pine forest. Now very little timber of any value remains. Fire has overrun the whole, and destroyed it. The dead and blackened trunks of large white pines are seen standing and fallen over every portion. At present a thick and dense, growth of small poplars, &c., is sprung up, and covers the ground everywhere.

A very small patch of timber, that was but partially destroyed by fire, remaining near the railway near the western boundary of the township, has been cut and made use of by the railway company.

A few marshy swamps show, here and there, of unimportant extent, most of which have been caused by flooding made by beaver dams.

No cedars worth mentioning were met with.

Beyond the sandy flat above described, no one part differs from the other, in regard to its timber.

No settlement or improvements exist, except the railway, and a few temporary buildings (now deserted), that were occupied by the railway company, during the construction of the railway.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. B. ABREY,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honorable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 37.*)

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Township of Gould.

Parry Sound, Ontario.
November 24th, 1885.

Sir,—I have the honor to report that I have completed the survey of the Township of Gould, agreeable to instructions received from your office, dated May 24th, 1885.

I commenced the survey of said township, by tracing out and chaining the west boundary, from the south-west angle northward, to the line between concessions two and

three, where I took an observation of Polaris, on its eastern elongation, on the night of the 2nd of September, and surveyed the line between said concessions, east astronomically. After running said line across the township, I surveyed concessions one and two, making concession two the regular depth of eighty chains, and leaving concession one irregular, owing to the south boundary not running due east. I then ran the line between lots six and seven north astronomically, and ran the several concession lines at right angles thereto, as I proceeded northward, leaving the sixth concession bounded on the north by Salter's base line, over one hundred chains in depth.

The Mississaga River, which drains about three-quarters of the township, passes across the south-west corner; the waters in the fifth and sixth concessions empty northward into a large lake, which lies about ten chains north of the township.

A small portion of the township lying north of Cummin's and Chub Lakes has been burned over, and is grown up with a dense growth of poplar.

The greater part of the township is timbered with hard wood, and a few scattered pine, excepting the numerous small swamps scattered throughout, and are timbered with cedar, spruce, balsam, and birch—cedar prevailing.

That portion of the township lying on the west shores of Cummin's Lake, and lot one throughout the township, comprise the greater part of that which is fit for settlement; the other parts, although well timbered, and with very little exposed rock, are light and stony.

Cummins's Lake is about two and one-quarter miles long, with an average breadth of almost one mile, the water of which is as clear as that of the Georgian Bay, with as fine lake trout and white fish as I have seen in any inland lake on the north shore.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) DAVID BEATTY,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. P. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 38.)

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY.

Township of O'Connor,

Port Arthur, Ontario,
October 21st, 1885.

Sir,—In accordance with instructions from your department, I have laid out the new Township of O'Connor, about twenty miles south-west of Port Arthur, in the district of Thunder Bay, and beg to submit the following brief report thereon:—

Soil.—Almost the whole of this township, which comprises 26,965 acres, consists of a heavy, rich grey clay loam, free from stones, and well adapted to the growth of wheat, and other cereals. But very little rock is visible, except on the north and south boundaries, that on the former being gneiss, and on the latter trap. In fact nine-tenths of the land may be termed good agricultural land. A glance at the accompanying plan will suffice to show that the whole township is remarkably well supplied with water,, even in the driest seasons.

In the larger of the streams are to be found an abundance of brook trout, which, with the numerous partridge, rabbit, bear and moose, constitute all the game met with.

Timber.—The whole township is thickly timbered, that on the southerly three concessions being chiefly jack pine and poplar, and on the north, birch, with an occasional mixture of spruce, tamarac, cedar, etc.; a few white pine were met with on the western

boundary, and western part of the north boundary. The cedar, cottonwood, and white pine are of good dimensions. The northern portion of the township has been overrun by fire, leaving both standing and fallen timber, with a dense undergrowth which seriously impeded the progress of the survey.

Roads.—The new colonization road from Murillo station on the Canadian Pacific Railway to Whitefish Lake, which passes through the south-eastern part of the township will, when fully completed, afford easy access thereto. The line of the projected Thunder Bay Colonization Railway also traverses the township, and will doubtless, ere long, bring these lands within easy and rapid connection with the markets of Port Arthur and the east.

All the available land in the Township of Oliver being taken up, settlers have crossed the Kaministiquia River, and settled north of the Township of O'Connor. These people are anxious to have a new township surveyed, which will include their improvements, or that a strip fronting the river be laid out as an addition to Oliver Township.

A detailed plan of my survey on a scale of forty chains to the inch, and a tracing thereof, showing in color the prevailing timber, also the field notes and accounts, are transmitted herewith.

I have the honour to be, Sir
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. L. RUSSELL,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 39.*)

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY.

Township of Gillies.

Belleville, Ontario,
December 31st, 1885.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that, in accordance with your instructions, dated the 29th of May, 1885, I have completed the survey of the Township of Gillies.

I reached the scene of my operations in the latter part of July, and found that Mr. Russell, who was surveying the Township of O'Connor, had already surveyed the northern boundary of the Township of Gillies, so that it was unnecessary for me to fulfil that part of your instructions referring to the establishment of the north-east corner of the Township of Gillies.

I found that the post planted by Mr. Russell between lots numbers four and five on his southern boundary was exactly correct for the corresponding lots in the Township of Gillies. I took an observation at this point and ran my side line between lots four and five south, at the distance of one mile. I started concession line five and six, and ran eastward two miles. I then ran my eastern boundary, and commencing each of the concession lines ran them westward, at the same time running my several side lines as I moved along. I next completed my southern and western boundaries, thus establishing the eastern boundary of the Township of Lybster.

It appears from a tradition of the Indians, that this whole section of country was overrun by a very destructive fire some sixty or seventy years ago, and all the timber of

that date destroyed. This is borne out by the fact that all the present timber is a second growth of poplar birch, spruce, tamarac and jack-pine, of about an age to correspond with the tradition. No old full-grown forest trees are anywhere to be found, except a few moderate sized white pine along the base of the mountain range which extends east and west through the Township of Gillies, chiefly on the third concession. A further evidence of this great fire is the charred remains of large old trees, frequently found, and the almost entire absence of the black vegetable mould always found overlying the soil of other forests.

The poplar, spruce, tamarac, etc., is of a thrifty growth in the Township of Gillies, in some places being from ten inches to a foot in diameter, and generally very tall.

The jack-pine is a tree peculiar to this region, and is found here in groves of hundreds of acres in extent; it varies in size from five inches to a foot in diameter, and is suitable for small building timber, and railway ties, and the larger trees would even make good lumber.

The geological formation prevailing in the Township of Gillies is the Cambrian, and the most common rock is a dark coloured clay slate, containing more or less iron.

This rock is present all through the township, but is overlayed in the low-lying level tracts by a deep layer of clay soil, formed, I suppose, from the disintegration of the slate. Where a hill or cliff of any considerable height occurs, this slate rock is generally capped by thick beds of trap rock.

In the southern portion of the township are many large detached hills, which are composed of slate rock up to within fifteen or twenty feet of the top, and are then capped with perpendicular edged beds of trap which lie horizontally on the slate; the slate part of the hill-side always makes a slope of about forty-five degrees, but the trap is always perpendicular, giving to the hills that peculiar appearance noticeable at Pie Island, McKay's mountain, and other hills around Thunder Bay.

Mineral veins of calc spar, fluor spar, and heavy spar, containing native silver silver glance, galena and zinc blende, have been found in this section of the country, and a great deal of excitement prevailed last summer amongst miners and prospectors in this neighbourhood.

In the Township of Gillies, however, no actual mining was carried on this season, except a small opening made on mining location 95 T, but very promising veins are said to exist on the locations at the north-east corner of the township, notably the Twin City vein on location 96 T.

At Rabbit Mountain, a little east of the Township of Gillies, extensive mining operations are being carried on, and I was shown some fine specimens of silver taken from the vein there.

I found traces of magnetic iron ore in several places in the Township of Gillies, and I am of opinion that iron exists in this section in large quantities.

Mining was carried on this year at a great disadvantage, as there was no road leading to the mines except a sort of trail made by the miners; but the Government road being built was progressing rapidly at the time I left, and will be a great boon to the miners and settlers.

There is a large quantity of good land in the Township of Gillies, in fact, almost all that portion lying north of the before mentioned mountain range on concession three may be considered fit for farming purposes. The soil here is a strong clay, and very little rock shows near the surface. South of this range the country is more broken, but many good tracts of land are to be found even here.

On the whole the Township of Gillies contains more good land than any other township I have ever seen in the backwoods of Ontario, and if the severity of the climate does not form an impediment to the raising of crops, I believe there is going to be a large field for settlement in this section, as outside the township surveyed there are thousands of acres of equally good land.

There are no lakes in the Township of Gillies, and no streams of any size, except the White Fish River; in this river and in many of the small brooks, speckled trout abound.

There are no red deer apparently in these woods, but I saw a great many moose tracks, and I was told that these large animals are tolerably plenty here. Partridge are very abundant and in the burnt plains, in the southern part of the township, prairie chickens are numerous in the fall.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOMAS O. BOLGER,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 40.*)

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY.

Township of Lybster.

Belleville, Ontario,
December 31st, 1885.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that, in accordance with your instructions, dated the 29th day of May, 1885, I have completed the survey of the Township of Lybster.

In surveying the Township of Gillies, I had run the line which forms the eastern boundary of the Township of Lybster, and planted the posts from which the several concession lines should commence.

I commenced the survey of the Township of Lybster by taking an observation at the south-west corner of the Township of Gillies, and ran a line due west for the southern boundary. I then moved northward running the several side lines from the south, and the concession lines westward, always terminating each line where it intersected the boundary of a location. I then moved westward along concession lines five and six to the western boundary.

In this manner I completed all the lines and tied in my work on the several locations.

I found that the Township of Lybster must have been overrun by the same fires that destroyed all the original timber in the Township of Gillies as here too, the forest is all a second growth of sixty or seventy years old, but, for some reason, the trees in the Township of Lybster are not so large and thrifty as in the Township of Gillies.

Jack pine, poplar, spruce, tamarac, birch and balsam, with some balm of Gilead, are the prevailing kinds of timber, none of them being large enough to be of much marketable value.

The geological formation in the Township of Lybster is about the same as in the Township of Gillies, the slate being present in all parts of the township, except in the vicinity of the north-west corner, where it appears to me the Laurentian formation comes in, as the rocks in this section are of a granitic nature and the slate is entirely absent, and the soil changes from the clay of the other part of the township into a sandy loam.

Some silver yielding veins have been discovered on some of the mining locations in the Township of Lybster, and when I was there somewhat extensive mining operations were being carried on on mining location R 54, where a large vein exists, from which some magnificent specimens of native silver and argentite were taken.

There were also some mining operations in progress in mining locations R 95, R 64, and R 110, but I cannot say with what results.

It is most probable that silver exists in this section of the country in paying quantities, but so far mining is in its infancy here, and no thorough tests have as yet been made.

In all that portion of the Township of Lybster lying south of the locations, there is a remarkable disturbance of the magnetic needle, which must be caused by the presence of magnetic ore in large quantities.

This disturbance occurs all over this part of the township, even in places where the clay soil is apparently very deep, and where no rock of any kind is visible.

On some of the hills in this vicinity I found some very good indications of magnetic iron ore. The magnetic ore in these townships seems to be of a cleavable nature and differs in appearance from the ores of the County of Hastings.

As will be seen from the plan of the township, there are somewhat over six thousand acres taken up by mining locations, but on most of them nothing has been done.

The land in the the Township of Lybster is almost, if not equally as good, as in the Township of Gillies, and there is fully seventy-five per cent. fit for settlement. The soil is a heavy clay, and except in the sixth concession is very free from stone.

It may be that this clay soil in the Townships of Gillies and Lybster is of too heavy a nature for the successful growth of crops, as I do not think that farming has ever been tried on this kind of soil in this region, as the settlements in the Township of Oliver are of a different formation ; and again it may be that the climate is too severe, owing to the summer frosts. I think these questions ought to be tested by experiment, as, if farming can be successfully carried on in this climate, there is an immense amount of land fit for settlement.

With the exception of the miners on the above-mentioned mining locations, there are no settlers in the Township of Lybster, but the mining population, during the summer, amounted to about one hundred, besides a number of explorers.

There are no lakes in the Township of Lybster, except a few small ponds on the head waters of Silver Falls Creek, and the White Fish River is the principal stream. Speckled trout are present in all the larger brooks.

Moose appear to be more frequently met with than in the Township of Gillies, and partridge are equally plentiful.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed), THOMAS O. BOLGER,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 41.)

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

Residue of the Township of Fraser.

Pembroke, Ontario.
December 15th, 1885

Sir,—I have the honour, in accordance with your instructions, dated 29th May, 1885, to submit the following report of the survey of the residue of the Township of Fraser :—

I commenced the survey by retracing and measuring the line between concessions eight and nine, which had been run and posted by Provincial Land Surveyor Robertson in 1854, from the eastern boundary of the township. The line was visible there, but the posts had been destroyed by fire. I planted new posts, and re-opened the line thence westerly, planting posts at the corners of the lots, as the original posts had been all destroyed, till I came to lot five, where a stump was pointed out by the settlers as the post

between lots four and five, the tree having been marked as a post; a fallen tree was also found marked as a post between lots five and six. The settlers on the adjoining lots had been guided by these posts in making their improvements.

The distance from the eastern boundary to the post thus found, between lots five and six, was two chains and seventy-four links in excess of the regular width of five lots. I, therefore, decided to run my side road lines from the posts originally planted for side roads on this concession line, northerly and southerly, wherever they could be found, so as to make the blocks of uniform width throughout the length of the township; otherwise, if I made the lots of the regular width in the other concessions, there would be jogs where the side road lines in the eighth and ninth concessions intersected them.

I observed Polaris, eastern elongation, and, commencing on the line between concessions eight and nine, at the fallen tree before mentioned, marked as a post, I ran the line between lots five and six, thence N. 20° 51' 40" W., planting posts at distances of 100 chains for the alternate concessions to the northern boundary of the township. At that point I also planted posts, as the original posts had been destroyed. Returning to the line between concessions eight and nine, I retraced and measured that line westerly, from the line between lots five and six, to the line between lots twenty and twenty-one, that being the westerly limit of my survey. All the posts on the line had been destroyed by fire; I planted new posts, making the lots twenty chains in width, till I came to lot twenty. The distance from the line between lots five and six, to the line between lots twenty and twenty-one, was seven chains and sixty-nine links in excess of the regular width of the lots, which gave to lot twenty a width of twenty-seven chains, and sixty-nine links. I then continued the line between lots five and six, from the line between concessions eight and nine, S. 20° 51' 40", E., planting posts at distances of 100 chains for the alternate concessions to the southern boundary of the township, where I planted posts, the original posts having been destroyed. I ran the concession lines from the line between lots five and six, N. 69° 08' 20" E. to the eastern boundary of the township, and S. 69° 08' 20" W. to the line between lots twenty and twenty-one, except the line between concessions two and three, and the line between concessions fourteen and fifteen, which I ran to the western boundary of the township. The line between lots ten and eleven, and the line between fifteen and sixteen were run from the line between concessions two and three S. 20° 51' 40" E. to the southern boundary, and N. 20° 51' 40" W. to the northern boundary, producing them northerly from each concession line to the next, as those lines intersected them, the line between lots twenty-five and twenty-six was run from the line between concessions two and three S. 20° 51' 40" E. to the southern boundary, and N. 20° 51' 40" W. from the line between concessions fourteen and fifteen, to the northern boundary. The plan accompanying your instructions showed this line to have been run in the original survey to Indian River on the north, and to within about twenty chains of the line between concessions two and three on the south; at both points I produced my line the distance indicated on that plan, for the purpose of connecting it with the original line, but was unable to find it. I am of opinion that it has not been run. Wherever my lines intersected the boundaries of the original survey, posts had to be planted, as the original posts had been destroyed by fire.

The principal timber in the township has been pine; and extensive lumbering operations were carried on in this section of country some years ago, but successive fires have entirely destroyed the timber on all but a small portion of the township, and that portion has been partially burned.

The surface of the country is very much broken by high hills and mountains; much of the lower lands are rocky, or covered with boulders. The soil is generally sandy or gravelly. I should say twenty per cent. of the township is fit for settlement.

A waggon road leading from the Bonnechere River to Pembroke, passes through the township near the centre, from east to west, and will be a means of inducing settlers to take up any lands suitable for agriculture. The north and south branches of Indian River run through the northerly part, leaving the township in the tenth concession, at the eastern boundary, a little above the forks of the river. The roads leading from the old lumbering depots on those streams to Pembroke, will be of great service to settlers who may take up lands in that part of the township.

I found no minerals worthy of notice; the rock formation is gneiss and granite, similar to that found on the upper Ottawa generally.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM BELL,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 42.*)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Township of Freswick.

Sarnia, Ontario,
October 10th., 1885.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that, in compliance with your instructions, dated May 29th, 1885, I have completed the survey of the Township of Freswick into farm lots of 100 acres each. and beg leave to submit the following report, together with the plan and field notes thereof :—

I commenced the survey by measuring one hundred chains, north on the west boundary, from the south-west angle of the township, to the line between the second and third concessions and, after taking an observation of Polaris, on the night of the 16th of June, I ran this line N. 69° 08′ 20″ E., making it the base of the survey, laying off the various side lines, and concession lines, in accordance with the instructions and projected plan.

The surface is very undulating, the hills, in a few instances, having an elevation of 200 feet over the level of the lakes.

About seventy per cent. of the land is fit for agricultural purposes—the best portion of it lying to the north of Lake La Muir—the soil being a rich, sandy loam, overlying gravel. A small portion of the township along the east boundary, and south of Big Lake, also a small strip south of the Petewawa River, extending east to lot number twelve, has been burned over some years ago. All the balance of the township is well timbered, that on the highlands being principally hardwood; maple, beech and birch predominating.

There never was much pine in this township, but now there is scarcely any left, traces of lumbering being found in all parts of the township.

The swamps are generally rocky, the timber being tamarac, spruce, cedar and black ash.

This township is well watered by numerous lakes and streams—the principal lakes being Big Lake, Lake La Muir, and Crow Lake, and it is intersected from west to east by the Little Madawaska, which is composed of a chain of lakes and streams, commencing on the west with Lake La Muir, which extends east to lot number ten, in the ninth concession, thence by a stream about one mile to the head of Big Lake, which extends from lot number fifteen, in concessions seven, eight, nine and ten, to lot number thirty, in the twelfth concession, thence in a north-easterly direction, it empties into the Petewawa at Trout Lake. The lakes are all beautifully clear, abounding with fish of the finest variety.

The only means of access to this township at present is by the Petewawa River. The geological formation is the usual Laurentian prevailing in this region. There are no settlers in this township.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOMAS BYRNE,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(*Appendix No. 43.*)

REPORT

OF

THE SUPERINTENDENT

OF

COLONIZATION ROADS.

To the Honorable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour to present the report of work accomplished under the management of the Colonization Roads branch of the Crown Lands Department during the year 1885, accompanied by a summary of the expenditure upon each road or work, and hereto annexed.

The cost of roads constructed has this year averaged about $265 per mile, and for repairs about $120; the number of miles built being 213. and 395 miles repaired, besides the construction of some 18 bridges in various parts of the Province.

The works are the following:—

NORTH DIVISION.

Batchewaning Road.

The combined grants of this and the Dominion Government, being one thousand dollars each, were spent in repairing and otherwise improving twelve miles of the portion already built. It was at first the intention to complete the road to the end of the survey for the same made under Dominion authority, but finding that the whole road was in bad condition, and that without bridges over Batchewaning and Chippewa Rivers, any farther production could not be made use of, these general repairs were ordered.

Bruce Mines Road.

Necessary repairs to a cross-way between Bruce Mines and Otter Tail.

Coffin Roads.

Two roads, or portions of roads, were made; the one being along the town line between Coffin and Morin, across lots 12 to 9 inclusive, and thence north between lots 9 and 10, concession 1, of Morin to about centre of the concession; and in the second case the work

was in Coffin between concessions 5 and 6, west half a mile, and from thence north, between lots 2 and 3, to McMahon boundary; and again west on the town line half a mile, making altogether four and a quarter miles of road constructed.

Coffin Additional Road.

Is between lots 4 and 5, from the Great Northern Road through concessions 1 and 2 and east to the middle of lot 3 on the line between concessions 2 and 3, all in Coffin Additional township. About two miles built.

Coyne's Road.

A work begun at the south boundary of Rose township between sections 35 and 36, and continued north three and three quarter miles, which is a considerable distance for the money spent.

Day Mills and Bright Road.

A road half a mile long which last season was chopped out, and this year grubbed and graded. It is between lots 3 and 4 in the 1st concession of the township of Day.

Galbraith Road and Bridge.

The road is on the 3rd concession line of Galbraith, from the line between lots 6 and 7, easterly, somewhat over a mile; and the bridge, a small one, is on the last named line in the 3rd concession.

Garden River Bridge.

Built to replace one erected in 1877, and the third structure since the formation and construction of the Great Northern Road in the year 1863 or thereabout. The present structure has two main spans of 61 and 64 feet respectively, and total length of 173 feet, and is in every respect an excellent bridge.

Gladstone Road.

This is more properly a ditch made to drain a low portion of Mississaga Road in the 1st concession of Gladstone, and is fifty rods long. Given as a job at fifty cents a rod.

Goulais River Bridge.

Some necessary work to further protect the bridge against spring freshets and washings.

Grand Portage Road.

Work was commenced at the centre of lot 4, concession 6, of Kirkwood, and continued north-easterly to centre of north-half of lot 10, concession 2 of the township of Wells. Three and three-quarter miles constructed through a rather rough section, but leading into a fine district for settlement.

Great Northern Road.

Near Garden River were two bridges over streams and heavy ravines, so worn as to be impassable with any degree of safety, which made their renewal a necessity.

Indian Peninsula Road.

The report of this work is, that operations were begun about one mile north of Colpoy's Bay, in the County of Bruce, and the road very substantially repaired to within about three miles of Lion's Head—about eighteen miles. The road being over comparatively level ground, the expenditure now made should constitute it an excellent main highway, and most desirable for the inhabitants northward.

KAMINISTIQUIA BRIDGE.

This spans the river of the same name on lot 31, concession 1 of the township of Paipoonge, and appears to be a substantial and useful work. Its total length is 714 feet, comprised of two main spans of 60 feet, and the remainder 20 feet spans or openings, the substructure being piles, with framed end abutments filled with stone, and every precaution taken to make the bridge as secure as possible against spring or other freshets. It is upon the line of Rabbit Mountain or Whitefish Bay Road, hereafter to be described, and is, I believe, the best selection of site to be found for such a bridge between Fort William and Kakabeka Falls.

LAKE SHORE ROAD.

Three miles of the portion chopped and cleared last year have been graded and completed, and a further length of two miles made anew and extending towards Bruce Mines. A small bridge was also built.

LEFROY ROAD.

One and a half miles repaired from Ansonia eastward.

MANITOULIN ISLAND ROADS.

There were 33 miles of road constructed and 14½ repaired this season upon the following roads :—

BARRIE ISLAND ROAD, or about one mile of work in repairing the approaches to Barrie Island Bridge, costing $201.30.

CAMPBELL ROAD is on the 8th and 9th concession line of the township of Campbell, from Gore and Providence Bay Road to Lake Mindemoya, and is three miles of construction through a burnt district at a cost of about $230.

CLOVER VALLEY ROAD, chopped out last year, and this year graded and otherwise improved, was so done at a cost of $150.

GORE BAY AND LAKE WOLSLEY ROAD is a continuation of Lake Wolsley Road of last season, and is between the 6th and 7th concessions of Burpee to lot 2, and thence north-westerly to the corner of lot 2, concession 6, of Robinson township ; thence west to lot 5, and again north-westerly to the corner of lot 8, concession 8, and west again to lot 12—thirteen and three quarter miles ; costing about $1300, and opening up a mail route between Gore Bay and Silver Lake Post Office.

Repairs were made over three and a half miles of GORE AND PROVIDENCE BAY ROAD, between the south end of Kagawong Lake and Providence Bay at a cost of $180, making, it is said, one of the best and most travelled roads on the Island.

LITTLE CURRENT AND WEST BAY BRANCH ROAD is from lot 1, concession 4, of Billings, south of Lake Manitou, to the town line of Sandfield, and represents three and a quarter miles of road construction for the sum of $290.

LITTLE CURRENT AND WEST BAY ROAD is on the 11th and 12th concession line of Bidwell, the expenditure, $105, being for repairs over one mile.

LONG BAY ROAD, or road allowance, between concessions 10 and 11 of Campbell, was opened through a little less than a mile of swamp, at a cost, together with the construction of another mile of road between lots 20 and 21, of a little over $300.

LAKE HURON ROAD is another new work, and is through concessions 7 and 8, and between lots 10 and 11, of the township of Mills. Expenditure, $420, and length, one and a quarter miles ; and again, the MINDEMOYA AND SANDFIELD ROAD, five and a half miles long, and costing a little less than $1,200, is from lot 15, concession 4, of Sandfield, south-westerly of Windfall and Big Lakes, to lot 28 in the 4th concession of Carnarvon.

MANITOWANING AND GREEN BAY ROAD. These are repairs costing about $425 for two and a half miles, on the 10th side line of Bidwell, through concessions 4 to 9 ; and on

the Mudge Bay and Kagawong Road, which is on the town line between Billings and Allen, and between the 9th and 12th concessions, $140 was expended in repairing two miles.

Tehkummah (*5th side line*) Road, or continuation thereof, and known as "The Slash Road," has been cut out through the swamp two and a half miles this season at an outlay of $400, thus giving an outlet for settlers to Sandfield Mills; also, from the 8th concession of Sandfield, between lots 8 and 9, northward to the 10th concession, one and a quarter miles were built for the sum of $240, the road being named Sanfield and Big Bay Road.

An expenditure of $130 was made in improving Sucker Creek Road, built and reported last season; and on the road allowance between the 2nd and 3rd concessions of Tehkummah, a road was opened across lots 16, 17 and 18, and some grading done between lots 15 and 16, equal to about one mile of road, built at a cost of $145. This latter work may be designated Tehkummah (*2nd concession*) Road.

Mississaga Road.

This road, the location of which was fully reported last year, has been more or less repaired over nearly four miles of its length, and an additional mile, which may be called construction, as last season it was only roughly chopped out for winter travel, has been made.

Mississaga Bridge.

I regret having to report the loss of this structure by the serious floods which last spring prevailed to an almost unheard of extent throughout the Province, and while I cannot speak from personal knowledge as to the general stability of the bridge, but the site and remains of which I have since examined, I am satisfied from many reports received that, except under such an extraordinary and unexceptional flooding and jamming of ice, this bridge was in all respects sufficient for the purposes for which it was built, material and workmanship being alike good, and that no ordinary forethought could have averted the disaster and loss of a structure very much needed by the people, as also for the more rapid settlement of the district, which this bridge was designed to serve.

Neebing Road.

This road is between lots 5 and 6, and through portions of concessions H and I of Neebing Additional, and is through a muskeg. It is one mile in length and had previously been chopped out by the municipality.

Oliver Bridges.

Two bridges on the Oliver Road were destroyed, one of which the municipality of of Shuniah renewed, and, towards the second, they have agreed to contribute one-half. The money has not yet been received but is expected after their first meeting of Council in 1886.

Otter Tail Road and Bridges.

Repairs on the road passing around Otter Tail Lake costing $135: the balance of expenditure being chiefly for lumber and repairing the bridge which crosses Thessalon River at the foot of the lake. The road is really part of the Great Northern Road.

Plummer (*6th concession*) Bridge.

An expenditure of $30 for building a crossway 80 feet long, 16 feet wide, and raised 5 feet above the ground level.

Port Finlay Road.

This work was extensive and permanent repairs over three miles of the road, dating from its southerly end.

PRINCE (*2nd concesion*) ROAD.

This is the completion of this work to Gros Cap on Lake Superior, thus affording access to the wharf. The length made is one mile, and reported as satisfactorily performed.

RABBIT MOUNTAIN ROAD.

This road is located from a point on the Oliver Road, between lots 11 and 12, concession 1, of the Township of Oliver, southerly to the Kaministiquia River, on lot 31, concession 1, of Paipoonge, where the river is crossed by the Kaministiquia Bridge before described, and from this point the road is continued southerly and westerly about the base of Rabbit Mountain, a distance altogether from the Oliver Road to its present termination of about 11½ miles, of which the first four miles to the river are very well completed, leaving 7½ yet to be ditched and turnpiked to make it equal to the first portion. From personal examination I am able to speak favourably of the location and work, while from other information added it is evident that a considerable proportion of the land which the road, if continued to White Fish Lake upon the location made, will traverse, is agricultural, and will in the near future be taken up and settled upon; and this will undoubtedly be the case should the various silver mines now being developed prove at all equal to present expectations.

RAINY RIVER ROAD.

This road was located by the Dominion Government, some 10 years ago, from Fort Francis, westerly, to Lake of the Woods, and in its construction this season the original location was followed with few exceptions. Work was begun at Fort Francis and continued westerly to the first Indian Reserve, a total distance of 13 miles, embracing 2½ miles, built in 1884, and included in the expenditure this year of $2,426.89, or about $187 per mile, for what is reported as a good road. In consequence of strong currents the ice on the river is never safe, it is said, and without a road the settlers for several months in the year cannot reach their supply market, Rat Portage, and I would therefore urge the continuation of the road from year to year for at least another thirty miles, or to where the ice on the river is comparatively safe. The land is represented as being excellent along the river, and well worth developing.

ST. JOSEPH ISLAND ROADS.

On this Island 4 miles of road were constructed and about the same number repaired, the works being:—*A Line*, of which 1¼ miles were made along the west side of each, the H and M concession, costing about $400, and of the *H and I Concession Line* an equal distance was built, the work being through A and Huron concessions, the outlay $600.

On the MILFORD HAVEN ROAD two miles were repaired from the Tenby Bay Road towards Hilton for $600, while on the TENBY BAY ROAD, for the sum of $720 or thereabout, 2 miles were repaired from its intersection with the latter road westerly, and one mile constructed through lots 12 to 15 inclusive. A bridge was built over TWO TREE CREEK on lot 11, concession G, the total cost being $125, of which one-half was contributed by the Council of the Municipality of St. Joseph, accompanied by a vote of thanks to the overseer for the substantial manner in which the bridge had been built with the limited sum expended; and on *V Line* a little over $200 was spent in opening up a swampy portion of the road.

SOUTH BRANCH THESSALON BRIDGE

Is on the boundary line between Coffin and Galbraith, leading into the 3rd concession of the latter township. The amount of money at the overseer's disposal was insufficient to fully complete the bridge, but, several interested and giving gratuitous assistance, he was enabled to finish it for $109.75.

Thessalon (*lot* 18) Bridge.

To assist the settlers to replace abutments, and otherwise repair this bridge, which had been undermined, the sum of $25 was given to supplement twenty-five days' labour offered. The work is reported as highly satisfactory.

Thessalon and Bright Road.

This road was produced to the Mississaga River, a distance of a little over eight miles, dating from the end of last year's work on lot 10, Township of Bright. Six miles were repaired over portions of the road before constructed, and in addition to the above, two miles were built in Bright Additional, between lots 4 and 5, in the 6th concession, and across lots 4 and 3, between concessions 5 and 6, thus giving 10 miles of road built and 6 repaired.

WEST DIVISION.

Alsace Road.

A continuation of the road from the end of last year's operations, from lot 8 eastward to lot 2, between concessions 2 and 3 of the Township of Nipissing, one and three-quarter miles of heavy work.

Axe Lake Road.

A road first begun in 1879, and extended from the Cardwell Road, northerly into the Township of Monteith, somewhat over four miles. The work upon it this season was from lot 33, concession 7, north and east, crossing lots 33 and 32 of concession 7, and south-east angle of lot 32, concession 8, and on through lot 31 to the side road between lots 30 and 31 and to the 8th and 9th concession line, on which the McMurrich Road is situated, and which latter was also produced westerly from lot 27 to meet the first named road, and thus make the connection which was contemplated.

The length made was two and a half miles of the Axe Lake, and three-quarters of a mile upon the McMurrich Road, or total of three and a quarter miles.

Baysville and Huntsville Road.

This work consisted of one and three quarter miles of repairs ; and one and a quarter miles of new work made as a diversion of the road in the 2nd and 3rd concessions of Brunel Township.

Boundary Road (*Spence and Monteith*).

Commencing at the Rosseau and Nipissing Road, on lot 38 of the Road Survey, this work was continued south-westerly, crossing the west end of lot 37 of the said road survey, and from thence over lots 27 to 30 in concession 1 of the Township of Spence, intersecting the south town line on that between lots 30 and 31. Two miles of new road.

Brunel Road.

Repairs begun near Port Sidney and extended easterly about three miles. A great many culverts and crossings were repaired or renewed, and the road generally very much improved.

Burpee Road.

A new work begun on the Lorimer Lake Road, on the road allowance between concessions 2 and 3 of the Township of Ferguson, and on or near the 10th and 11th side line road, and made from thence northerly through lot 11, to the east side of lot 12 at the 4th and 5th concession line, and continuing again northerly through lot 12 and through the 5th concession, a distance altogether of two and a half miles.

It is said that the opening of this road has already induced a number of settlers into the township, and the desire is to have the road continued next season.

Cardwell Junction Road.

The portion made this season is practically on the town line between Chaffey and Perry, and between the Muskoka and Port Vernon Roads.

It is an important connection and of great advantage to the settlers in leading them to railway facilities. Two and a quarter miles of heavy work is reported.

Chaffey (*30th side line*) Road.

This is the opening of the above side road to East River, where in 1882, the Chaffey Bridge was built. The road allowance between concessions 4 and 5 was also opened from lot 23 to this side line, making a total distance of two and a half miles of new work.

Chaffey Road.

This road was extended easterly on the road allowance between concessions 2 and 3 of Bethune Township, three quarters of a mile ; the balance of the money being spent in repairing two and a quarter miles of the portion before constructed.

Chisholm Road.

A road begun at the Himsworth Road and line between lots 20 and 21 of Himsworth, and extending easterly three miles to the line between lots 10 and 11 of the same township ; the road itself being upon the road allowance between concessions 2 and 3.

The intention is, of course, the extention of the road into Chisholm, the adjoining township.

Dalton and Washago Road.

A job was given to fill in a ravine on lot 16, concession 9, Rama, where previously a bridge existed, but which had become unsafe. The work is reported as having been done according to agreement in every respect.

Distress River Road.

Repairs were made in the Townships of Chapman and Strong over about two miles, costing something over $500, and the road was then extended two miles, namely, from the line between lots 30 and 31, concession 9 of Strong, crossing lot 31 to meet the 10th and 11th concession line at the north-west angle of lot 32, and from this point east, along the last named concession line to lot 5 in the Township of Foley ; the work being heavy throughout.

Draper and Gravenhurst Road.

This work is the bridging of Black Creek, and formation of a road through lots A and 1 in the first concession of Draper Township.

The County Council of Victoria made a grant of $500 towards the work, the total cost of which was estimated by their Engineer at something over $1,500, and proved to be a very accurate one.

The bridge is a 50 feet clear span, raised upon abutments about 12 feet above the ground line, and believed to be a very substantial structure. The earth filling was deep and therefore expensive, but it is reported as well done throughout, and the whole a useful and important work.

Eagle Lake Road.

A road in the Townships of Lount and Machar, and first opened in 1879. It was this year repaired over four miles of its length and extended from its former terminus which is now the Muskoka Road, half a mile eastward.

The road is an important one and should be continued to South River, in order to give settlers the benefit of the new railway.

East River Bridges.

Necessary repairs to two of the Government bridges, one being on the Hoodstown Road and the other Chaffey Bridge.

Edgington Road.

This road is located as follows : Commencing at the Christie Road on lot 15, concession 8, Christie, thence south on lot 15 to near the blind line of the 8th concession, and line between lots 15 and 16 ; thence on the last named line to the 6th and 7th concession line ; thence west to centre of lot 16 ; thence south and east through lot 16 and through concessions 6, 5 and 4, to again intersect the 15th and 16th side line, between concessions 3 and 4 ; thence south-easterly crossing lots 15, 14 and 13 ; thence south and west, intersecting the line between lots 13 and 14 about the blind line between concessions 1 and 2 ; and thence southerly on the said line between lots 13 and 14 to the south boundary of Christie.

Of the whole length three miles have this season been made from the Christie Road southerly, and the work highly spoken of.

Fish Bay Road.

A short road fully described in last year's report. It is the only one by which, at certain seasons, travellers can reach the steamer on Lake Nipissing, from the village of Nipissing. It is and always must be a rough road, while the labour upon it this season somewhat improved it. Two and a half miles of repairs.

Golden Valley Road.

This road, fully described last year, was this season produced two and three quarter miles, or to about lot 2, concession 8, of the Township of Pringle, and opens a fine tract of land.

A bridge was built about one mile in advance of the present terminus for the purpose of allowing winter traffic.

Hagerman Road.

A road five-eighths of a mile long opened from the Northern Road between lots 54 and 55 "Road Survey" westerly to the rear of the lots. The road had been petitioned for, and upon examination was found to be a very necessary work, and too heavy for the settlers to undertake. It is in the township of Hagerman.

Himsworth Road.

Of this appropriation somewhat less than $500 was spent in the completion of Pow assan Bridge reported last year, and upon which $400 was then paid. The balance of the money was expended upon the road, which in 1882 was chopped out and partially made. Five miles is the distance wrought over, equal to about three miles of new work and two of repairs.

Lake Joseph Road.

Repairs upon the road from Port Cockburn to the Parry Sound Road ; length about two and a half miles.

Leg Lake Road.

A road leading from what is termed the Leg Lake settlement in the Township of Wood, to Gravenhurst in Muskoka Township. It was the intention that $300 be spent this year, $200 being grants from the County of Simcoe and lumber merchants, but, the season becoming unfavourable, the work was stopped after an expenditure of $100 in chopping out a portion of the road.

Little Doe Lake Road.

A work commencing on lot 107, concession B, Nipissing Road; thence westerly through the said lot to its rear, and along the said rear or base line to the 10th and 11th concession of Chapman, and from thence westerly along the said concession line to lot number 4, where it terminates. One and a half miles made.

Lount Road.

Begun on lot 125, Nipissing Road survey, and made from thence north-easterly across lots 125 and 126, meeting the 2nd and 3rd concession of Lount at the rear of the aforesaid lots; thence easterly approximately on the line between concessions 2 and 3, and terminating about the road allowance between lots 10 and 11; about two and three-quarter miles of new work.

Macaulay Road.

Repairs from Baysville easterly five miles to lot 28, concession 9, Township of Ridout.

Maganetawan Road.

Work was commenced between lots 30 and 31 upon the road allowance between concessions 3 and 4 of the Township of Strong, and continued north to the 4th and 5th concession line, and from thence easterly on the last mentioned line to lot number 9 in Joly, a length of three and three-quarter miles. In addition to the above, a bridge was built near the south-east angle of Strong one hundred feet in length including approaches.

Mecunoma Road.

A road from the Rosseau and Nipissing Road on lot 137, concession B, running north-westerly till it strikes the 10th and 11th concession of Lount between lots 20 and 21, from whence it is continued on the concession line to the west side of the last named lot; distance two miles.

Menzies' Bridge.

This was necessary repairs, and the raising of the structure some two feet. The bridge was built in '82.

Mills Road.

Instead of producing this road northward to Lake Nipissing as at first purposed, and as had been requested by petition and otherwise, it was found upon careful examination more desirable in the interests of the settlers to make it as a continuation of the Mills and Wilson Road, which ended about lot 29 on the town line between the Townships of Hardy and Mills. It was accordingly made east to lot 27, from whence its course is north-easterly through concessions 2 and 3 of Mills, and crossing Wolf River on lot 23, concession 2. After reaching the last named concession line, which it does at the point between lots 22 and 23, the road continues east on the concession line to about lot 18. From this point the road is brushed out four and a half miles to the east side of the Township and practically on the concession line before referred to, thus giving four miles of road made, and a winter road through the Township.

Wolfe River Bridge, which is included in the work, is 83 feet long, with main span of 34 feet.

Monteith and Perry Road.

Six and a half miles repaired from Kearney easterly, in the Township of Bethune and the road increased in length a quarter of a mile in the same direction. Again, in the Township of McMurrich, it was constructed from lot 10 between concessions 10 and 11 west to the Stisted Road, one and a half miles or thereabout.

Muskoka Road.

This road was produced north to intersect the Eagle Lake Road in Machar Township; the work being on the road allowance between lots 20 and 21 and reaching to the 4th and 5th concession line, one and a quarter miles. It was also produced from the 6th and 7th concession line of Nipissing southerly, on the road allowance between lots 5 and 6 to intersect the Alsace Road between concessions 2 and 3, two and a half miles. Repairs were also made over twenty miles of that constructed from Berriedale southerly, and the road thereby very much improved.

There was a grant of $400 also made, to assist the Municipality of Morrison in the building and repairing of several bridges on this same road in their township.

Musquosh and Long Point Roads.

The first named road was repaired from lot 1, concession 10 of Wood, to lot 18, concessions 7 and 8, five miles; and the Long Point Road from its intersection with the Musquosh Road, lot 30; concession 8, Muskoka, northerly, three and a half miles. A rough and broken section of country.

Northern Road.

Repaired in a very permanent manner from Dunchurch, in the Township of Hagerman, three miles southerly.

Oka Road.

This road as constructed in 1882, was repaired throughout its entire length of four miles, and a production made of one and a half miles, terminating at the eastern boundary of the Township of Gibson and of the Oka Reservation.

Parry Sound Road.

Three miles of this road, from its junction with the Muskoka Road westerly, have been thoroughly repaired, one-half mile of which was new work, being a deviation about a large rocky hill.

Port Sidney Bridge.

A bridge crossing the Muskoka River near Port Sidney, in the 5th concession of the Township of Stephenson, and to be used instead of Brunel Bridge, built about 1870, a little higher up the river; the site being changed to secure a much shorter and better location. Main span of bridge 60 feet and total length 160 feet; elevated about 15 feet above the general water line.

Poverty Bay and Ah-mic Lake Roads.

Three miles of repairs on the Ah-mic Lake Road, or its whole length, and of the Poverty Bay Road, which is simply a continuation of the first named, four miles of that which last year was but roughly opened as a winter road, has been formed into a good general one, which may be called new work, and it is well reported of.

Powassan Bridge.

An appropriation of $1,500 was made for the completion of this bridge (which was commenced last year) and for the improvement of Himsworth Road. Less than $500 was the balance due upon the bridge, as shewn in the summary.

Rosseau and Nipissing Road.

Heavy traffic so destroyed this road as to render certain repairs an absolute necessity, and which were commenced at Ashdown, and the road more or less improved to the North Seguin River, some ten or twelve miles. The sum at disposal was entirely too small to complete the work properly, but even the small outlay of about $300 is said to have very much improved it.

Rosseau Falls Road.

A short road from the Parry Sound Road to Rosseau Falls Mill and passing through lot 31, concession 2, in the Township of Cardwell. Length about three quarters of a mile.

Round Lake Road.

A road intended to connect the Stisted Road with Port Vernon Road. Three miles were made, commencing at the Stisted Road upon lot 15, concession 8 of McMurrich Township, and from thence south-easterly over lots 15 and 16, to the rear line of concession 7, and thence easterly to the side line of lots 5 and 6.

Ryerson Centre Road.

Two and a half miles of this road were opened in 1883, and three and a quarter miles this year. Work was begun on the 8th and 9th concession line at the road allowance between lots 5 and 6 of the Township of Ryerson; thence northerly on the last named road allowance to that between concessions 10 and 11; thence westerly on the concession line to the allowance for road between lots 10 and 11, and thence again northerly along the side line to the 12th and 23th concession line. It is an important road leading from the Rosseau and Nipissing Road to Burk's Falls, and the Northern and Pacific Junction Railway.

Seguin River Bridge.

This will be the third bridge built at the same crossing of the Seguin River, on the McDougall Road, the first and second having been destroyed by fire and flood respectively. The appropriation of $500 made at the last session is insufficient to complete the work, and I would, therefore, recommend the granting of such additional amount as may complete the same, which is now in hand, and to be finished during the winter.

South Armour Road.

A road in the southerly part of the Township of Armour, extending from Katrine easterly. The work this season commenced on lot 24, between concessions 2 and 3, the end of last year's operations, and was extended north-easterly over lots 25, 26, 27 and 28, terminating at lot 29, between concessions 4 and 5,—two and a quarter miles.

Stisted No. 2 Road,

Constructed from concession 10, on the road allowance between lots 10 and 11, northward through the Township of Stisted, there to meet the Cardwell Road. Nearly three miles ($2\frac{7}{8}$) of new road.

Stisted South Town Line Road.

This work was half-a-mile of crosswaying, opposite lots 24 and 25 of Stisted, which now fully opens the road.

Strong (*10 and 11 Con.*) Road.

The work here was opposite lots 10, 11 and 12, on the above-named concession line of Strong. It was of a very heavy nature, being low and soft, and requiring extensive ditching.

It leads into some fine land for a good settlement when the road is further opened.

Sundridge Road.

The principal work in this instance was the building of a bridge over the outlet of Stony Lake, on lot 29, in the 9th concession of Strong. The bridge cost somewhere about $75, and with the balance of the small grant the road was chopped out to the Distress River Road, at Sundridge.

Westphalia Road

Has been produced one and a quarter miles, the road being on the line between the 2nd and 3rd concessions of Gurd Township, and now ending, so far as the above work is concerned, at the line or road allowance between lots 5 and 6.

From this point, however, a winter road two miles long was made easterly on the same line, for the immediate accommodatien of some settlers who otherwise could not get out by any road.

Whitestone Valley Road.

This road was extended two miles westerly on the road allowance between the 2nd and 3rd concessions of McKenzie, and now ends on lot 30. Again, a road was made from about the line between lots 27 and 28, northerly half a mile, to connect with the old road or trail to Byng Inlet; and another piece of road was made in connection with this expenditure, namely, from lot 19 north-westerly to the 4th concession, where some settlers live who had no outlet; distance about one and a half miles. The Whitestone River on this line was bridged with a 40 feet span truss, and total length of 99 feet.

EAST DIVISION.

Addington Road.

Repaired from near Massanoga Lake northward five miles, and from lot 20, concession 11, Lyndoch, southerly three miles; in all eight miles of repairs.

Algona (*9th Con.*) Road.

Work begun on lot 27, concession 9, South Algcna, and extended to the west boundary of the township, about two miles. Another mile of a winter road was chopped out to enable settlers to reach Brudenel, their market.

Alice (*20th and 21st Side Line*) Road.

This season's work is through the 1st and 2nd concessions—a mile and a quarter of road built.

Anstruther Road.

This road was cut out last year to connect with the Burleigh Road on lot 12, concession 4, of Cardiff.

This year's operations consisted in the further improvement of the same, beginning at the Burleigh Road and ending on lot 38, concession 18 of Anstruther, about five miles.

A bridge over Eel Creek on this road, which was built by the settlers, is unsafe, and should be renewed. Its estimated cost is $300 to $350.

"B" Line Alice Road.

Owing to a reported difficulty in connection with the location of this road, the work was stopped after an expense of $10 had been incurred.

Bancroft Road.

A road cut out last season, and this year further improved over a length of five and a half miles, making it a passable waggon road. Its position is given in the report of the previous year.

Barrie Road.

This appropriation was for the purpose of covering a long swamp which remained unfinished at the close of last season. The extent of the work is nearly one mile of leveling and crosswaying, and opens the whole road for travel.

Bell's Rapids Road.

This road leaves the Peterson Road about five miles west of Combermere, and extends from thence northerly.

One and a half miles of its length was repaired, improving the road very much.

Bobcaygeon Road.

Repairs begun at the north boundary of Harvey and continued south two miles Some other repairs were made about four miles north of the aforesaid boundary, on what is known as "Limestone Hill."

Buckhorn Road.

Seven miles repaired, beginning about one mile south of the north boundary of Harvey, and extending into the Township of Cavendish.

Burleigh Road.

Repaired from its intersection with the Monck Road to Anstruther Road, about five miles.

Bushkong Bridge.

Built at the "Narrows" of Bushkong Lake, on the Peterson Road, and having a total length of 670 feet. The main span is 66 feet, with a second of 38 feet, the balance being trestle work, and represented by the Inspector as a good and solid structure.

Callender Station Road.

This road, as intimated in last year's report, is on the road allowance between concessions 8 and 9 of Bonfield.

This year the work was continued to the line between lots 25 and 26, one and a quarter miles, and portions of that built last year repaired.

Carlow Road.

A continuation of last year's work, and completion of a general deviation begun three years ago; and the road is now, for its length of twelve miles from Combermere to York River, practically level, and with some further small repairs will be a fair road throughout. One mile of construction is the work accomplished, which includes a 50 feet bridge and 18 culverts.

Chandos Road.

Four miles of repairs made; the work being on the boundary between the Townships of Chandos and Wollaston. It was built about fourteen years ago, and, after the outlay upon it from time to time, is now reported in a good state of repair throughout.

Cobden and Eganville Road.

Repaired from half a mile east of Eganville three miles in the direction of Cobden; a portion reported as having been almost impassable before the improvements were made.

Coe Hill and Ridge Road.

This road or roads is through the Township of Wollaston, extending from its north limit southerly and approximately on the line between lots 15 and 16, to the 8th and 9th concession line, and from thence diagonally through the lots ending on lot 19, concession 2. Total length repaired ten miles, and well reported of.

Constant Creek Bridge.

Built over Constant Creek, near Ferguson Lake, in South Renfrew, and comprised of nine piers with openings of 22 feet, and total length of 308 feet.

District Line and Douglas Road.

This road is on the town line between Wilberforce and Bromley. One and a quarter miles received repairs and three quarters of a mile was made anew, the work beginning between lots 14 and 15, and ending two miles south.

Donegal Road.

Leaves the Eganville and Foy Road on the line between concessions 18 and 19 of the Township of Grattan, and is constructed from thence southerly on the road allowance between lots 30 and 31. One and a half miles of repairs made this season.

Dungannon Road.

As in the case of the Bancroft Road before referred to, this was further improved over what last year was only made a winter road. The settlers gave some gratuitous labor to enable the Overseer to finish his work of repairing three miles.

Eganville and Algona Road.

Two and a half miles of repairs made, beginning at Killaloe at lot 7, concession 3 of Hagarty, and ending at the east boundary of the township.

Eganville and Round Lake Road.

Work commenced on lot 31, concession 10, of Wilberforce, which was the end of last year's work, and was extended in the direction of Eganville two and a half miles.

Frontenac Road and Bridge.

The road was repaired from Gull Lake northward four miles, and the Mississippi River was bridged with a structure 153 feet long, having a main span of 32 feet, and built about 12 feet high above the river.

Golden Lake Road

Lies between the townships of South Algona and Hagarty, and was repaired over three miles.

Gower Point and Westmeath Road.

This road is situated in the Township of Westmeath, and extends from the village bearing the name of the township, on the Ottawa River, to Lapars, a distance of six miles, which was repaired throughout.

Grattan *(21 and 22 Con.)* Road.

This work is from lot 33 easterly on the above concession line, one mile.
A heavy swamp on lot 33 made the work somewhat expensive.

Grattan and Clontarf Road.

This road is described as commencing on lot 21, in concession 17 of Grattan, and extending from thence south-westerly, passing through lot 28 in concession 14, and intersecting the Opeongo Road on lot 62 of the "Road Survey," a total length of seven miles; of which five and a half were repairs and the balance construction. It is now said to be in a good state of repair throughout.

Hagarty and Killaloe Road.

Two miles of repairs from lot number 7, concession 3, of the Township of Hagarty, westerly.

Hastings Road.

Repaired from Maynooth northerly twelve miles, including a deviation two miles long.

Indian River Bridge,

Over Indian River, on lot 25, concession 7, Township of Alice, is 105 feet long, with main span of 40 feet resting on piers about 22 feet high.

Jones' Falls and Battersea Road.

This road, which was first repaired last year by the Goverment, as set forth in the report, was this season very permanently improved through three miles of a somewhat rough and broken country.

The work was begun in the Township of Crosby, and extended into Storrington, to a point about ten miles north-east of Battersea.

Lavant Road.

Repairs were made from the east boundary of Lavant Township westerly, six miles. The road was also extended east two and a half miles from the boundary between Lavant and Lanark, beginning at lot 1, concession 4 of Darling. This latter portion was partially made two years ago.

Lonsdale and Bridgewater Road.

In the Township of Tyendenega, work was commenced at the line between concessions 7 and 8, and extended northward between lots 30 and 31 to the line between concessions 8 and 9; thence easterly on the last-named line to that between lots 33 and 34; and from thence again northward between the last mentioned lots to the 10th concession, a distance altogether of four miles, of which one mile was entirely new and the balance repairs to a road previously chopped out. Again, in Hungerford, beginning at lot 34 in the 3rd concession, and near the south end of the lot, the road was constructed northward on the said lot to the line between concessions 3 and 4; and a third portion was built on the boundary line between Hungerford and Sheffield, from where the 5th concession line of Hungerford intersects, northward one mile, thus making two and three quarter miles of road constructed and three miles repaired.

The County Council of Hastings contributed $200 towards the portions built and improved in the Township of Tyendenega.

Mattawa and Temiscamingue Road.

Three and a half miles built from the end of last year's work northerly, along the south side of the Ottawa River.

Methuen Road.

The portion wrought over, and which previously had been a lumber road, was between the north side of the Chandos Road and Crow River on lot 31, concession 9, of the Township of Chandos—four miles altogether.

Mississippi Road.

Six miles repaired from its junction with the Frontenac Road southerly.

Mississippi and Addington Road.

A road about three miles long, built in 1882 to avoid a very bad hill—"Eagle Hill."

The whole distance was this season well repaired.

Mississippi and Frontenac Junction Road.

Repairs upon one mile of the road, southerly from the bridge over the Mississippi River.

Monck Road.

Fourteen miles repaired from the Hastings Road westerly.

Monteagle Road.

Upon the Monteagle Road proper, four miles were constructed from lot No. 12, concession 6, of Monteagle, south-westerly to lot No. 20, concession 15 of Dungannon; and upon what is generally known as the Bartlett Road, four and a half miles of repairs were made.

Moore's Falls Bridge.

Some necessary repairs in order to insure safety to those using it.

It is on the Cameron Road, at Moore's Falls Post Office, County of Victoria.

McCool's Road.

Eight miles constructed cheaply for winter travel only, the road being in the Townships of Papineau and Calvin, and described as follows: Commencing at lot 20, concession 14, of Papineau, about a mile and a half north-west of Mattawa Village; thence westerly to lot 23, in the said concession; thence on the 13th concession line to the east boundary of Calvin; thence on the 4th concession line of Calvin to lot number 7.

North Bay and Temiscamingue Road.

This highway was commenced last year and made through concessions D and C of Widdifield, and not through concession B, as in error stated in the former report.

This season it was made through lots 20 and 19 of concession B, to the original post between lots 18 and 19 on the line between concessions A and B, from whence it is made on the latter line easterly to that between lots 17 and 18, and from thence north between the said lots 17 and 18 to about the centre of concession A, a length this year of two and three-quarter miles.

In addition, the portion previously constructed was repaired throughout, making now in all about four and a half miles of first rate road.

The construction of this road has induced a number of settlers to occupy the lands traversed, and farms are taken up a considerable distance in advance of the road, under expectation of its further production.

A location has been made through the surveyed township north of Widdifield, and the prevailing opinion is that a continuation of the road northward would develop a quantity of good farming land.

Opeongo Road.

Twenty-seven miles repaired in four different sections, namely: From Shamrock easterly, five miles; from one and a half miles west of D'Acre, eight miles; from Brudenel westerly, seven and a half miles, and from "Foy's" easterly, six and a half miles.

Opeongo and South Algona Road.

This work, which may be called construction, as but a small portion had been previously partially opened, was commenced at the Opeongo Road, between lots 5 and 6, concession 11, of Brudenel, and the road made from thence northerly along the said line between lots 5 and 6 to the 12th concession line, and from thence east on the last mentioned line to the boundary between Brudenel and South Algona, two and a half miles.

Opinicon Road

Is upon the west side of Opinicon Lake, and passes through the Township of Bedford and a portion of South Crosby to Chaffey's Locks. Three miles of its length were repaired, which completes the concession work contemplated.

Some 400 feet of the road in Bedford is flooded by the waters of Rideau Canal, which it is believed the Dominion Government will raise and repair.

In addition to the foregoing, repairs were made on the road lying between Loughboro' Lake and "Stones," extending over one and a half miles

Pacific Junction and North Bay Road.

This is the road allowance between concessions 14 and 15 of Ferris Township. The portion chopped out as a winter road is between the railway and Lake Nipissing, a mile and a half.

Palmer Rapids Road.

Originally an old lumber road between the Peterson Branch Road and Palmer Rapids in the Township of Raglan, leaving the Peterson Branch Road about six miles east of Combermere. It was improved this year along about three miles of its length.

Papineau Road.

Commencing on the Pembroke and Mattawa Road, about two miles south of the village of Mattawa. This road is made westerly on the line between lots 15 and 16, concession B, of the Township of Papineau, one mile.

Perrault Settlement Road.

Repairs made from the 11th concession of Grattan southerly, between lots 20 and 21, one and a quarter miles, and thence south-westerly to lot 27, concession 9, two miles, giving a total of three and a quarter miles of excellent work.

Peterson Road.

Repaired from Combermere westerly, two miles, and again from a point eight miles west of Combermere, three miles; total, five miles.

Peterson Branch Road.

The road between Brudenel and Combermere was repaired over its entire length of fourteen miles, excepting the first mile from Combermere on the Madawaska River.

Petewawa Road.

A short road in the township of Petewawa, between lots 15 and 16, and through the 6th and 7th concessions; length, a mile and a quarter.

Petewawa Bridge.

The reconstruction of this bridge was begun last year, as then reported, and this season fully completed, and is understood from the Inspector to be in every respect satisfactory, and built strictly in accordance with the plans prepared for it.

Point Alexander and Bass Lake Road.

This road is from the Pembroke and Mattawa Road, in the township of Rolph, and between lots 10 and 11, of concession B, extending westerly towards the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Bass Lake Station. One and a quarter miles constructed this season.

Scotch Bush Road.

Work begun at Richard's Mill, lot 8, concession 2, Grattan; thence northerly to lot 6, concession 5; two and a half miles of repairs.

Scotch Bush Junction Road.

Commences at the Douglas and Shamrock Road, on lot 24, concession 11, Admaston; thence westerly to lot 6, concession 7, in Township of Grattan: length three miles; repairs.

Scott Road.

Work begun at the boundary between Chandos and Wallaston, and extended to Paudash Creek; three miles repaired.

Shamrock and Douglas Road.

Repaired from intersection with Scotch Bush Junction Road, about lot 24, concession 11, Admaston. Southerly two and a half miles to lot 19, concession 12.

Sharbot Lake Road.

Constructed from lot 12, concession 1, to lot 7 in the same concession of the Township of Oso. This length of two miles was roughly chopped out last year.

Sheffield Road.

Five miles of this road repaired from the north boundary of Sheffield, lot 1, concession 14, northward to lot 10, concession 15.

Silver Lake Road.

This road is on the line between concessions 4 and 5, South Algona, and the work this season was its construction across lots 24, 25 and 26, three-quarters of a mile through a beaver meadow. Silver Creek was also bridged.

Stafford (*6th and 7th Line*) Road.

Work from the boundary between Stafford and Westmeath, westerly on the line mentioned above. It is two miles of repairs.

Stafford and Lake Dore Road.

This was but a trail prior to the present expenditure upon it. Its location is from lot 2, concession 5, Stafford, westerly, along the line between 2 and 3 to the west boundary of the Township, and thence in a north-westerly direction to Lake Dore, on lot 5, concession 17, Wilberforce, a distance of three miles.

Victoria Road.

Repaired from the Monck Road southerly to Talbot River, about nine miles.

Wilberforce (*15th and 16th Side Line*) Road.

A new short road on the road allowance between lots 15 and 16 of Wilberforce, from that between concessions 20 and 21, southerly, one mile made as a good waggon road.

Wilberforce (*19th Con.*) Road.

This work is from lot 31 to lot 34, both inclusive, and between the 19th and 20th concessions. One mile of expensive work.

Wilberforce (*25th and 26th Side Line*) Road.

This is a new piece of work two miles in length, extending between concessions 17 to 20, and upon the line indicated above.

Wollaston and Chandos Road.

The length of this road is about two and three quarter miles, which length was generally repaired throughout, at a cost of $200, of which sum the Counties of Hastings and Peterboro' contributed each $50, making the Departmental outlay but $100.

Wollaston and Faraday Road

Is on the boundary between the townships whose names the road bears, and was repaired and otherwise improved from the Hastings Road, westerly about six miles. A portion of the work was a deviation over lots 17, 18 and 19, in the first concession of Faraday, to avoid a hilly range.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON COLONIZATION ROADS, 1885.

	Cash.	Supplies.	Payments from Municipal and Dominion Grants, etc.	Total.
North Division.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Batchewaning ..... Road	766 25	239 00	1,039 05	2,044 30
Bruce Mines ..... do	10 00	.....	.....	10 00
Coffin ..... Roads	761 43	.....	.....	761 43
Coffin Additional ..... Road	987 87	.....	.....	987 87
Coyne's ..... do	748 54	263 57	.....	1,012 11
Day Mills and Bright ..... do	232 00	.....	.....	232 00
Galbraith ..... Bridge and Road	200 00	.....	.....	200 00
Garden River ..... Bridge	1,113 00	111 85	.....	1,224 85
Gladstone ..... Road	25 00	.....	.....	25 00
Gosse's Creek (balance of 1884) ..... Bridge	10 40	.....	.....	10 40
Goulais River (balance of 1884.) ..... do	39 00	.....	.....	39 00
Goulais River ..... do	50 00	.....	.....	50 00
Grand Portage ..... Road	900 16	138 39	3 10	1,041 65
Grand Portage (balance of 1884) ..... do	44 35	.....	.....	44 35
Great Northern ..... do	597 86	.....	.....	597 86
Inspection	200 00	.....	.....	200 00
do	181 14	.....	38 08	219 22
do	1,397 60	.....	35 00	1,432 60
do (balance of 1884)	100 00	.....	.....	100 00
Indian Peninsula ..... Road	1,005 37	.....	.....	1,005 37
Kaministiquia ..... Bridge	5,075 55	410 60	.....	5,486 15
Kirkwood (balance of 1884) ..... Road	4 31	.....	.....	4 31
Lake Shore ..... do	700 45	.....	.....	700 45
Lake Shore (balance of 1884) ..... do	3 14	.....	.....	3 14
Lefroy ..... do	436 80	.....	.....	436 80
Manitoulin Island ..... Roads	5,496 02	408 38	.....	5,904 40
Manitoulin Island (balance of 1884) ..... do	33 50	.....	.....	33 50
Mississaga ..... Road	840 09	.....	.....	840 09
Mississaga ..... Bridge	2,267 83	.....	.....	2,267 83
Neebing ..... Road	521 99	.....	.....	521 99
Oliver ..... Bridges	477 58	.....	.....	477 58
Otter Tail ..... Road and Bridges	280 55	.....	.....	280 55
Otter Tail (balance of 1884) ..... Road	80 00	.....	.....	80 00
Plummer, 6th Concession ..... Bridge	30 00	.....	.....	30 00
Port Finlay ..... Road	1,122 52	3 06	.....	1,125 58
Prince, 2nd Concession ..... do	151 47	.....	.....	151 47
Rabbit Mountain ..... do	4,750 00	505 28	15 52	5,270 80
Rainy River ..... do	2,018 39	408 50	.....	2,426 89
St. Joseph Island ..... Roads	2,322 25	328 41	.....	2,650 66
St. Joseph Island (balance of 1884) ..... do	120 07	.....	.....	120 07
South Branch Thessalon ..... Bridge	109 75	.....	.....	109 75
Thessalon, Lot 18 ..... do	25 00	.....	.....	25 00
Thessalon and Bright ..... Road	1,847 87	214 93	29 57	2,092 37
Thessalon and Bright (balance of 1884) ..... do	51 47	.....	.....	51 47
Thunder Bay (balance of 1884) ..... do	91 73	.....	.....	91 73
	38,228 30	3,031 97		
West Division.				
Alsace ..... Road	550 00	.....	54 80	604 80
Alsace (balance of 1884) ..... do	72 50	.....	.....	72 50
Axe Lake ..... do	643 07	3 80	8 10	654 97
Axe Lake (balance of 1884) ..... do	146 28	.....	.....	146 28
Baysville and Huntsville ..... do	610 87	12 44	9 35	632 66
Baysville and Huntsville (balance of 1884) ..... do	19 63	.....	.....	19 63
Boundary (Spence & Monteith) ..... do	450 00	.....	52 10	502 10
Brunel ..... do	469 67	11 26	.....	480 93
Burpee ..... do	730 53	137 69	.....	868 22
Carling (balance of 1884) ..... do	40 30	.....	.....	40 30
Cardwell Junction ..... do	700 00	.....	.....	700 00
Chaffey ..... do	501 96	.....	.....	501 96
Chaffey, 30 Side Line ..... do	491 92	1 47	3 02	496 41

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE, ETC.,—*Continued.*

——	Cash.	Supplies.	Payments from Municipal and Dominion Grants, etc.	Total.
WEST DIVISION—*Continued.*	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Chisholm.....Road	835 21	150 58	12 05	997 84
Commanda Creek.....Bridge	50 00	.....	.....	50 00
Dalton and Washago.....Road	175 00	.....	.....	175 00
Distress River..... do	1,400 37	213 31	.....	1,613 68
Draper and Gravenhurst.....Bridge and Road	707 46	253 92	500 00	1,461 38
Eagle Lake.....Road	850 74	148 78	.....	999 52
Eagle Lake (balance of 1884)..... do	69 16	.....	.....	69 16
East River.....Bridges	301 48	.....	.....	301 48
Edgington.....Road	700 00	.....	.....	700 00
Fish Bay..... do	100 74	.....	.....	100 74
Golden Valley..... do	860 49	177 26	.....	1,037 75
Hagerman..... do	200 00	.....	.....	200 00
Himsworth..... do	888 47	138 53	.....	1,027 00
Inspection.....	30 00	.....	.....	30 00
do	1,804 61	17 39	.....	1,822 00
do (balance of 1884).....	191 45	.....	.....	191 45
Lake Joseph.....Road	106 50	.....	.....	106 50
Leg Lake..... do	114 00	.....	.....	114 00
Little Doe Lake..... do	306 51	.....	.....	306 51
Lount..... do	500 00	.....	.....	500 00
Macaulay..... do	502 76	.....	.....	502 76
Maganetawan..... do	838 77	157 82	26 35	1,022 94
Maganetawan (balance of 1884)..... do	83 74	.....	.....	83 74
Mecunoma..... do	200 33	.....	.....	200 33
Menzies.....Bridge	136 47	.....	.....	136 47
Mills.....Road	1,700 00	253 00	212 66	2,165 66
Mills (balance of 1884)..... do	47 32	.....	.....	47 32
Monteith and Perry..... do	1,890 87	297 55	19 01	2,207 43
Monteith and Perry (balance of 1884)..... do	1 87	.....	.....	1 87
Muskoka and Bobcaygeon (balance of 1884) ... do	35 00	.....	.....	35 00
Muskoka..... do	2,954 35	273 81	5 35	3,233 51
Musquosh and Long Point.....Roads	600 00	144 30	52 77	798 07
McMurrich (balance of 1884).....Road	36 28	.....	.....	36 28
Nipissing (account of 1884).....Bridge	12 79	.....	.....	12 79
Northern.....Road	565 00	.....	.....	565 00
Oka..... do	663 59	103 46	20 00	787 05
Parry Sound..... do	492 59	11 02	105 83	609 44
Port Sydney.....Bridge	1,295 00	44 55	.....	1,339 55
Poverty Bay and Ah-mic Lake.....Roads	625 05	.....	.....	625 05
Powassan.....Bridge	447 37	.....	.....	447 37
Rosseau and Nipissing.....Road	398 80	.....	.....	398 80
Rosseau and Nipissing (balance of 1884)..... do	268 74	.....	.....	268 74
Rosseau Falls..... do	225 00	15 34	.....	240 34
Round Lake..... do	470 00	4 62	43 84	518 46
Ryerson Centre..... do	1,028 19	157 20	.....	1,185 39
Seguin River.....Bridge	600 00	66 90	.....	666 90
South Armour.....Road	601 02	.....	1 15	602 17
South River (balance of 1884)..... do	50 34	.....	.....	50 34
Severn (balance of 1884).....Bridge	14 02	.....	.....	14 02
Stisted (balance of 1884).....Road	45 08	.....	.....	45 08
Stisted, No. 2..... do	581 11	10 12	.....	591 23
Stisted, South Town Line..... do	311 43	139 77	.....	451 20
Strong, 10th and 11th Concession ..... do	457 76	.....	.....	457 76
Sundridge..... do	100 00	.....	.....	100 00
Westphalia..... do	700 00	.....	.....	700 00
Whitestone Valley..... do	1,028 32	322 39	.....	1,350 71
	35,627 88	3,268 28		

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE, ETC.,—*Continued.*

——	Cash.	Supplies.	Payments from Municipal and Dominion Grants, etc.	Total.
EAST DIVISION.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Addington.....Road	1,019 17	132 40	16 00	1,167 57
Admaston (balance of 1884)..... do	14 23	.....	.....	14 23
Algona, 9th Concession ..... do	513 91	.....	.....	513 91
Alice, 20 and 21 Side Line..... do	314 40	.....	.....	314 40
Anstruther..... do	914 97	.....	.....	914 97
"B" Line, Alice..... do	10 00	.....	.....	10 00
Bancroft ..... do	201 98	.....	.....	201 98
Barrie ..... do	200 00	.....	.....	200 00
Bell's Rapids..... do	200 00	.....	.....	200 00
Bobcaygeon ..... do	405 11	.....	.....	405 11
Brudenel (balance of 1884)..... do	15 35	.....	.....	15 35
Buckhorn ..... do	400 11	.....	.....	400 11
Burleigh ..... do	399 61	.....	.....	399 61
Bushkong.....Bridge	942 30	148 13	15 41	1,105 84
Callender Station..... Road	502 02	.....	.....	502 02
Carlow..... do	200 00	188 00	16 62	404 62
Chandos ..... do	308 11	.....	.....	308 11
Cobden and Eganville ..... do	494 11	.....	6 00	500 11
Coe Hill and Ridge..... do	402 00	.....	.....	402 00
Constant Creek.....Bridge	695 25	.....	.....	695 25
District Line and Douglas.....Road	501 20	.....	4 20	505 40
Donegal..... do	400 00	.....	12 75	412 75
Douglas and Admaston (balance of 1884)..... do	31 18	.....	.....	31 18
Dungannon..... do	200 00	.....	.....	200 00
Eganville and Algona..... do	462 78	.....	.....	462 78
Eganville and Foy (balance of 1884)..... do	18 55	.....	.....	18 55
Eganville and Round Lake..... do	498 10	.....	5 00	503 10
Frontenac.....Road and Bridge	450 00	.....	.....	450 00
Golden Lake.....Road	500 43	.....	.....	500 43
Gower Point and Westmeath..... do	547 15	.....	10 00	557 15
Grattan (balance of 1884)..... do	10 00	.....	.....	10 00
Grattan, 21st and 22nd Concession..... do	507 58	.....	2 10	509 68
Grattan and Clontarf ..... do	1,022 87	.....	16 30	1,039 17
Hagarty and Killaloe..... do	449 85	.....	2 00	451 85
Hastings..... do	475 00	.....	200 00	675 00
Indian River.....Bridge	400 00	.....	.....	400 00
Indian River (balance of 1884)..... do	23 00	.....	.....	23 00
Inspection (balance of 1884).....	122 35	.....	.....	122 35
do	1,697 00	.....	.....	1,697 00
Jones Falls and Battersea.....Road	502 52	.....	.....	502 52
Jones Falls and Battersea (balance of 1884).... do	34 55	.....	.....	34 55
Lavant..... do	965 00	.....	.....	965 00
Lonsdale and Bridgewater..... do	450 00	.....	200 00	650 00
Mattawa (balance of 1884).....Bridge	33 00	.....	.....	33 00
Mattawa and Temiscaminque .....Road	1,499 90	.....	.....	1,499 90
Methuen ..... do	325 33	.....	.....	325 33
Mississippi ..... do	872 60	44 70	20 25	937 55
Mississippi and Addington ..... do	282 02	.....	.....	282 02
Mississippi and Frontenac Junction ..... do	252 71	.....	.....	252 71
Monck ..... do	487 51	.....	42 00	529 51
Monck (balance of 1884)..... do	54 91	.....	.....	54 91
Monteagle..... do	500 00	.....	250 00	750 00
Moore's Falls.....Bridge	178 62	.....	.....	178 62
McCool's.....Road	504 19	.....	.....	504 19
Mud Creek (balance of 1884).....Bridge	296 37	.....	.....	296 37
North Bay and Temiscaminque.....Road	1,824 21	279 75	8 45	2,112 41
Opeongo..... do	2,436 67	.....	16 38	2,453 05
Opeongo and South Algona..... do	514 88	.....	10 00	524 88
Opinicon ..... do	903 85	.....	.....	903 85
Pacific Junction and North Bay..... do	166 35	.....	.....	166 35

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE, Etc.,—*Continued.*

——	Cash.	Supplies.	Payments from Municipal and Dominion Grants, etc.	Total.
East Division—*Continued.*	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Palmer Rapids .....Road	497 83	....	5 00	502 83
Papineau..... do	492 36	.....	.....	492 36
Perrault Settlement (balance of 1884)..... do	20 26	.....	1 74	22 00
Perrault Settlement..... do	499 23	.. ..	12 05	511 28
Perth (balance of 1884)..... do	49 34	.....	.....	49 34
Peterson ..... do	306 72	21 90	.....	328 62
Peterson Branch..... do	374 90	.....	7 75	382 65
Petewawa ..... do	300 25	.....	.....	300 25
Petewawa.....Bridge	1,849 85	.....	.....	1,849 85
Pt. Alexander and Bass Lake .....Road	492 75	.....	.....	492 75
Pole Church (balance of 1884)..... do	66 62	.....	.....	66 62
Radcliffe (balance of 1884).. ..... do	43 54	.....	.....	43 54
Scotch Bush ... . do	506 10	.....	12 75	518 85
Scotch Bush Junction..... ..... do	505 00	.....	14 90	519 90
Scott..... do	230 47	.....	.....	230 47
Shamrock and Douglas..... do	339 00	.....	.....	339 00
Sharbot Lake..... do	521 64	.....	31 00	552 64
Sharbot Lake (balance of 1884) .... do	50 00	.....	.....	50 00
Sheffield ..... do	416 42	.....	.....	416 42
Snowdon and Minden (balance of 1884)..... do	68 23	.....	.....	68 23
Silver Lake..... do	499 77	....	5 00	504 77
Stafford, 6th and 7th Line..... do	300 78	.....	3 75	304 53
Stafford and Lake Dore .... do	299 54	.....	10 50	310 04
Victoria..... do	498 67	.....	.....	498 67
Wilberforce, 15 and 16 Side Line..... do	300 00	.....	12 68	312 68
Wilberforce, 19th Concession..... do	501 28	.....	6 20	507 48
Wilberforce, 25 and 26 Side Line ..... do	478 60	.....	17 15	495 75
Wollaston and Chandos ..... do	100 00	.....	100 00	200 00
Wollaston and Faraday ..... do	300 00	.....	.....	300 00
	$40,464 01	$814 88	$3,379 89	$124,815 21

RECAPITULATION.

North Division.....	$38,228 30	$3,031 97	
West Division.....	35,627 88	3,268 28	
East Division.....	40,464 01	814 88	
Provincial Expenditure.....	.....	.....	$121,435 32

HENRY SMITH,
Supt. Col. Roads.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, December 31st, 1885.

(No. 34.)

Return from the Queen's Printer as to the disposal of the Statutes for 1885. (*Not printed*).

(No. 35).

Report of the University of Toronto for 1884-5. (*Not printed*). *See No. 5.*

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

HOSPITALS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH DECEMBER,

1885.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 26 & 28 FRONT STREET WEST,
1886.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Sixteenth Annual Report upon the Hospitals of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1885.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector.

The Honourable
ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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HOSPITALS.

SIXTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Office of the
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, December, 1885.

To the Honourable John Beverley Robinson,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

I beg to submit herewith the Sixteenth Annual Report upon the Hospitals of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1885.

I have the honour to be,
Your honour's most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector.

HOSPITALS.

The only change which I have to report this year in the number of Hospitals on the list for aid, is the addition of the John H. Stratford Hospital, of Brantford, to the list, which institution was mentioned in my report of last year as being then approaching completion. On the 10th February last I had the pleasure of being present at the opening of this Hospital by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, since which time the Charity has been pursuing its successful way and promises a long career of usefulness. A description of this institution will be found in its proper place in this report.

A reference to the tables which refer to the operations of the various hospitals collectively will show that there has been a considerable increase again this year in the number of persons treated throughout the Province, and a corresponding increase also in the amount which the Legislature will be asked to grant for the aid to which hospitals are entitled under the Act to Regulate Public Aid to Charitable Institutions. Cap. 223, R. S. O.

The increase in the number of patients treated seems to have been almost general throughout the Province, the only institutions which show any falling off in numbers are the General Protestant, and the House of Mercy Lying-in Hospitals of Ottawa, the St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, and the General Hospital, Mattawa. The difference, however, between the years 1884 and 1885 was only 248, and of this number 101 must be credited to the new hospital at Brantford, so that the real difference so far as the other hospitals are concerned is only 147, all told.

The following comparative statement will show the numbers treated in all the hospitals in each of the past ten years, with the increase and decrease in each successive year as they occurred :—

		Increase.	Decrease.
1876	3,893	..	22
1877	4,077	184	..
1878	4,372	295	..
1879	4,612	240	..
1880	5,302	690	..
1881	5,257	..	45
1882	6,032	775	..
1883	6,238	206	..
1884	6,369	131	..
1885	6,617	248	..

The earnings of the hospitals in respect of the Government grant were in the previous year $54,627.49, while during the past year the sum has reached $58,225.73, an increase of $3,608.24, of which sum $626.26 is due to the new Brantford Hospital.

The year 1885 was an exceptionally cheap year for supplies, so much so that a very marked effect was produced upon the expenditure for all articles of daily consumption in the Asylums for the Insane in the Province. This effect seems only to have been partial in the hospitals. As will be seen by table X, only one-half the hospitals show any reduction at all for 1885 as compared with 1884, and some show a steady increase in expenditure from year to year as far back as this record goes.

The following tables, numbered from I to X, will show the workings of all hospitals, including movements of patients and cost of maintenances:

TABLE 1.—Shewing general movements of Patients in each Hospital separately.

HOSPITALS.	No. remaining under treatment on 1st Oct., 1884.	No. admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1885.	No. of births in Hospitals during the year.	Total No. under treatment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1885.	No. discharged during the year.	No. who died during the year.	No. remaining under treatment on 30th September, 1885.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch, and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch)	189	1901	162	2252	1905	174	173
City Hospital, Hamilton	80	560	36	676	536	75	65
General Hospital, Kingston	40	348	28	416	369	21	26
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	19	397	.....	416	373	17	26
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	42	351	1	394	318	32	44
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	32	547	.....	579	513	30	36
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	34	141	126	301	269	11	21
General Hospital, London	57	407	27	491	396	39	56
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	10	181	10	201	177	12	12
General Hospital, Guelph	17	179	4	200	169	12	19
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	13	166	.....	179	149	11	19
General Hospital, Pembroke	8	127	.....	135	120	8	7
General Hospital, Mattawa	1	138	.....	139	131	3	5
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	.....	94	7	101	78	6	17
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	19	118	.....	137	107	21	9
Totals	561	5655	401	6617	5610	472	535

In the 6,617 patients treated in the Hospitals, are included the children born therein. The number of births was 401, and they took place in the following Hospitals, viz.:—

Toronto General Hospital	162
City Hospital, Hamilton	36
General Hospital, Kingston	28
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	1
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	126
General Hospital, London	27
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	10
General Hospital, Guelph	4
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	7
	401

The total number of patients were admitted to the Hospitals as under:—

From the cities or towns in which the Hospitals are	3,866
" counties " "	1,019
" counties of Ontario	1,328
" United States	108
" other countries	296
Total	6,617

The usual statistics respecting the sex, religious denominations and nationalities of the patients under treatment are given in the table immediately following, and after it will be found an analysis of the disease treated:—

TABLE II.—Shewing Sex, Religious Denominations and Nationalities of Patients under treatment in the various Hospitals.

NAME OF HOSPITALS.	Sex.		Religious Denominations.			Nationalities.					
	Male.	Female.	Protestants of all denominations.	Roman Catholics.	Unknown.	Canadian.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	United States.	Other Countries.
General Hospital, Toronto	1390	862	1654	582	16	867	530	563	150	70	72
City Hospital, Hamilton	360	316	475	200	1	242	167	171	40	38	18
General Hospital, Kingston	258	158	291	125	....	209	56	115	20	14	2
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	200	216	65	351	.....	233	16	153	1	9	4
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	267	127	318	50	26	173	97	62	21	7	34
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	283	296	19	558	2	284	32	219	11	2	31
House of Mercy Lying-in-Hospital, Ottawa	75	226	125	171	5	84	93	94	20	1	9
General Hospital, London	295	196	387	103	1	200	141	93	29	24	4
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	127	74	135	66	.....	64	38	54	17	20	8
General Hospital, Guelph	118	82	181	19	.....	93	45	13	34	11	4
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	86	93	30	149	....	88	12	64	3	7	5
General Hospital, Pembroke	83	52	27	108	.....	77	8	37	4	1	8
General Hospital, Mattawa	135	4	18	121	.....	70	15	35	6	9	4
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	49	52	78	16	7	41	27	13	7	2	11
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	125	12	81	55	1	20	24	33	17	5	38
Totals..	3851	2766	3884	2674	59	2745	1301	1719	380	220	252

TABLE III.—Detailed analysis of the diseases or ailments for which patients received treatment for the year ending 30th September, 1885.

DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alimentary Canal.			
Colic	2	3	5
Constipation	9	8	17
Dysentery	10	7	17
Diarrhœa	26	20	46
Dyspepsia	64	50	114
Enteritis	5	8	13
Fistula-in-ano	19	2	21
Gastrodynia	5	8	13
Gastritis	29	54	83
Hœmorrhoids	20	7	27
Hœmatemesis	2	2	4
Intestinal Worms	....	1	1
(Esophagus (diseases of)	2	....	2
Pharyngitis	1	1	2
Peritonitis	5	6	11
Quinsy	4	2	6
Stomatitis	6	10	16
Tonsillitis	25	34	59
Ulceration of Stomach	9	7	16
Prolapsus Ani	1	1	2
Ulcerated Rectum	....	2	2
Brain and Nervous System.			
Apoplexy	5	1	6
Chorea	2	7	9
Catalepsy	....	1	1
Concussion of Brain	4	1	5
" Spine	3	2	5
Compression of Brain	6	....	6
" Spine	2	....	2
Delirum Tremens	30	2	32
Epilepsy	22	17	39
Hemiplegia	19	12	31
Hysteria	4	45	49
Inflammation of Brain	6	2	8
Insomnia	5	2	7
Insanity	22	19	41
Locomotor Ataxia	6	1	7
Myelitis	1	1	2
Neuralgia	22	24	46
Parlysis, General	21	10	31
Paraplegia	2	1	3
Paralysis Agitans	....	1	1
Softening of Brain	4	3	7
Spina Bifida	1	....	1
Sciatica	21	6	27
Spinal Curvature	13	9	22
Tubercular Meningitis	6	6	12
Tetanus	2	1	3
Hystera Epilepsy	1	4	5
Selerosis of Cord	5	....	5
Neurasthemia	1	10	11
Lumbago	13	....	13
Hypochondriasis	1	1	2
Bones.			
Anchylosis	5	1	6
Caries	6	5	11
Exostosis	1	2	3
Necrosis	38	10	48
Ostitis	2	2	4
Bones.—Continued.			
Periostitis	7	9	16
Rickets	1	....	1
Arthsitis	13	2	15
Hydrops Articuli	1	....	1
Morbus Coxarius	4	2	6
Circulation.			
Angina Pectoris	1	4	5
Aneurisms	5	3	8
Atheroma of Vessels	1	1	2
Cyanosis	2	....	2
Disease of Aortic Valves	10	2	12
" Mitral Valves	18	8	26
" Tricuspid Valves	1	1	2
Endocarditis	3	2	5
Heart, Dilation of	5	2	7
" Hypertrophy	2	1	3
Nævus	2	1	3
Pericarditis	1	....	1
Phlegmasia Dolens	....	4	4
Varicose Veins	5	3	8
Thrombosis	2	....	2
Diseased Glands	8	....	8
Dislocations.			
Ankle	7	3	10
Bones of the Hand	4	....	4
" Foot	....	1	1
Clavical	3	....	3
Elbow	1	1	2
Femur	6	1	7
Humerus	13	1	14
Knee	5	2	7
Wrist	3	2	5
Ear.			
Cophosis	1	....	1
Otorrhœa	4	2	6
Otitis Media	4	2	6
Polypus Aura	1	....	1
Eye.			
Amarosis	....	4	4
Amblyophia	....	1	1
Blepharospasmus	2	1	3
Cataract	35	14	49
Entropion	....	2	2
Ectropion	....	1	1
Foreigh body in the Eye	9	....	9
Glaucoma	8	3	11
Iritis	19	9	28
Keratitis	12	12	24
Leucoma	1	....	1
Ophthalmia	30	14	44
" Catarrhal	7	....	7
" Puruleht	....	2	2
" Granular	11	7	18
" Gonorrhœal	3	1	4
Retinitis	1	....	1

TABLE III—*Continued.*—Detailed analysis of the diseases or ailments for which patients received treatment for the year ending 30th September, 1885.

DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Eye.—Continued.			
Sclerotitis	....	2	2
Staphyloma	2	2	4
Strabismus	3	....	3
Trichiasis Ciliorum	....	5	5
Ulcer of Cornea	17	7	24
Epiphora	2	....	2
Enucleation of Eye	6	....	6
Fractures.			
Bones of the Head and Face	9	4	13
" Hand	6	....	6
" Foot	13	....	13
" Pelvis	4	....	4
Clavical	8	1	9
Femur	22	4	26
Fibula	12	1	13
Humerus	13	1	14
Ribs	15	1	16
Radius	5	5	10
Tibia	28	4	32
Ulna	2	1	3
Vertibra	1	....	1
Elbow Joint	1	....	1
Tibia and Fibula	5	....	5
Radius and Ulna	1	2	3
Liver			
Abscess of Liver	4	2	6
Acute Atrophy of Liver	4	1	5
Cirrhosis	8	5	13
Fatty Liver	1	....	1
Gall Stones	2	....	2
Hepatitis	10	8	18
Hydatds of Liver	1	1	2
Jaundice	15	12	27
Waxy Liver	1	1	2
Nose and Face.			
Catarrh	16	18	34
Epulis	....	2	2
Epistaxis	4	....	4
Polypus	3	1	4
Hare-lip	....	1	1
Poisons.			
Gases	1	4	5
Irritant	3	3	6
Lead Poisoning	2	....	2
Narcotic	5	2	7
Respiratory Organs.			
Asthma	24	17	41
Bronchitis, Acute	43	26	69
" Chronic	24	15	39
Croup	2	....	2
Emphysema of Lung	6	3	9
Empyema	4	....	4
Hydrothorax	2	....	2

DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Respiratory Organs.—Continued.			
Pneumonia	77	27	104
" Pleuro	8	5	13
" Typho	7	4	11
" Broncho	13	2	15
Pleurisy	44	13	57
Phthisis	124	57	181
Pleurodynia	4	5	9
Tuberculosis	11	9	20
Hæmoptysis	4	1	5
Laryngitis	3	1	4
Congestion of Lungs	3	1	4
Aphonia	1	....	1
Spleen.			
Splenitis	2	....	2
Skin.			
Acne	1	....	1
Boils	5	2	7
Burns and Scalds	22	17	39
Chilblains	2	1	3
Carbuncle	7	....	7
Corns and Bunions	1	2	3
Elephantiasis	....	1	1
Eczema	31	29	60
Erythema	....	4	4
Frost Bites	86	5	91
Herpes	2	2	4
Impetigo	....	1	1
Infertrige	....	1	1
Lupus	....	2	2
Onychia	....	1	1
Pruritus	....	2	2
Pediculi	4	3	7
Pityriasis	1	....	1
Psoriasis	9	1	10
Roseola	4	7	11
Rupia	....	1	1
Ringworm	4	3	7
Scabies	23	11	34
Sycosis	3	....	3
Urticaria	....	2	2
Whitlow	10	8	18
Ecthyrna	2	....	2
Ingrowing toe nail	1	3	4
Dermatitis	1	....	1
Urinary Organs.			
Bright's Disease, Acute	13	4	17
" Chronic	10	9	19
Balanitis	2	....	2
Bubo	11	4	15
Cystitis	23	11	34
Condyloma	....	2	2
Diabetes Mellitus	7	2	9
Enlarged Prostate	6	....	6
Epididymitis	2	....	2
Gonorrhœa	46	16	62
Gleet	1	....	1
Hydrocele	13	....	13

TABLE III—*Continued.*—Detailed analysis of the diseases or ailments for which patients received treatment for the year ending 30th September, 1885.

DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Urinary Organs.—Continued.			
Hæmatocele	4	....	4
Incontinence of Urine	7	2	9
Pyelitis	1	....	1
Phimosis	13	....	13
Paraphymosis	2	....	2
Retention of Urine	9	4	13
Supurative Nephritis	2	1	3
Stricture	36	....	36
Spermatorrhœa	2	....	2
Urinary Calculus	7	2	9
Orchitis	14	....	14
Chancroid	7	3	10
Congestion of Kidneys	2	1	3
Uræmia	1	....	1
Cystorna	....	3	3
Women.			
Puerperal Eclampsia	....	1	1
Amenorrhœa	....	13	13
Abortion	....	8	8
Dysmenorrhœa	....	5	5
Erosion of Os Uteri	....	12	12
Fistula, Recto-Vaginal	....	1	1
" Vesico-Vaginal	....	3	3
Metritis and Endometritis	....	32	32
Memorrhagia	....	11	11
Ovarian Disease	....	18	18
Paturition	....	326	326
Premature Labor	....	6	6
Uterus, Anteversion of	....	2	2
" Retroversion of	....	5	5
" Anteflection of	....	1	1
" Retroflection of	....	1	1
" Inversion of	....	1	1
" Prolapsus of	....	12	12
Womb, Fribroid of	....	9	9
" Cancer of	....	10	10
Pregnancy	....	6	6
Leucorrhœa	....	5	5
Ruptured Perineum	....	2	2
Laceration of Cervix	....	16	16
Zymotic and General.			
Anœmia	8	67	75
Cholera, Morbus	4	1	5
" Infantum	....	1	1
Chlorosis	....	16	16
Diphtheria	25	27	52
Dropsy	9	7	16
Erysipelas	38	29	67
Fever, Intermittent	31	14	45
" Remittent	12	7	19
" Scarlet	14	15	29
" Typho-Malarial	6	4	10
" Typhoid	210	102	312

DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Zymotic and General.—Continued.			
Fever, Cerebro-Spinal	1	....	1
" Puerperal	....	1	1
" Continued	16	18	34
Gout	2	....	2
Influenza	5	7	12
Leucocythemia	2	1	3
Measles	6	7	13
Mumps	3	1	4
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	3	1	4
Rheumatism, Acute	81	41	122
" Chronic	106	48	154
" Gonorrhœal	2	....	5
Small Pox	9	4	13
Scrofula	11	7	18
Syphilis, Primary	24	18	42
" Secondary	30	35	65
" Tertiary	10	8	18
" Hereditary	5	....	5
Vaccination	7	6	13
Whooping Cough	2	2	4
Muscular Atrophy	....	1	1
Scurvy	1	....	1
Miscellaneous, not otherwise Classed.			
Abscess, General	50	26	76
" Psoas	3	3	6
" of Breast	....	2	2
Alcoholism	163	32	195
Amputations	49	7	56
Cancer, Epithelial	40	9	49
" Encephaloid	1	4	5
" Schirrus	11	23	34
Contusions	49	13	62
Cellulitis	1	30	31
Coxalgia	4	2	6
Debility	121	93	214
Goitre	....	1	1
Gangrene	4	3	7
Gunshot wounds	18	2	20
Hernia	19	1	20
Injuries not otherwise classed	183	25	208
Sprains	34	17	47
Tumors, Fibroid	4	9	13
" Fatty	4	6	10
" Cartilaginous	....	1	1
" Cystic	5	2	7
" Other	10	9	19
Talipses	1	5	6
Ulcers	118	55	173
Periniorrhaphic	....	1	1
Synovitis	13	6	19
Lymphaitis	1	....	1
Contracted Tendon	2	1	3
Spinal Disease	2	1	3
Trachoma	10	7	17
No assignable Disease	1	10	11

TABLE IV.—Shewing the collective stay in days of the adult and infant patients; also, the average length of time each patient was under treatment.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	No. of patients, including infants born.	Collective stay of infants under one year of age.	Collective stay of adult patients.	Total collective stay of adults and infants.	Average stay of each patient, including the infants.
General Hospital, Toronto	2252	2083	67251	69334	32
City Hospital, Hamilton	676	1127	26694	27821	41
General Hospital, Kingston	416	623	13544	14167	34
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	416	.....	11726	11726	28
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	394	106	19340	19446	49
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	579	.....	14539	14539	25
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	301	3720	9273	12993	43
General Hospital, London	491	875	19232	20107	41
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	201	398	5842	6240	31
General Hospital, Guelph	200	220	7294	7514	37
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	179	.....	6313	6313	36
General Hospital, Pembroke	135	.....	3637	3637	26
General Hospital, Mattawa	139	.....	2280	2280	16
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	101	90	2155	2245	22
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	137	.....	4346	4346	31
Totals	6617	9242	213466	222708	33¼

TABLE V.—Shewing the deductions which have to be made from the collective stay of the patients and for the protracted residence of incurable and lying-in cases. For persons coming within these classes only seven cents per day are allowed.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants under one year of age.	Deduct for incurables and lying-in cases, for which only Refuge rate is to be allowed.	Number of days' stay for which Hospital allowance is to be made.
General Hospital, Toronto	67251	4388	62863
City Hospital, Hamilton	26694	4069	22625
General Hospital, Kingston	13544	889	12655
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	11726	1063	10663
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	19340	4158	15182
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	14539	451	14088
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	9273	4535	4738
General Hospital, London	19232	1479	17753
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	5842	350	5492
General Hospital, Guelph	7294	245	7049
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	6313	330	5983
General Hospital, Pembroke	3637	.....	3637
General Hospital, Mattawa	2280	.....	2280
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	2155	88	2067
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	4346	.....	4346
Total	213466	22045	191421

TABLE VI.—Relative to Income of Hospitals.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Amounts received from municipalities as a grant and for patients' maintenance.	Amount received from patients for board.	Amount received as income from property or investments belonging to Hospitals.	Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and incidental receipts.	Total receipts from all sources other than the Government grant.	One-fourth of such receipts.	Amount of the 10 cents per day additional grant.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General Hospital, Toronto	11283 80	13144 51	12229 21	4015 18	40672 70	10168 17	6286 30
City Hospital, Hamilton	7574 48	1578 05	.....	.....	9152 53	2288 13	2262 50
General Hospital, Kingston	422 50	836 36	1051 83	2575 35	4886 04	1221 51	1265 50
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	50 00	436 60	77 00	2308 88	2872 48	718 12	1066 30
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	1625 00	1887 13	50 73	4032 88	7595 74	1898 94	1518 20
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	950 00	1575 75	.....	2254 35	4780 10	1195 03	1408 80
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	.....	1319 98	52 00	4500 73	5872 71	1468 18	473 80
General Hospital, London	5376 50	2061 15	431 72	.....	7869 37	1967 34	1775 30
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	1600 00	387 35	.....	570 39	2557 74	639 44	549 20
General Hospital, Guelph	2000 00	751 25	.....	1020 42	3771 67	942 92	704 90
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	600 00	519 00	320 00	417 00	1856 00	464 00	598 30
General Hospital, Pembroke	250 00	560 00	.....	630 90	1440 90	360 22	363 70
General Hospital, Mattawa	.....	750 57	.....	667 75	1418 32	354 58	228 00
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	3200 00	369 25	.....	400 00	3969 25	992 31	206 70
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	683 00	674 00	.....	1459 00	2816 00	704 00	434 60
Totals	35615 28	26850 95	14212 49	24852 83	101531 55	25382 89	19142 10

TABLE VII.—Shewing the basis upon which Statutory Aid is granted, and the amount thereof.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Collective days' stay upon which allowance at Hospital rates is based.	Collective days' stay upon which allowance at Refuge rates is based.	Fixed allowance at 20 cents per day.	Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of amount received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowance at 10 cts. per day.	Allowance of 7 cts. per day, being Refuge rate for improper cases for Hospital treatment.	Total Government allowance to each Hospital for the year 1886.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General Hospital, Toronto	62863	4388	12572 60	.....	6286 30	307 16	19166 06
City Hospital, Hamilton	22625	4069	4525 00	.....	2262 50	284 83	7072 33
General Hospital, Kingston	12655	889	2531 00	1221 51	.....	62 23	3814 74
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kington	10663	1063	2132 60	718 12	.....	74 41	2925 13
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	15182	4158	3036 40	.....	1518 20	291 06	4845 66
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	14088	451	2817 60	1195 03	.....	31 57	4044 20
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	4738	4535	947 60	.....	473 80	317 45	1738 85
General Hospital, London	17753	1479	3550 60	.....	1775 30	103 53	5429 43
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	5492	350	1098 40	.....	549 20	24 50	1672 10
General Hospital, Guelph	7049	245	1409 80	.....	704 90	17 15	2131 85
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	5983	330	1196 60	464 00	.....	23 10	1683 70
General Hospital, Pembroke	3637	.....	727 40	360 22	.....	.....	1087 62
General Hospital, Mattawa	2280	.....	456 00	.....	228 00	.....	684 00
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	2067	88	413 40	.....	206 70	6 16	626 26
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	4346	.....	869 20	.....	434 60	.....	1303 80
Totals	191421	22045	38284 20	3958 88	14439 50	1543 15	58225 73

TABLE VIII.—Shewing the cost of maintaining the Hospitals; also, the average daily cost per patient, etc.

NAME OF HOSPITALS.	Total days' stay (excluding infants under one year of age.)	Cost of dietaries.	Salaries, fuel, light, medicines, bedding, and all other expenditure on maintenance account.	Total expenditures for maintenance.	Average cost of each patient per day.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General Hospital, Toronto	67251	24892 25	32947 72	57839 97	85.71
City Hospital, Hamilton	26694	5861 35	10047 66	15909 01	59.22
General Hospital, Kingston	13544	3021 61	4157 43	7179 04	53.00
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	11726	3248 23	2091 96	5340 19	45.54
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	19340	3032 78	6212 98	9245 76	47.80
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	14539	3774 26	3923 21	7697 47	52.94
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	9273	2136 97	2237 52	4374 49	47.17
General Hospital, London	19232	4768 85	7294 05	12062 90	62.72
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	5842	1082 89	3683 49	4766 38	81.58
General Hospital, Guelph	7294	1574 05	3130 46	4704 51	64.41
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	6313	1712 70	1889 09	3601 79	57.05
General Hospital, Pembroke	3637	1032 13	1355 02	2387 15	65.63
General Hospital, Mattawa	2280	746 85	823 80	1570 65	68.88
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	2155	694 25	1963 30	2657 55	1 23.00
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	4346	827 00	1218 30	2045 30	47.06
Totals	213466	58406 17	82975 99	141382 16	66.23

TABLE IX.—Shewing the average cost per day of the principal items of consumption in the various Hospitals.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Butchers' meat.	Butter.	Flour, bread and meal.	Milk.	Tea and Coffee.	Potatoes and other vegetables.	Groceries and provisions not enumerated.	Drugs and medicines.	Beer, wine and spirits.	Bedding, napery and general house furnishings.	Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances.	Fuel.	Light, gas, oil and candles.	Water Supply.	Hay and Straw.	Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes.	Ice Supply.	Salaries and wages.	Taxes and insurance.	Coffins and funerals.	Contingencies.	Repairs, ordinary.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
General Hospital, Toronto	14.83	2.67	3.36	6.01	1.81	1.71	4.42	5.32	0.85	5.42	1.06	9.30	1.39	0.44	0.06	0.34	0.22	18.39	0.68	0.02	0.21	2.19
City Hospital, Hamilton	8.76	1.61	2.88	3.53	1.20	1.00	2.96	2.75	0.46	2.96	0.79	7.55	2.12	0.74	....	0.05	0.26	13.00	2.24	0.32	1.07	2.21
General Hospital, Kingston	5.49	2.00	3.59	3.84	1.16	1.61	4.60	2.14	0.17	1.17	0.69	6.30	1.61	0.18	....	....	0.13	10.61	....	0.05	3.83	3.65
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	8.15	2.52	5.37	1.30	3.16	1 26	5.91	2.19	0.23	2.53	0.78	4.75	0.33	0.71	0.97	0.40	0.07	1.73	0.93	0.29	0.29	0.75
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	5.32	1.51	2.98	2.92	0.46	0.42	2.08	2.51	1.00	1.86	0.09	5.88	0.27	1.27	0.06	....	0.05	13.70	0.40	0.55	3.33	0.74
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	9.14	3.42	3.56	....	2.07	2 08	5.68	2.29	0.44	2.47	0.35	4.91	0.54	1.08	1.85	1.39	0.06	5.49	1.72	....	2.25	1.77
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	7.32	2.27	4.20	2.50	0.73	1.81	4.19	0.50	0.72	3.96	0.61	3.48	0.57	1.31	2.90	2.53	0.32	4.72	1.02	0.08	0.77	0 58
General Hospital, London	7.48	2.50	3.63	4.36	1.18	1.13	4.48	3.39	0.80	3.75	0.94	6.66	2.68	2.52	0.14	....	0.36	14.71	....	0.13	1.19	2.46
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	6.43	1.67	3.12	3.52	1.28	1.11	1.39	6.96	1.67	2.35	1.10	7.83	1.13	0.20	0.13	....	0.43	29.59	2.56	0.12	1.85	6.90
General Hospital, Guelph	7.74	0.79	2.53	0.79	2.33	2.22	5.28	5.01	1.80	3.20	1.43	4.80	1.97	0.44	0.18	0.22	0.14	13.66	....	....	6.64	3.39
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	7.20	2.00	2.68	2.21	2.36	2.49	8.15	2.61	2.40	4.26	1.21	6.24	0.12	....	2.89	1.19	....	1.59	0.63	0.08	4.72	1.93
General Hospital, Pembroke	7.21	3.18	4.00	0.64	4.79	1.94	6.64	3.33	0.58	6.18	1.21	6.18	1.33	1.37	1.75	0.68	0.24	5 55	5.08	0.67	0.30	2.74
General Hospital, Mattawa	12.06	4.38	6.58	....	1.82	3.97	3.98	1.98	1.54	1.55	0.47	9.65	1.76	....	5.94	0.45	0.17	1.14	..	0.26	....	0.90
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	12.84	1.89	2.78	5.11	1.07	0.76	7.73	12.26	0.59	....	1.28	29.57	4.31	....	....	....	1.57	44.70	0.46	....	....	1.52
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	7.49	1.10	2.98	2.20	1.10	1.19	2.94	5.22	1.84	3.79	0.69	3.33	0.80	0.48	....	0.09	....	3.00	1.13	2.90	3.45	0.94

TABLE X.—Shewing the comparative cost per patient daily in the different Hospitals for a period of years.

HOSPITALS.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	c.	c.	c.	c.
General Hospital, Toronto	64.77	70.46	76.64	85.71
City Hospital, Hamilton	.....	.....	61.77	59.22
General Hospital, Kingston	48.04	49.04	51.11	53.00
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	53.30	57.35	58.95	45.54
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	43.23	53.82	47.66	47.80
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	.....	.....	55.91	52.94
House of Mercy Lying-in-Hospital, Ottawa	37.25	45.57	54.13	47.17
General Hospital, London	57.90	58.61	74.38	62.72
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	86.12	71.36	65.99	81.58
General Hospital, Guelph	71.01	68.60	72.53	64.41
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	74.13	62.78	51.62	57.05
General Hospital, Pembroke	74.35	79.05	79.79	65.63
General Hospital, Mattawa	58.34	69.25	67.79	68.88
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	.....	.....	.....	$1 23.00
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	.....	.....	.....	47.06
Totals	.....	.....	65.10	66.23

SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS UPON HOSPITALS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following is a summary of the admissions and discharges, and general movements of the patients for the official year ending the 30th September, 1885:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients remaining in all departments of the Hospital on 1st October, 1884	113	76	189
Number admitted during past year	1,181	720	1,901
Number of children born in Hospital during the year	96	66	162
Total number under treatment	1,390	862	2,252

	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Discharges during year, including infants,	1,164	741	1,905			
Deaths during the year,	117	57	174			
Remaining in Hospital on 30th September, 1885	109	64	173			
				1,390	862	2,252

Of the 2,252 patients treated during the year, 149 males and 57 females were inmates of the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary, and 359 in the Burnside Lying-in branch. The latter number includes 96 male and 66 female children born in the Institution.

The localities from which the 2,252 inmates were received are as follows:—

From the City of Toronto (including 162 infants born)	1,247	
From the County of York	230	
From other counties of the Province	634	
From United States	75	
From other countries, including immigrants	66	
		2,252

Of the nationalities and religious denominations of the patients the statistics give the following information:—

Nationalities.

Canadian	867	
English	530	
Irish	563	
Scotch	150	
United States	70	
Other countries	72	
		2,252

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	1,654	
Roman Catholic	582	
Other religions, or not known	16	
		2,252

The financial returns for the year shew the receipts of the Institution for the year from all sources to have been:—

From the Province of Ontario	$18,820 88	
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance	10,267 20	
From the County of York, in payment of patients' maintenance	182 80	
From other Municipalities of the Province	833 80	
From paying patients themselves	13,144 51	
Income from property belonging to Hospital Trust	12,229 21	
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals in cash	341 18	
From all other sources not above enumerated	3,674 00	
		$59,493 58

The following is the expenditure for the same period:—

Butcher's meat	$9,977 36	
Butter	1,785 85	
Eggs	1,467 19	
Flour, bread, and meal	2,264 88	
Milk	4,045 00	
Tea and coffee	1,215 55	
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,153 05	
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,973 37	
Drugs and medicines	3,582 03	
Medical and surgical appliances	1,559 96	
Surgical instruments	267 15	
Beer, wine, and spirits	572 83	
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishing	3,650 76	
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	714 80	
Fuel	6,359 50	
Light—gas, oil, and candles	935 69	
Water supply	299 25	
Hay and straw	45 64	
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	232 84	
Ice supply	152 50	
Salaries and wages	12,371 75	
Taxes and insurance	457 25	
Coffins and funerals	11 00	
Contingencies	143 92	
Repairs, ordinary	1,471 02	
Advertising, stationery, etc	119 83	
		$57,839 97

The amount of the grant for 1886 will be as under :—

Allowance for 62,863 days at 20 cents per day	$12,572	60
Allowance for 4,388 days at 7 cents per day -	307	16
Supplementary allowance for 62,863 days at 10 cents per day - - - - - - -	6,286	30
Total grant for 1886 - -	$19,166	06

INSPECTION.

Copies of the reports made to the Government upon this Hospital by Mr. Christie are annexed :

"I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Toronto, on the 18th May, when there were 203 patients under treatment, viz., 87 males and 116 females, distributed as follows : Lying-in Hospital, 20 females ; Eye and Ear Infirmary, 17 males, 9 females ; General Wards, 70 males, 87 females. There were also 10 infants in the Lying-in Ward.

"An examination of the records shewed that two of the female patients had been under treatment for over a year. Both these women are comparatively young, and were shewing considerable improvement. Although resident for the time stated, they are, under the circumstances, rightly considered as patients requiring active treatment, and they will, no doubt, ultimately be discharged fully cured.

"Out of the whole population, only 35 were recorded as resident prior to the 1st March, a very satisfactory shewing as regards the treatment of patients properly admissible to a curative hospital. A steady increase in the number of patients annually admitted is also noticeable ; a very large proportion of them are surgical cases requiring important and special operations. In this respect the Eye and Ear Infirmary takes a prominent position, the number received and the number discharged during the past six months being largely in excess of those in a like period in the previous year. An increase is also shewn in the admissions to the Lying-in branch.

"A number of structural improvements have recently been made, which add very much to the appointments of the Institution. The furnaces in the west wing of the Hospital have been removed and connections made with the general heating system. In this manner a more even temperature has been secured as well as greater economy. The Board of Management contemplate making a similar alteration in the Burnside Hospital. All the old plumbing in the main building, which was much worn, has been removed since the date of my last visit and replaced by new fittings of modern design. The number of private wards has been increased by four, and a night accident and emergency ward has also been provided. The latter is on the first floor, and must be of great benefit, as patients can be received in the night without disturbing the inmates of other wards.

"The training school for nurses continues to be a success, as regards the number and class of pupils in attendance. A small kitchen has recently been attached to the convalescent dining room and properly fitted up, so that the nurses may receive instruction in practical cooking, with special regard to the preparation of food for the sick. This important feature in the training of nurses will do much in qualifying them for their vocation.

"Those patients who are so far improved as to be able to bear the exercise now take their meals in the convalescent dining room, and not only has their comfort been materially enhanced but the arrangement has been found economical in dispensing with the usual method of distributing the food supplies.

"The stores department was found to be in a superior condition, everything indicating a strict regard to order and cleanliness. The meat house, milk room, pantries, etc., were clean, and the supplies they contained appeared to be of excellent quality.

"A qualified apothecary has been added to the staff of the Hospital, as dispenser, has full charge of that branch, both as regards the in and the out patients of the Hospital. Electric bells connecting the executive offices with the wards have also been introduced, and are found to be most convenient.

"An examination of the Trustees' visiting book shews that the members of the Board continue their frequent visits, and that, associated with the Chairman, they are constantly devising and working for the success of the Hospital.

"The medical students in attendance during the present term number 414, shewing that the practical educational advantages afforded are being thoroughly appreciated.

"I found the fire escapes and appliances in good order."

"A second inspection of the Toronto Hospital was made by me on the 16th October. The patients numbered 168, namely: 108 adult males, 49 adult females, and 11 youths under 12. In the Eye and Ear Infirmary there were 12 patients under treatment; in the Burnside Lying-in Branch, 8, and in the general ward, 148.

"All the wards and departments of the Hospital were found to be in their usual condition of cleanliness and good order, and since the date of my last visit the general appearance internally has been improved very much by painting, etc.

"The defective system of heating the Burnside Branch, which has been previously referred to, is now being replaced by the hot water system, and new boilers are being introduced. Large sections of the flooring in the main building have been relaid with hard-wood; enclosed shoots outside the walls have also been erected for receiving the soiled clothing and bedding, thus obviating the necessity for carrying such things through the wards,

"The Medical Superintendent has lately returned from an extended trip to Europe, and during his absence he visited a large number of the hospitals of Great Britain and the continent. The institution will, no doubt, profit by the information gathered from such an extensive field of observation.

"The routine work of the Hospital appears to have been carried on in a very satisfactory manner during the Superintendent's absence."

CITY HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The returns from this Hospital shew the following results:—

Number of patients remaining on 1st October, 1884	80
Admitted during the year	560
Births in the Hospital during the same period	36
Total number of patients under treatment during the year	676
Discharged during the year	536
Died	75
Remaining under treatment at the close of official year	65
	676

These patients were admitted from the undermentioned places:

From the City of Hamilton, including births in Hospital	607
From the County of Wentworth	36
From other counties in the Province	26
From United States	2
From other countries	5
	676

In addition to the above, outdoor patients received treatment at the Hospital:—

Sex.

Male	360
Female	316
	676

Nationalities.

Canadian	242
English	167
Irish	171
Scotch	40
United States	38
Other countries	18
	676

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	475
Roman Catholic	201
	676

The following table shews the revenue and expenditure of the Hospital for the year:

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$7,458 97
From the City of Hamilton	7,331 83
From other Municipalities in the Province	242 65
From paying patients themselves	1,578 05
	$16,611 50

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$2,338 27
Butter	431 18
Flour, bread and meal	769 33

Milk	942 57
Tea and coffee	322 37
Potatoes and other vegetables	266 38
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	791 25
Drugs and medicines	734 69
Surgical instruments	102 26
Beer, wine and and spirits	122 28
Bedding, etc.	790 21
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	212 18
Fuel	2,015 76
Light—gas, oil and candles	567 57
Water supply	200 09
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	13 50
Ice supply	70 22
Salaries and wages	3,471 23
Taxes and insurance	600 00
Coffins and funerals	87 00
Contingencies	470 85
Repairs, ordinary	589 91
	$15,909,01

The Government grant will be as follows:

Allowance on 22,625 days' treatment of Hospital cases at 20 cents	$4,525 00
Supplementary allowance for 22,625 days at 10 cents	2,262 50
Allowance at 7 cents per day for 4,069 days' stay of improper Hospital cases	284 83
Total grant for 1886	$7,072 33

INSPECTION.

My first inspection of the City Hospital, Hamilton, was made on the 2nd July. There were on that date 29 male and 21 female patients in the institution, and 4 infants, making a total of 54. This was below the average number of patients, the population on the same date of the previous year being 82, while in the month of January it rose as high as 107. Everything connected with the management seemed to be proceeding quietly and satisfactorily. No complaint was made to me by any of the patients, all of whom appeared to be comfortable and well treated.

The walls of the wards required cleaning and renovating, as the paint on them was beginning to show signs of age. I suggested the desirability of commencing the work at once, and proceeding with it gradually until the whole be finished, so as not to cause much inconvenience.

I also suggested some additional fire protection in the shape of hand grenade fire extinguishers, to be placed at convenient parts of the building.

I made a second inspection of the City Hospital, Hamilton, for the official year, on the 2nd October.

A thorough examination of the building was made in all its parts, and everything found to be in satisfactory condition. The books of the institution were also found in proper order.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

I extract from the annual Statement received from the Hospital the following information relative to movements of patients therein:

Patients remaining on 1st October, 1884	40	
Admitted during year	348	
Births in Hospital during year	28	
Total number under treatment		416

These patients were admitted to the Hospital from the following places viz:—

From the City of Kingston (including births)	228	
From the County of Frontenac	58	
From other Counties of the Province	121	
From the United States	3	
From other countries	6	
		416

Sex.

Male	258	
Female	158	
		416

Religious Denomination.

Protestant	291	
Roman Catholic	125	
		416

Nationalities.

Canadian	209	
English	56	
Irish	115	
Scotch	20	
United States	14	
Other countries	2	
		416

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,071 21
From the Dominion Government	500 00
From the City of Kingston	322 50
From the County of Frontenac	100 00
From patients themselves, for their maintenance and treatment	836 36
From property belonging to the Hospital	1,051 83
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	1,833 27
From all other sources, not enumerated	742 08
Total	$9,457 25

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$744 51
Butter	270 96
Flour, bread, and meal	486 97
Milk	520 76
Tea and coffee	157 18
Potatoes and other vegetables	218 02
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	623 21
Drugs and medicines	290 48
Beer, wine, and spirits	23 70
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	159 48
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	93 32
Fuel	861 81
Light, gas, oil, and candles	227 60
Water supply	25 58
Ice supply	18 00
Salaries and wages	1,437 11
Coffins and funerals	7 00
Contingencies	518 82
Repairs, ordinary	494 53
Total	$7,179 04

The average cost per day was 53 cents.

The allowance to this Hospital will be as under:—

Allowance for 12,655 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day	$2,531 00
Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of Hospital Revenue	1221 51
Allowance of 7 cents a day on 889 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	62 23
Total aid for 1886	$3,814 74

INSPECTION.

The following report was made to the Government upon this Hospital by Mr. Christie:

"I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Kingston, on the 25th April, and saw all the patients, 29 males, 11 females and 1 child.

"The Hospital was clean and orderly throughout. Apparatus for heating with hot water has been introduced and it is reported to have given good satisfaction during the extreme cold of last winter. While adding much to the comfort of the patients, this system of heating will also prove to be a measure of economy."

The second inspection was made by Mr. Hayes, who reported to Mr. Christie as under:

"I beg to report that as instructed by you I visited the General Hospital, Kingston, on the 18th August. There were then under treatment 13 men, 8 women and 2 children, a total of 23, being the smallest number in the Hospital for some years. Several of the adult patients have been in residence for con-

siderable periods of time, some of them longer than that during which full Hospital rate of aid is allowed. The building appeared to be clean and well ventilated. The steward informed me that it is intended to heat the west wing in the same way that the east is now heated, namely, by hot water. The apparatus is to be put in during the coming fall. This will be a great improvement and the use of stoves can cease."

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The number of patients treated in this Hospital during the past official year was 472, all adults. The following statistics as to their movements are shewn, by the returns sent to the Department, to be as follows:

Number in residence on 1st October, 1884	19	
Admitted during the year	397	
Total number under treatment		416
Discharged during the year	373	
Died	17	
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1885	26	
		416

The patients were admitted to the Hospital from the following places:

From the City of Kingston	233	
From the County of Frontenac	109	
From other counties of the Province	48	
From United States	9	
From other countries	17	
		416

Sex.

Male	200	
Female	216	
		416

Nationalities.

Canadian	233	
English	16	
Irish	153	
Scotch	1	
United States	9	
Other countries	4	
		416

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	65	
Roman Catholic	351	
		416

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$2,868 06
Received from Municipalities	50 00
Received from patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment	436 60
Income from investments	77 00
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	1,954 00
Other sources not enumerated	354 88
	$5,740 54

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$957 94
Butter	295 28
Flour, bread and meal	630 12
Milk	152 00
Tea and coffee	371 38
Potatoes and other vegetables	148 12
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	693 39
Drugs and medicines	257 69
Medical and Surgical appliances	58 00
Surgical instruments	40 00
Beer, wine, and spirits	27 70
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	296 49
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	92 14
Fuel	557 69
Light—gas, oil, and candles	38 63
Water supply	84 00
Hay and straw	114 02
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	47 26
Ice supply	9 00
Salaries and wages	203 00
Taxes and insurance	109 24
Coffins and funerals	34 29
Contingencies	34 70
Repairs, ordinary	88 11
Total expenditure for maintenance	$5,340 19

The amount of Government aid to which this Hospital will be entitled is as follows :—

Allowance for 10,663 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day	$2,132 60
Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of Hospital revenue	718 12
Allowance at 7 cents per day for 1,063 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	74 41
Total grant for 1886	$2,925 13

INSPECTION.

The following reports were made to the Government upon the hospital by Mr. Christie:

"I made an inspection of the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, on the 25th April, when there were 12 adult males and 16 adult females under treatment. The best of care evidently continues to be bestowed upon the patients admitted to this hospital.

"Nothing worthy of note in the history of the institution has transpired since the date of my former inspection.

"The books I found to be in good order."

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Hayes to make the second inspection of this hospital. His report is annexed:

"I beg to state that in accordance with your desire, I visited the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, on the 18th August. Eight males and fourteen females were under treatment. Some three or four of these patients had been in residence since October last, but the others were recent admissions. The hospital was in a very clean and orderly condition, and the comfort of the patients seemed to be well looked after by the sisters."

COUNTY OF CARLETON GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The movements of patients in this institution are shown by the following figures taken from the returns:—

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1884	42	
Number admitted during the year	351	
Births	1	
Total number under treatment		394
Discharged	318	
Died	32	
Remaining under treatment on 30th September, 1885	44	
		394

The localities from which the patients were received were as under, viz:—

From the City of Ottawa	162	
From the County of Carleton	43	
From other counties of the Province	99	
Other countries	90	
		394

Sex.

Male	267	
Female	127	
		394

Nationalities.

Canadian	173	
English	97	
Irish	62	
Scotch	21	
United States	7	
Other countries	34	
		394

Religious Denominations.

Protestants of any denomination	318	
Roman Catholic	50	
Other religion, or not known	26	
		394

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$4,244 05
Received as a grant from the City of Ottawa	800 00
Received as a grant from the County of Carleton	650 00
Received from other Municipalities	175 00
Received from patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,887 13
Income from endowments	50 73
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals	3,289 69
Received from other sources not enumerated	743 19
	$11,839 79

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$1,030 48
Butter	293 35
Flour, bread, meal	567 49
Milk	566 37
Tea and coffee	88 91
Potatoes and other vegetables	82 51
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	403 67
Drugs and medicines	517 99
Surgical instruments	44 30
Beer, wine and spirits	190 65
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	360 12
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	18 38
Fuel	1,138 75
Light—gas, oil, and candles	52 48
Water supply	245 52
Hay and straw	12 00
Ice supply	10 00

Salaries and wages	$2,649 47
Taxes and insurance	77 20
Coffins	108 00
Contingencies	644 51
Repairs, ordinary	143 61
Total expenditure	$9,245 76

The average daily cost of patients for the year was 47.80 cents.

The Hospital has earned Government aid as follows :—

Allowance for 15,182 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day	$3,036 40
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day	1,518 20
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 4,158 days' stay of improper cases for hospital treatment	291 06
Total aid for 1886	$4,845 66

Inspection.

Copies of the reports made to the Government upon this Hospital by Mr. Christie are annexed :

"On the 8th May I visited the General Hospital, Ottawa. The inmates on that day numbered 56 ; 35 males, 20 females and 1 child. Of this number, there were 9 residing in the old hospital building, and though infirm and ailing could not be considered as patients requiring active treatment. The upper wards of this old building are used for the accommodation of patients suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, and from their isolated position these wards are well suited for such a purpose. At the time of my visit there were in them one case of diphtheria and three cases of scarlet fever. A number of cases of this character and malignant in type had been isolated in this way since my previous inspection.

"The institution was found to be in a very satisfactory state of order and tidiness ; the books were properly kept and everything indicated a close attention to the wants of the patients."

"I made a second inspection on the 3rd October, when there were 25 males, 17 females and 1 infant in residence. Twelve of these have, however, been inmates of the hospital during the whole of the past year, and cannot properly be classed as hospital patients. Though originally received as regular patients, they have since their recovery been allowed to remain on account of their indigent circumstances, and are domiciled in the old building adjoining the hospital proper.

"The number of patients admitted during the year just closed was 394, 70 of them being surgical cases. In the previous year the admissions were 357.

"No material change in the condition or working of this hospital has taken place since my previous visit. The old building has been thoroughly cleaned and painted throughout, and presents a brighter and more sightly appearance.

"The hospital was scrupulously clean and well kept. The books, also, were in good order."

GENERAL ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admission, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows:—

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1884	32	
Number admitted during the year	547	
Total number under treatment during the year		579
Discharged	513	
Died	30	
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1885	36	
		579

The localities from which the patients were received were as under, viz.:—

From the City of Ottawa	417	
From the County of Carleton	29	
From other Counties in the Province	93	
From the United States	3	
Other countries	37	
		579

Sex.

Male	283	
Female	296	
		579

Nationalities.

Canadian	284	
English	32	
Irish	219	
Scotch	11	
United States	2	
Other countries	31	
		579

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	19	
Roman Catholic	558	
Other religions	2	
		579

The following statements shew the revenue and expenditure of the Hospital during the year:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,904 64
From the City of Ottawa	800 00
From the County of Carleton	150 00
From paying patients	1,575 75
From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private individuals	326 71
From other sources, not enumerated	1,927 64
	$8,684 74

Expenditure.

Butcher's meat	$1,328 93
Butter	497 84
Flour, bread, and meal	517 93
Tea and coffee	300 61
Potatoes and other vegetables	303 45
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	825 50
Drugs and medicines	333 72
Medical and surgical appliances	48 30
Beer, wine and spirits	63 98
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	359 63
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	51 27
Fuel	713 37
Light—gas, oil, and candles	79 28
Water supply	158 00
Hay and straw	269 84
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	202 76
Ice supply	9 38
Salaries and wages	797 73
Taxes and insurance	250 74
Contingencies	326 96
Repairs, ordinary	258 25
Total expenditure for maintenance	$7,697 47

The Government aid earned by this Hospital is shown in the following summary, viz.:—

Allowance for 14,088 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day	$2,817 60
Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth Hospital Revenue	1,195 03
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 451 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	31 57
Total aid for 1886	$4,044 30

INSPECTION.

Copies of the reports made to the Government upon this Hospital by Mr. Christie are annexed:—

"I made an inspection of the General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa, on the 8th May, when there were 27 patients under treatment, viz.: 15 adult males, 10 adult females, and 2 children. The condition of the Hospital throughout was found to be very satisfactory. The improvements introduced last year in the heating and ventilating have added much to the comfort of the inmates, proving most effective during the more than usually severe weather of the past winter."

"The second inspection of the General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa was made by me on the 3rd October. There were 32 patients under treatment on that day, namely, 18 males and 14 females, and the greater number of them

were making good progress towards convalescence. Three of the inmates, however, have been in residence for 97, 85 and 57 days respectively.

"The wards were cleanly, well ventilated, and in good order. The books were properly entered up."

HOUSE OF MERCY LYING-IN HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admission, discharges, etc., for the past year were as follows :—

Number under treatment on the 1st October, 1884 -	34	
Number admitted during the year - - -	141	
Number born in the Hospital during the year - -	126	
Total number under treatment during the year -		301
Discharged - - - - - - - - - -	269	
Died - - - - - - - - - -	11	
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1885,	21	
		301

The localities from which the patients were received were as under, viz :—

From the City of Ottawa - - - - - - -	106	
From the County of Carleton - - - - -	19	
From other counties in the Province - - - -	121	
From the United States - - - - - -	3	
Other countries - - - - - - - -	52	
		301

Sex.

Males - - - - - - - - - -	75	
Females - - - - - - - - - -	226	
		301

Nationalities.

Canadian - - - - - - - - - -	84	
English - - - - - - - - - -	93	
Irish - - - - - - - - - -	94	
Scotch - - - - - - - - - -	20	
Other countries - - - - - - - -	10	
		301

Religious Denominations.

Protestants - - - - - - - - -	130	
Roman Catholics - - - - - - - -	171	
		301

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario - - - - -	$1,727 01
From paying patients themselves - - - -	1,319 98
Income from investments - - - - - -	52 00
From subscriptions and donations - - - -	2,116 01
Other sources - - - - - - - -	2,384 72
Total receipts - - - - - - -	$7,599 72

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$679 52
Butter	210 77
Flour, bread, and meal	389 95
Milk	232 05
Tea and coffee	67 74
Potatoes and other vegetables	167 97
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	388 97
Drugs and medicines	46 92
Beer, wine, and spirits	66 83
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	367 82
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	57 41
Fuel	323 00
Light—gas, oil, and candles	53 21
Water	121 64
Hay and straw	269 28
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	235 47
Ice	30 60
Salaries and wages	437 65
Taxes and insurance	95 30
Coffins and funerals	7 35
Contingencies	71 45
Repairs, ordinary	54 19
Total expenditure for maintenance	$4,374 49
Addition to buildings	1,993 77
	$6,368 26

The average cost per day for maintenance in this Hospital was for the past year 47.17 cents.

The appropriation of Government aid grant is as follows:—

Allowance on 4,738 days' treatment of Hospital patients, at 20 cents per day	$947 60
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents per day	473 80
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 4,535 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	317 45
Total aid for 1886	$1,738 85

INSPECTION.

Copies of the reports made to the Government upon this Hospital by Mr Christie are annexed:—

"I visited the House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa, on the 8th May. There were on that day 26 patients and 12 infants in residence; 16 of the former were waiting confinement. The Hospital was in proper order throughout, and the books were correctly kept.

"The Lying-in Hospital was again inspected by me on the 3rd October.

"The number of patients was 18, 14 of whom were approaching confinement. There were also 4 infants in the hospital ward, making a total of 22

inmates. The records shew that 162 persons had been admitted during the year, and that during such period no deaths had occurred.

"The institution was in a good state of cleanliness and order. No change in its routine working worthy of note has taken place since my last visit."

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The operations of this Hospital during the period under report are indicated in the following summary:—

Remaining under treatment on 1st October, 1884	57	
Admitted during official year	407	
Number of births in the Hospital during same period	27	
Total number of patients under treatment		491
Discharged during the year	396	
Died	39	
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1885	56	
		491

The admissions were made from the undermentioned places:—

From the City of London	331	
From the County of Middlesex	118	
From other counties in the Province	42	
		491

The sex, religious denominations, and nationalities of those patients are returned as follows:—

Sex.

Male	295	
Female	196	
		491

Nationalities.

Canadian	200	
English	141	
Irish	93	
Scotch	29	
United States	24	
Other countries	4	
		491

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	387
Roman Catholic	104

The two annexed statements shew the revenue and expenditure respectively of the Hospital during the year:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,535 81
From the City of London	3,633 76
From the County of Middlesex, in payment for patients	1,742 74
From paying patients themselves	2,061 15
From income from property or investments	431 72
	$12,405 18

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$1,439 48
Butter	481 90
Flour, bread and meal	699 09
Milk	839 94
Tea and coffee	228 27
Potatoes and other vegetables	218 29
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	861 88
Drugs and medicines	653 56
Surgical instruments	27 80
Beer, wine and spirits	154 30
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	722 83
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	182 05
Fuel	1,280 91
Light—gas, oil and candles	515 95
Water	100 00
Hay and straw	27 45
Ice supply	70 60
Salaries and wages	2,829 54
Coffins and funerals	25 50
Contingencies	229 02
Repairs, ordinary	474 54
Total expenditure for maintenance	$12,062 90
Extraordinary repairs, alterations and additions to buildings, etc.	$342 27
Total expenditure	$12,405 17

Average cost for maintenance per day for each patient, 62.72 cents.

Government aid earned by this Hospital is as follows:—

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 17,753 days' treatment of patients	$3,550 60
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents per day	1,775 30
Allowance at seven cents per day for 1,479 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	103 53
Total Government aid for 1886	$5,429 43

INSPECTION.

I made my first statutory inspection of the General Hospital, London, on the 23rd April.

The patients in residence on that date numbered 33 males, 21 females, and 9 children, making a total of 63.

There is a steady upward tendency in the character of this Hospital, and all its departments seem to be working in harmony and with efficiency. The staff of nurses has now become well organized and is very efficient, and there seems no reason now to fear any retrogression in this department.

The condition of the interior of the Hospital was not very tidy on the day of my visit, but that was to be accounted for by the fact that the spring house-cleaning was in progress and extreme neatness could not be expected under the circumstances.

Structurally there are some things which require attention and which will no doubt receive it in due course, as the means at the disposal of the Hospital committee will permit. The most important of these is the system of heating—the building being now heated throughout with stoves. The objections to this system of heating a Hospital are so obvious as to hardly need mentioning: it is unhealthy, unsafe, and uncleanly. I would strongly urge that every effort be made to establish a system of hot water heating throughout this building at the earliest possible date.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to make the second inspection of the Hospital. A copy of the report he made to me is annexed:—

"I beg to report that, as instructed by you, I made an inspection of the General Hospital, London, on the 24th September. The inmates then numbered 55—30 men, 19 women and 6 children.

"It has been decided to heat the buildings with steam and the necessary apparatus was being put in at the time of my visit. This work, together with that of putting up the stoves, for the steam heating system will not be ready until the end of November, caused a certain amount of disorder throughout the house, which otherwise appeared to be well kept. It is a pity the work was not begun before so as to have obviated the necessity for the use of stoves at all this season.

"An other improvement is the placing of a hydrant and a length of hose on every flat both in the wings and main building.

"I was informed that the training school for nurses was going on well and that many more applications are made for nurses than can be met."

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows:—

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1884	10	
Number admitted during the year	181	
Number of births	10	
Total number under treatment during the year		201
Discharged	177	
Died	12	
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1885	12	
		201

The localities from which the patients were received were as under, viz:—

From the City of St. Catharines	136	
From the County of Lincoln	25	
From other counties in the Province, and sailors	31	
From the United States	9	
		201

The statistical information given as to sex, nationalities, and religion is as follows :—

Sex.

Male	127	
Female	74	
		201

Nationalities.

Canadian	64	
English	38	
Irish	54	
Scotch	17	
United States	20	
Other countries,	8	
		201

Religious Denominations

Protestant	135	
Roman Catholic	66	
		201

The following statements show the revenue and expenditure of the Hospital for the year just closed :—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,894 10
From the Dominion Government	500 00
From the City of St. Catharines	600 00
From the County of Lincoln	500 00
From endowments, investments, etc.	44 89
From patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment	387 35
From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private persons	525 50
	$4,451 84

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$ 375 78
Butter	97 86
Flour, bread and meal	182 22
Milk	205 96
Tea and coffee	74 75
Potatoes and other vegetables	64 87
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	81 45
Drugs and medicines	407 03
Medical and surgical appliances	8 60
Beer, wine and spirits	97 90
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	137 72
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	64 55
Fuel	457 88
Light—gas, oil, and candles	66 42

Water supply	$12 00
Hay and straw	8 00
Ice	25 50
Salaries and wages	1,729 00
Taxes	150 00
Contingencies	108 53
Coffins and funerals	7 29
Repairs, ordinary	403 07
Total expenditure for maintenance	$4,766 38

The average cost per day for maintenance of patients for the year was 18.58 cents.

The Hospital has earned Government aid as follows:—

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 5,492 days' treatment of patients	$1,098 40
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents per day	549 20
Allowance at 7 cents per day for 350 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	24 50
Total Government aid for 1886	$1,672 10

INSPECTION.

I made an official inspection of the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines, on the 20th April. There were 13 adult males, 4 adult females, and 3 children in the Hospital on that day. They were all examined and found to be fit subjects for hospital treatment.

The Hospital was found to be in its usual excellent condition throughout and the nursing department in a state of thorough efficiency.

A second inspection was made by me on the 3rd October. The inmates numbered 12—5 males, 6 females, and 1 child. Inspected every part of the Hospital, and found it in excellent condition. The work appeared to be properly carried on.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The movements of patients in this Hospital during the year are exhibited in the following statement:

Remaining in Hospital 1st October, 1884	17	
Admitted during the year	179	
Births	4	
Total number under treatment		200
Discharged	169	
Died	12	
Remaining 30th September, 1885	19	
		200

These patients were admitted to the Hospital from the following places:—

City of Guelph	129	
County of Wellington	69	
Other counties in the Province	2	
		200

The statistics further shew the sexes, nationalities, and religion of the patients, as follows:

Sex.

Male	118	
Female	82	
		200

Nationalities.

Canadian	93	
English	45	
Irish	13	
Scotch	34	
United States	11	
Other countries	4	
		200

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	181	
Roman Catholic	19	
		200

The revenue and expenditure of the Hospital respectively during the past official year are given in two subjoined statements:

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$1,791 48
From the City of Guelph	1,000 00
From the County of Wellington	1,000 00
From paying patients	751 25
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	359 35
From sources not enumerated	161 07
	$5,063 15

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$565 11
Butter	58 32
Flour, bread, and meal	185 03
Milk	58 00
Tea and coffee	160 09
Potatoes and other vegetables	162 20
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	385 30
Drugs and medicines	365 59
Beer, wine, and spirits	131 34
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	233 48
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.	104 32
Fuel	359 36

Light—gas, oil, and candles	$144 25
Water supply	32 40
Hay and straw	13 23
Clothing	16 40
Ice	10 00
Salaries and wages	997 00
Contingencies	484 77
Repairs, ordinary	247 32
	$4,704 51

The daily average cost of patients in this Hospital for the official year was 64.41 cents.

The earnings of the Hospital in respect of Government aid has been as follows:—

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 7,049 days' treatment of Hospital patients	$1,409 80
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day	704 90
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 245 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	17 15
Total grant for 1886	$2,131 85

INSPECTION.

My first inspection of the General Hospital, Guelph, was made on the 15th May. There were 11 adult males, 10 adult females, and 3 children under treatment on the day of my visit. The Hospital was found to be in its usual state of good order.

Another visit to this Hospital was made on the 8th October. There were in residence on that date 10 men, 5 women and 1 child.

A very great and much needed improvement has been effected in this building by the construction of new closets and bath rooms.

A large balcony in front of the Hospital was in course of erection. It will be found very valuable for the use of convalescent patients.

The institution was in good order throughout.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following is a summary of the movements of patients in this Hospital for the official year ending September 30th, 1885 :—

Remaining in Hospital 1st October, 1884	13	
Admitted during the year	166	
Total number under treatment		179
Discharged	149	
Died	11	
Remaining 30th September, 1885	19	
		179

The localities these 179 persons were drawn from are reported to be as follows:—

City of Guelph	77	
County of Wellington	78	
Other counties	24	
		179

The sex, nationalities and religion of these 179 patients were as follows:—

Sex.

Male	86	
Female	93	
		179

Nationalities.

Canadian	88	
English	12	
Irish	64	
United States	7	
Other countries	8	
		179

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	30	
Roman Catholic	149	
		179

The receipts and expenditures for the Hospital during the official year are shewn in the two summaries given below:

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,567 20
From the County of Wellington	600 00
From paying patients	519 00
Income from property	320 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc	320 00
Other sources	97 00
	$3,423 20

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$454 96
Butter	126 15
Flour, bread and meal	170 00
Milk	140 00
Tea and coffee	149 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	157 59
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	515 00
Drugs and medicines	165 00
Beer, wine and spirits	151 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	269 32
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	76 52

Fuel	$394 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	7 38
Hay and straw	183 00
Clothing for patients	75 60
Salaries and wages	100 88
Taxes and insurance	40 30
Coffins	5 00
Contingencies	298 57
Repairs, ordinary	122 02
	$3,601 79

The average cost per patient per day for the year was 57.05 cents.

The Hospital has earned Government aid as follows:—

Allowance for 5,983 days' treatment of patients, at 20 cents per day	$1,196 60
Supplementary allowance of one-fourth Hospital revenue	464 00
Allowance at 7 cents per day for 330 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	23 10
Total grant for 1886	$1,683 70

INSPECTION.

I inspected the St. Joseph Hospital, Guelph, on the 15th May. There were under treatment that day 12 males and 6 females, and everything was found to be in a satisfactory condition.

My second inspection was made on the 8th October, on which date there were 11 men, 10 women and 1 child in residence. The Hospital was found to be in its usual satisfactory condition of cleanliness and order.

I was glad to learn that in anticipation of the small-pox epidemic which has threatened the Province, a small-pox hospital, isolated from all other buildings, was in course of erection.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows:

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st of October, 1884	8	
Number admitted during the year	127	
Total number admitted during the year		135
Discharged	120	
Died	8	
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1885	7	
		135

The localities from which the patients were received were as under, viz:—

From the Town of Pembroke	49	
From the County of Renfrew	33	
Other counties	51	
United States	1	
Other countries	1	
	——	135

The statistics shew the following as respects sex, nationalities and religion:—

Sex.

Male	83	
Female	52	
	——	135

Nationalities.

Canadian	77	
English	8	
Irish	37	
Scotch	4	
United States	1	
Other countries	8	
	——	135

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	27	
Roman Catholic	108	
	——	135

The revenue and expenditure of the Hospital are shewn in the two following statements:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$703	20
From the Dominion Government	100	00
From the County of Renfrew	250	00
From paying patients, themselves	560	00
From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private individuals	630	90
	$2,244	10

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$262	34
Butter	116	00
Flour, bread and meal	145	45
Milk	22	00
Tea and coffee	174	25
Potatoes and other vegetables	70	56
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	241	53
Drugs and medicines	121	25

Beer, wine and spirits	$21 40
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	225 04
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	44 00
Fuel	225 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	48 50
Water supply	50 00
Hay and straw	63 78
Clothes for patients, including boots and shoes	25 00
Ice	8 75
Salaries and wages	202 00
Taxes and insurance	185 00
Coffins and funerals	24 30
Contingencies	11 00
Repairs, ordinary	100 00
	$2,387 15

The average daily cost of maintenance in this Hospital for the year has been 65.63 cents.

The amount of statutory aid to be voted to this Hospital is arrived at as follows:

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 3,637 days' treatment of patients	$727 40
Supplementary allowance of one-fourth Hospital revenue	360 22
Total grant for 1886	$1,087 62

INSPECTION.

Copies of the reports made to the Government upon this hospital by Mr. Christie are annexed:

"I visited the General Hospital, Pembroke, on the 6th May, and found therein 7 male and 2 female patients. They were all of a class requiring active treatment and were evidently receiving proper care.

"The interior of the hospital was neatly kept and the place was in good condition throughout."

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MATTAWA.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year were as follows:—

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1884	1	
Number admitted during the year	138	
		139
Discharged	131	
Died	3	
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1885	5	
		139

The localities from which the patients were received were as under, viz. :—

From the Village of Mattawa	12	
From the County of Renfrew	96	
From other counties in the Province	30	
United States	1	
		139

The statistical information given as to sex, nationalities, and religion, is as follows :—

Sex.

Male	135	
Female	4	
		139

Nationalities.

Canadian	70	
English	15	
Irish	35	
Scotch	6	
United States	9	
Other countries	4	
		139

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	18	
Roman Catholic	121	
		139

The following statements shew the revenue and expenditure of the Hospital for the year :—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$942	90
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	750	57
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	667	75
	$2,361	22

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$275	00
Butter	100	00
Flour, bread, and meal	150	00
Tea and coffee	40	50
Potatoes and other vegetables	90	60
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	90	75
Drugs and medicines	45	35
Beer, wine and spirits	35	25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	35	55
Brooms, brushes etc.	10	75
Fuel	220	15
Light—gas, oil and candles	40	25

Hay and straw	$135 50
Clothing for patients	10 30
Ice	4 00
Salaries and wages	260 00
Coffins and funerals	6 00
Repairs, ordinary	20 70
Total expenditure for maintenance	$1,570 65

The average cost per day for maintenance of patients for the year was 68.88 cents.

The Hospital has earned Government aid as follows:—

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 2,280 day's treatment of patients	$456 00
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day	228 00
Total Government aid for 1886	$684 00

THE JOHN H. STRATFORD, HOSPITAL, BRANTFORD.

The movements of patients in this Institution are shewn by the following figures taken from the returns:—

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1884	..	
Number admitted during the year	94	
Births	7	
Total number under treatment		101
Discharged	78	
Died	6	
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1885	17	
		101

The localities from which the patients were received were as under, viz:—

From the City of Brantford	78	
From the County of Brant	14	
Other countries	9	
		101

Sex.

Male	94	
Female	7	
		101

Nationalities.

Canadian	41	
English	27	
Irish	13	
Scotch	7	
United States	2	
Other countries	11	
		101

Religious Denominations.

Protestants of any denomination	78	
Roman Catholics	16	
Other religions, or not known	7	
		101

The following statements shew the revenue and expenditure of the Hospital for the year:—

Revenue.

From the City of Brantford	$2,700 00
From the County of Brant	500 00
From patients themselves, for their maintenance and treatment	369 25
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	400 00
From all other sources, not enumerated	3,994 30
Total	$7,963 55

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 276 90
Butter	40 78
Flour, bread, and meal	59 99
Milk	110 22
Tea and coffee	23 08
Potatoes and other vegetables	16 57
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	166 71
Drugs and medicines	264 30
Medical and surgical appliances	27 20
Surgical instruments	227 35
Beer, wine, and spirits	12 65
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	3,461 92
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	28 77
Fuel	637 41
Light—gas, oil, and candles	93 00
Water supply	.....
Hay and straw	.....
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	.....
Ice supply	35 00
Salaries and wages	963 23
Taxes and insurance	10 00
Coffins and funerals	.....
Contingencies	162 88
Repairs, ordinary	33 89
Total expenditure	$6,651 85

The earnings of the Hospital in respect of Government aid have been as follows:—

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 2,067 days' treatment of Hospital patients	$413 40
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day	206 70
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 88 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	6 16
Total grant for 1886	$626 26

THE "JOHN H. STRATFORD HOSPITAL," BRANTFORD.

At the time of writing my report last year, this Hospital was approaching completion. It was formally opened by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 10th February, 1855, and since that date the Hospital, so generously given by Mr. Stratford, has been in use.

A description of the building, taken from one of the journals of the day, is annexed:

"The site selected is most eligible, as well as picturesque. Situated on the eminence in the north-west part of the city, with eight acres of ground surrounding it, the building is a prominent object, while its fine architectural proportions pleasantly strike the eye. Protected in its isolated position from the noise and bustle of the town, it overlooks a wide and charming landscape. It is built in the Collegiate style of architecture, of white brick, relieved by five double rows of red brick, and a number of circles or medallions of the same, beautifying to a very considerable extent the outward appearance. The main front faces south, with wings on each side and one in the rear, with frontage of 100 feet and 42 feet deep, exclusive of the rear wing which is about 30 feet by 40 feet. It is three stories high, the tower reaching an altitude of 80 feet, and surmounted by a handsome fienial some 200 feet above the level of the city. The roofs are slated with colours in appropriate patterns, the ridges crested with neat iron finials giving the whoe a finished appearance. The massive chimneys are ornamental and in good taste, while the verandahs, which protect and beautify the front and rear of the east and west wings, are connected by French windows with the wards on the first and second floor. Beneath the gable in the centre is a large stone tablet upon which is cut in plain characters, 'The John H. Stratford Hospital, 1884.'

"The interior has been entirely fitted up on the most modern and scientific principle of hospital construction. The floors are all of solid maple, and the staircases and the door and window fittings of black ash, of good design and substantial workmanship. The rooms and halls, finished to a large extent in the Queen Anne style, are arranged with due regard to convenience, the ceilings high and airy, the whole building possessing a thorough system of ventilation from cellar to attic. The wards are conveniently arranged on the new principle of limiting as small a number of patients as possible to each, six being the largest number which can be accommodated in any single ward. The conveniences attached to the wards in the way of baths and water-closets are the most complete of their kind. There are also some half-dozen single rooms for paying patients, which are attractive in every respect. The hospital is calculated for the accommodation of 45 patients. Although the building is fully heated with steam, grates are found in every room, as an adjunct to full ventilation and to thoroughly ex-

clude foul air. Call pipes converge from every part in the kitchen, and all the modern appliances to save labour and secure comfort have been introduced. Bath-rooms, closets, etc., are most convenient, and the choicest of patterns made with judicious care and in accordance with the most recent views of medical and sanitary research to secure perfection. As to drainage, every detail concerning health has been carefully considered and has met with the heartiest commendation."

On my reporting that the building was suited to the purpose of an hospital, an Order in Council was passed granting to it aid in accordance with the provisions of the Charity Aid Act.

INSPECTION.

I inspected the Hospital on the 22nd September. It was found to be in very good condition throughout for a new Hospital. It is, of course, susceptible of improvements in many respects, and from the efforts from time to time made in that direction, there is every reason to believe that ere long this institution will be found fulfilling in every respect the best wishes of its friends.

The patients on the day of my visit numbered 12 males, 14 females.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PORT ARTHUR.

The returns from this Hospital shew the following results:—

Number of patients remaining on 1st October, 1884	19	
Admitted during the year	118	
Total number of patients under treatment during the year		137
Discharged	107	
Died	21	
Remaining under treatment at the close of official year	9	
		137

These patients were admitted from the undermentioned places:

From the town of Port Arthur	54	
From the Canada Pacific Railway	62	
From other parts of the Province	6	
From other countries	15	
		137

In addition to the above, outdoor patients received treatment at the Hospital:—

Sex.

Male	125	
Female	12	
		137

Nationalities.

Canadian	20	
English	24	
Irish	33	
Scotch	17	
United States	5	
Other countries	38	
		137

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	81	
Roman Catholic	56	
		137

The following tables shew the revenue and expenditure of the Hospital for the year:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$300 00
From the Town of Port Arthur	510 00
From other municipalities in the Province	173 00
From paying patients themselves	674 00
From subscriptions, donations, etc	1,459 00
	$3,116 00

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$325 00
Butter	48 00
Flour, bread and meal	130 00
Milk	96 00
Tea and coffee	48 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	52 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	128 00
Drugs and medicines	227 00
Surgical instruments	15 00
Beer, wine and spirits	80 00
Bedding, etc	165 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	30 00
Fuel	145 00
Light—gas, oil, and candles	35 00
Water supply	21 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	4 00
Salaries and wages	130 00
Taxes and insurance	49 30
Coffins and funerals	126 00
Contingencies	150 00
Repairs, ordinary	41 00
	$2,045 30

The amount of Government aid earned by this Hospital is shewn hereunder:—

Allowance on 4,346 days' treatment of Hospital cases at 20 cents	$869 20
Supplementary allowance for 4,346 at 10 cents per day	434 60
Total grant for 1886	$1,303 80

RETURN

To an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House all correspondence subsequent to that already brought down between the Government of Ontario or any member or officer thereof, and the authorities of the Dominion of Canada, or of the Province of Quebec, respecting the settlement of Accounts between the Province and the Dominion; also for a statement up to the 1st day of January, 1886, of the amounts which the respective municipalities interested should receive as interest from the Land Improvement Fund in connection with School Lands.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,

Toronto, February 26th, 1886.

RETURN

OF COPIES OF ALL CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS WHICH MAY HAVE PASSED BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO, AND THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE DOMINION AND QUEBEC TOUCHING THE FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE LATE PROVINCE OF CANADA, EXCEPT IN SO FAR AS ALREADY BROUGHT DOWN.

OTTAWA, February 16th., 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd. instant, relative to the revenues derived from fishing licenses, etc., and in reply I beg to state that while I make no admission as to the correctness of the claim therein contained. I will have enquiries made into the subject, which, from the nature of the case, will take some time, and when these enquiries are completed, I will advise you of the views of the Government of Canada on the subject.

Referring to the latter clause of your letter, I beg to point out that Honourable Mr. Mackenzie has obtained an order of the House of Commons for a statement showing the several amounts collected by the Dominion Government for lands sold or leased; for timber, logs or stones, cordwood, telegraph poles, or other products of the forest; with the names of persons making such payments within the bounds and limits of the western part of Ontario, as determined by the decision of the Privy Council against the claim of the Dominion Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

QUEBEC, February 26th., 1885.

The Honourable,
THE TREASURER OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
Toronto.

SIR.—I am directed by the Honourable the Treasurer, to apply to you for payment of $100,000 on account of the interest on the Province of Quebec's share of collections from sales of Common School lands. The balance due to this Province at the 31st December, 1882, was $95,218.65, since which there has been received from you the sum of $25,000 on the 23rd November, 1883. According to the public accounts of Ontario, the amount of collections on account of these sales for the year ending 31st December, 1883, was $27,322.78, and for the year ending the 31st December, 1884, I presume something like a similar amount has been collected, but until we are furnished with a statement showing what proportion of these collections was made on the lands

sold between the 14th of June, 1853, and the 6th of March, 1861, the share of Quebec cannot be definitely determined. Assuming, however, that the proportion is somewhat similar to that of the collections of the two previous years, the balance now due to this Province for interest would be in the neighbourhood of $130,000.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. F. MACHIN,
Assistant Treasurer, Province of Quebec.

QUEBEC, March 5th., 1885.

Try to send at least 50,000.

J. G. ROBERTSON.

TORONTO, March 5th., 1885.

SIR.—I am directed by the Honourable, the Treasurer of Ontario, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 26th ult, and telegram of 4th inst. applying for $100,000 on account of Common School Fund, and enclose herewith cheque No. 35,564, Bank of Commerce, and to state, that he trusts that during the present year a final adjustment of the accounts between the Provinces and the Dominion will be had, and a closing settlement made, until which time, he hopes the present remittance of $25,000, on account, will be satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. R. HARRIS,
Assistant Treasurer.

The Honourable,
THE TREASURER OF QUEBEC.

OTTAWA, March 9th., 1885.

DEAR MR. ROSS,—I am taking advantage of a temporary lull to look into the accounts. I have put in hand, and trust to send you in a few days the statement respecting the Clergy Widows' Pensions, and on its completion I'll have made out the true statement of the Upper Canada Building Fund, and in connection with the latter, I shall be much obliged by you advising me respecting the amount of $70,000 odd, which you pointed out in the accounts as requiring explanation. I'll have it looked into at once.

Yours very truly,

J. M. COURTNEY.

Honourable A. M. Ross,
PROVINCIAL TREASURER,
Toronto.

TORONTO, March 13th, 1885.

MY DEAR COURTNEY.—I have your favour of the 9th inst., and am glad to hear that you will get time to make some progress in the preparation of the statements.

The item in the Upper Canada Building Fund which I desire particularly to have information on, is that of $95,147.23, which appears on page twelve of the accounts

between the Provinces and the Dominion. On 14th April, 1870, the Public Accounts Committee passed a resolution directing that the interest upon $600,000, placed to the credit of the Upper Canada Building Fund, should be the same as that allowed on the equivalent in the seignorial tenure accounts, which was six per cent. By the entry referred to on page twelve, it appears that this decision of the Public Accounts' Committee was attempted to be carried out, but instead of a corresponding credit being given to Ontario. This $95,147 is balanced by a cross entry upon the opposite page, and Ontario has only been credited with the five per cent. upon that fund.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,

A. M. ROSS,
Provincial Treasurer.

OTTAWA, March 16th, 1885.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 8th January last, I have now the honour to enclose herewith a statement of the Widows' Pension Fund, as therein requested, and for the purpose of making the statement as clear as possible I have added a statement of the Clergy Surplus Revenue Investment Fund, U. C., beginning with May 31st, 1854.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

W. R. HARRIS, ESQ.,
Assistant-Treasurer,
Province of Ontario, Toronto, Ontario.

OTTAWA, 31st March, 1885.

MY DEAR SIR,—Now that your Legislature has been prorogued I deem it advisable to direct your attention to the Budget Speech of Mr. Robertson, the Treasurer of Quebec, as reported in the Montreal *Gazette*, of the 24th instant. Mr. Robertson, in talking of the settlement of the accounts, referring to the Land Improvement Fund, stated that the question being a legal one he had referred it to the Attorney-General of his Province—subsequently he mentioned, I presume, in connection with this subject: "I have within a few days received from Judge Caroult, the factum of Quebec, presented by our solicitor before the arbitrators, and certain memoranda which I have not yet had time to consult, and which I have no doubt will prove very useful to whoever has further negotiations on these questions." I know what it is to do with during the session, but I think it would be as well if you could expedite Quebec respecting the Improvement Fund, there are many reasons why this should be done, the chief of which is, that it is more than likely that I may have to leave for England on public business very shortly.

Yours very truly,

J. M. COURTNEY.

Hon. A. M. Ross,
Toronto.

TORONTO, 2nd April, 1885.

J. M. COURTNEY, ESQ.,
Deputy Finance Minister,
Ottawa.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have your favour of 31st instant. I suppose there would be little use in writing Mr. Robertson now, while he is engaged in his sessional work. But I shall be very glad in any way to expedite the settlement of our accounts. I presume from the report of his Budget Speech that Quebec intends to dispute this item, and if so, it will have to be transferred to the management of some legal gentleman. I think that we ought to have a meeting immediately on the close of the Quebec Legislature, and I hope that you will not be going to England until we will have that opportunity.

I am dear Sir,
Yours truly,

A. M. ROSS.

TORONTO, 10th April, 1885.

Hon. J. E. ROBERTSON, M. P.P.
Provincial Treasurer,
Quebec.

DEAR SIR,—I have received a letter from Mr. Courtney urging a speedy meeting in reference to the settlement of the accounts, and he says that he will shortly have to go to England. I wrote him that I supposed it would be useless to ask you to meet us at Ottawa until after the close of your session. If, however, you could spare the time, I should be happy to meet you now at any time that would be convenient to you. If Mr. Courtney leaves for England, I presume we could do nothing until his return ; so that if anything could be done before he leaves, it would be very desirable. Can you yet inform what position you take on the Land Improvement Fund? If we cannot arrive at an agreement that it is a charge upon the late Province of Canada. How would it do to state a case and submit it for the opinion of Court?

I am dear Sir,
Yours truly,

A. M. ROSS,
Provincial Treasurer.

TORONTO, 10th April, 1885.

J. M. COURTNEY, ESQ.,
Deputy Finance Minister,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Referring to the statement of the Widows' Pensions Fund sent by you on the 16th ult. Will you kindly give me information on the following points:—

1. Why in the statement for the year ending 30th June, 1864, six months' interest only is allowed on balance at credit?

2. What authority is there for the transfer from this Fund to the Indian Fund of $5,582.86 in the year 1869?

3. Since the passing of the Act 18 Vic., chapter two, a number of new stipendiaries have apparently been placed upon this Fund. By what authority have they been so

placed? Eleven new names have apparently been added since 1867. Has the consent of Ontario been obtained in regard to this, or by what authority have they been placed upon the Fund?

Please furnish me with copies of the Orders in Council of 7th February, 1853, and 23rd November, 1859, and of any other orders dealing with this Fund.

I have the honour to be Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. M. ROSS,
Provincial Treasurer.

OTTAWA, 21st April, 1885.

DEAR MR. ROSS,—I have to leave very shortly for England, and as I have some work to do at Toronto before I leave, I propose to go there on Friday, and be there on Saturday, will you be at your office at 10 a.m. Saturday morning, if I don't hear from you I shall consider that hour will suit—if it won't, do pray write by return.

Yours very truly,

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister Finance.

Hon. A. M. Ross,
Provincial Treasurer,
Toronto.

TORONTO, April 23rd, 1885.

J. M. COURTNEY, ESQ.,
Deputy-Minister Finance,
Ottawa.

Will be here Saturday.

OTTAWA, 23rd April, 1885.

DEAR MR. ROSS,—I am sorry I could not see you again on Saturday, but I had a great deal to do at Toronto, and my time was very fully occupied. I trust we may meet in the autumn to conclude our work.

Yours very truly,

J. M. COURTNEY.

Hon. A. M. Ross.

TORONTO, 28th August, 1885.

J. M. COURTNEY, ESQ.,
Deputy Finance Minister,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I have not yet received the re-cast of the Provincial accounts, which at our meeting in September last was agreed to be furnished. Your long session, and your absence in England, have no doubt prevented its delivery sooner, but I hope you will now forward it to me as I am extremely anxious that a meeting should be arranged as speedily

as possible to endeavour to get these accounts adjusted before the close of the year. And a few days' examination of the re-cast will be necessary before a meeting should take place.

When sending this account, please say at what time it would be convenient to arrange for a meeting ; for myself, I will not allow anything to interfere with my meeting you and the Treasurer of Quebec at any time that may be arranged, and my wish would be, the sooner the better.

I am dear Sir,
Yours truly,

A. M. ROSS,
Provincial Treasurer.

OTTAWA, 29th August, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., and, in reply, beg to say, that I regret we are unable to furnish you at present with a re-cast of the Provincial accounts with the Dominion, as agreed upon in September last, in consequence of the Provincial Treasurer of Quebec not having furnished this Department with certain information necessary to the settlement of the same. I have to-day communicated with the Assistant-Treasurer asking him to be good enough to get the information asked for as soon as possible.

Directly I get his reply I write you again.

Mr. Courtney is still too unwell to leave England, but hopes to sail on the 18th September.

I am dear Sir,
Faithfully yours,

FRED. TOLLER,
Acting D. M. F.

Hon. A. M. Ross,
Provincial Treasurer,
Toronto.

TORONTO, Sept. 1st, 1885.

Hon. J. G. ROBERTSON, M. P.P.,
Provincial Treasurer,
Quebec.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to a request to the Finance Department at Ottawa for the re-cast of the accounts arranged for at our meeting in 1884. I am again met with the excuse for non-delivery of this, that it is delayed in consequence of the Provincial Treasurer of Quebec not having furnished the Department with certain information necessary to the settlement of the same.

I am exceedingly anxious to get these accounts between the Dominion and the Provinces finally adjusted. The first step now is the preparation of this re-cast of the accounts, until this is received it is useless to ask for a meeting. I do hope that any information necessary from your Department will be given as speedily as possible, so as not to afford any ground for further delay at Ottawa. I have not yet received any intimation from you as to your decision in regard to the Land Improvement Fund on Crown Lands. I shall be obliged for information as to the position you intend to take in regard

to that item, I am continually being urged by the Municipalities interested for a settlement of this matter, and am most anxious that it be finally settled as speedily as possible. Please advise me on this subject.

I am dear Sir,
Yours truly,

A. M. ROSS,
Provincial Treasurer.

QUEBEC, 3rd September. 1885.

Hon. A. M. Ross,
Provincial Treasurer,
Ontario, Toronto.

MY DEAR SIR,—In answer to your favour of the 1st instant, let me say that the Law Offices of Quebec have not yet completed their examination of the Upper Canada Land Improvement Fund question, but I will urge the matter as fast as possible.

I fail to see any force in the pretensions of the Dominion officials that they cannot make a re-cast of the accounts without a decision on the part of Quebec as to the Land Improvement Fund, this question can be laid aside for the present and accounts made up irrespective of it, and dealt with at some future time.

A point of more importance, *especially* to *Ontario*, is that of the "Indian Annuities" which the Dominion authorities propose to add to the debt of the late Province of Canada, and which will, if they are admitted, affect the accounts far more than the Improvement Fund can, and once paid, will alter the whole complexion of the accounts. If the Dominion Government abandon the idea of increasing the Indian Annuities, the other question need not delay the making up of the accounts; but if they persist in adding to the debt of "Old Canada" nearly a million of dollars, and expect to obtain the consent of Ontario and Quebec to such an increase, I fancy some time will elapse before such consent will be obtained, and consequently a delay in the making up of the accounts between the Dominion and the Provinces.

I am as anxious as you can be to arrive at some satisfactory settlements of all outstanding and open accounts between the Dominion and us. I shall do my utmost to bring about such settlement as soon as practicable.

In the meantime I am dear Sir,
Yours truly,

J. G. ROBERTSON.

TORONTO, September 8th., 1885.

J. M. COURTNEY, ESQ.,
Deputy Finance Minister,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—On receipt of your letter of the 29th ult., I at once wrote the Treasurer of Quebec, informing him that I was advised that the re-cast of the accounts promised us in October last was delayed in consequence of his Department not having furnished the Department at Ottawa with certain information asked, and urging him to hasten the despatch of any information necessary. From his reply, I am led to assume that the information asked from him is the acquiescence of Quebec in Ontario being credited with the Land Improvement Fund on Crown Lands. Mr. Robertson states that the law officers of Quebec have not yet completed their examination of the Upper Canada Land Improvement Fund, but promises to urge the matter as far as possible, but as such action may be delayed, I would again urge that in the re-casts of the accounts, this fund should be credited to Ontario, leaving Quebec to take exception to it if, upon consideration of the

Provincial Law Officers, Mr. Robertson should be advised to dispute it, as an asset of Ontario. I think the statement of the claim of the Municipalities given in my letter of the 4th June, 1884, makes out, to say the least, a *prima facie* case in favour of Ontario. The inclusion of this in the assets will not, in any way, prejudice Quebec, as I suppose it is fully understood that the Provinces have the right to object to the correctness of any item therein.

Unless this re-cast is at once prepared, and a basis thus given for a speedy conference and settlement, we shall drift without action into the period of the coming Parliamentary session, which will again delay progress in this much-desired settlement. I confidently trust that your department recognizes the necessity for speedy action, and that in a few days I will be in receipt of this re-cast. Will you kindly send me a memo. giving the amounts of the half-yearly charges of interest of the surplus debt of the late Province of Canada, upon which the credit of $5,397,503, was made in the Act of 1884, as also the rate of interest which was allowed on these amounts, and how calculated.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,

A. M. ROSS,
Provincial Treasurer.

Ottawa, 16th September, 1885.

Dear Sir,—I beg to send you herewith a memorandum of the figures asked for in your letter, which I trust is what you require. I must, however, ask you to wait a little longer for a re-cast of the account promised, it is now in hand, and though impossible to give you the whole in detail, I think we can furnish you with a statement shewing the result which will be arrived at. I think this can be sent on Friday or Saturday. Mr. Courtney sails for Canada to-morrow, I trust in better health.

The length of last session of course threw the re-cast of your accounts very much behind, which I hope you will please excuse.

Faithfully yours,

FRED. TOLLER,
Acting D. M. F.

Hon. A. M. Ross,
Provincial Treasurer,
Toronto.

Memorandum.

By B. N. A. Act, Section 112, debt allowed Ontario and Quebec jointly $62,500,000 By 36, Vic. c. 30 (1873) this amount was increased by $10,506,088.84, or from $62,500,000 to $73,006,088,84. This increase was taken to date only from 1st July, 1873, so in 1884 (47 Vic., c. 4, s. 1) it was enacted that the amount of above increase should be calculated as if the Act of 1873 had directed it to be allowed from 1st July, 1867, and the total amount of the half-yearly payments on such increase, from 1st July, 1867, to 1st January, 1873 (inclusive), together with interest on each payment at five per cent. from the time when it should have been made, to the 1st July, 1884, should be capitalized, and interest paid thereon at five per cent., from first July, 1884, and by section 3, the amount so capitalized was to Quebec and Ontario jointly—capital $5,397,503.13. This sum of $5,397,503.13 was made up as follows :—

Increased capital as above	$10,506,088.84
Interest for six months on same at five per cent	262,652.22
Principal of semi-annual payments of interest from 1st July, 1867, to 1st January, 1873, $262,562.22 x 12 =	$3,151,826.65
Simple interest at five per cent on the several payments of $262,652.22 from the several periods at which the payments were considered as having matured to 1st July, 1844	$2,245,676.48
Total	$5,397,503.13

Toronto, October 15th., 1885.

J. M. Courtney, Esq.,
Deputy Finance Minister,
Ottawa.

My Dear Courtney,—I see that you are now returned from the Old Country, and, I trust, in improved health.

Mr. Toller, your deputy, wrote me on the 16th ult. stating that the re-cast of the accounts promised would be ready in a short time. I have not yet received it. I am very anxious that some definite action should be taken in regard to the settlement of accounts before the close of the year. As it appears to me that we are drifting on to the period of the meetings of the Houses, when other pressing work may throw this again overboard. I should be very glad if you can expedite the preparation of this statement, and let me have it as early as possible.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,

A. M. ROSS,
Provincial Treasurer.

Ottawa, 13th October, 1885.

Sir,—I have the honour to send you herewith statement of amount paid by the Dominion to the widows of clergymen, Upper Canada, entitled to draw pensions, $1,490.84, the same being for the six months ended 30th June, 1885, and I have to request that you will be good enough to send me a remittance of the amount at your very earliest convenience, as we wish to close the accounts for the past fiscal year at as early date as possible.

I have the honour to be Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

The Honourable,
The Treasurer of Ontario,
Toronto.

Ottawa, 16th Oct., 1885.

Dear Mr. Ross.—I have your letter of yesterday. It is true that I am back at the office, and that my health is improved, but not to the extent that I wish; and added to this complication, Sir Leonard Tilley is still absent, and his return, at all events for the present, is very doubtful. I have an immense amount of accumulations to go through,

as you may imagine after five months' absence, but with you I am anxious to have the accounts closed as soon as possible, and I will look into the matter as soon as I can find time, and put on a spurt So far as I am concerned, you may be sure there will be no unavoidable delay.

Yours truly,

J. M. COURTNEY,
D. M. F.

Hon. A. M. Ross,
Provincial Treasurer,
Toronto, Ont.

Toronto, 17th December, 1885.

Hon. J. G. Robertson, M.P.P.,
Provincial Treasurer,
Quebec.

Dear Sir,—May I again ask what decision you have come to as to the attitude Quebec takes as to Ontario's claim, to be credited with the Land Improvement Fund on Crown Lands? The municipalities interested are urgently pressing their demands for the amounts which they claim are due to them. If Quebec acquiesces in the justness of this being credited to Ontario, in the Dominion Accounts, the Ontario Government would be in a position to satisfy the demands of the municipalities. If, on the other hand, Quebec decides to dispute the credit, then immediate steps should be taken to arrive at an authoritative decision. Surely it is time that we now came to a settlement of this matter. Please let me know what Quebec decides to do.

I am, dear sir,
Yours truly,

A. M. ROSS,
Provincial Treasurer.

Toronto, 18th December, 1885.

J. M. Courtney, Esq.,
Deputy Finance Minister,
Ottawa.

My Dear Sir,—I have from week to week been expecting the promised re-cast of the accounts. In a letter from Mr. Toller, of the 16th September last, he said it was then in course of preparation, and although he could not then promise the whole in detail, that a statement shewing the result might be sent during the week. I fully expected that in a few weeks a full statement would be received. As the surplus debt has been settled, and the Indian claims have been agreed to be put in a suspense account, we ought to be able to arrive at a speedy settlement of the remainder of the account, and if the re-cast promised could now be furnished, it might still be possible to make some progress in this direction before the meeting of the Legislatures.

I have not heard anything further from Mr. Robertson in regard to the Land Improvement Fund. But hope that you have acted on my suggestion, and if the re-cast credited to this Province, leaving Quebec to take exception to the credit if they so decide.

I am really very anxious to make some progress towards a settlement.

I am, dear sir,
Yours truly,

A. M. ROSS,
Provincial Treasurer.

Re Unsettled Accounts.

Ottawa, 19th Dec., 1885.

My Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 18th instant. The accounts are now being overhauled, and I trust that when the Premier returns the matter will be at once taken up. The Minister of Finance has only just been installed, and as yet I have not been able to bring the matter to his notice, but I think that early next month I shall be able to get matters in some shape.

Yours Truly,

J. M. COURTNEY,
D. M. F.

Hon. A. M. Ross,
Provincial Treasurer,
Toronto.

Quebec, 23rd Dec., 1885.

My Dear Sir,—I am sorry to say that the Treasurer has been quite ill for the last month and has gone home to recruit.

I am sending you by to-day's mail the two copies of the pamphlets, and enclose copies of amendments to the License Law since the publication of the pamphlet.

Wishing you the compliments of the season,

I remain, my dear sir,
Yours very truly,

H. F. MACHIN.

The Honourable A. M. Ross,
Provincial Treasurer,
Toronto.

STATEMENT

Shewing the amounts payable on account of School Lands' collections, subject to the Land Improvement Fund, between 6th March, 1861, and July 1st, 1867, with interest at 5 per cent., from 1st July, 1867, to 1st July, 1882.

	Amount of principal payable under Act of 1882.	15 years' interest from 1st July, 1867, to 1st July, 1882.
County of Bruce.	$ c.	$ c.
Township of Arran	6,446 60	4,834 95
Village of Tara	220 00	165 00
Township of Brant	8,603 40	6,452 55
" Bruce	5,362 86	4,022 10
Village of Tiverton	20 09	15 00
Township of Elderslie	6,826 45	5,019 83
" Huron	6,918 57	5,188 92
" Kincardine	3,469 88	2,602 41
" Kinloss	847 30	635 47
Village of Lucknow	33 01	24 75
Township of Saugeen	3,652 82	2,739 61
Village of Port Elgin	200 00	150 00
" Inverhuron	47 00	35 25
" Paisley	5 14	3 85
County of Grey.		
Township of Bentinck	5,270 66	3,952 99
Town of Durham	630 50	472 87
Township of Derby	753 03	564 77
" Egremont	7,397 82	5,548 36
" Glenelg	3,271 81	2,453 85
Town of Durham	379 09	284 31
Township of Holland	570 74	428 05
" Normanby	8,302 34	6,226 75
" Sullivan	5,906 05	4,429 53
" Sydenham	929 18	696 88
County of Huron.		
Township of Ashfield	1,318 50	988 87
" Grey	10,883 22	8,162 41
" Howick	338 26	253 69
" Morris	7,484 94	5,693 70
" Turnberry	6,664 01	4,998 00
" Wawanosh, East	1,822 92	1,367 19
" " West	402 59	301 94
Town of Wingham	411 23	308 42
County of Perth.		
Township of Elmar	10,435 40	7,826 55
" Wallace	7,548 19	5,661 14
County of Wellington.		
Township of Arthur	1,312 58	984 43
Total	124,686 18	93,494 39

Note.—The above will be subject to such modifications as may be provided for by arrangements for settlement between Townships and Villages formed out of Townships, where final settlements have not yet been effected.

STATEMENT

Of the Returns forwarded to the Office of the Provincial Secretary, of all the Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1885, made in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chapter 111, Section 97, and 43 Vic., Chapter 3, Section 2, with which are contrasted Receipts of same nature in 1883 and 1884.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Office of the Provincial Secretary,
Toronto, February 23rd, 1886.

STATEMENT of the Returns fowarded to the Office of the Provincial Secretary of all the accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, ch. 111, sec. 97, and

OFFICE.	REGISTRAR.	Number of Municipalities in the District.	Number of Instruments registered during the year '84.	Number of Instruments registered during the year '85.	Amount of Fees received sections 1, 12, Total Registrations under sub-sections 1, 6, 11, 12.	For searches, sub-sections 2, 3, 10.	For Abstracts, sub-section 4.
					$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	Charles J. Bampton	75	561	.....	.....	20 75	55 50
Brant	Thomas S. Shenston	7	2157	2229	3069 85	310 65	388 80
Bruce	Donald Sinclair	27	3504	3782	5051 48	248 00	1183 94
Carleton	John Waller	12	2076	2036	2716 25	306 80	562 55
Dufferin	William McKim	8	1489	1629	2266 95	214 50	674 00
Dundas	Simon S. Cook	6	992	1045	1328 25	86 10	78 25
Durham, E. R.	George C. Ward	5	965	761	1137 35	175 25	132 20
Durham. W. R.	Robert Armour	5	826	709	1000 15	54 15	203 60
Elgin	Archibald McLachlin	12	3635	.....	4905 80	360 85	749 50
Essex	James W. Askin	19	3675	3690	5097 66	612 00	1262 23
Frontenac	R. M. Rose	.....	1501	1265	.....	297 30	131 86
Glengarry	Angus McDonald	5	866	1064	1412 77	117 00	159 40
Grenville	Patrick McCrea	9	1129	1069	1473 80	160 90	207 85
Grey, N. R.	Robert McKnight	11	2598	2748	3941 95	203 30	1044 85
Grey, S. R.	Thomas Lauder	8	1867	1803	2463 81	76 33	400 50
Haldimand	Agnew P. Farrell	13	1305	1509	2116 34	255 32	407 15
Haliburton	Frederick Mooney	9	266	195	256 90	23 25	48 05
Halton	Francis Barclay	9	1281	1295	1771 75	368 55	213 75
Hastings	William H. Ponton	28	3291	3272	4485 10	357 55	917 80
Huron	James Dickson	24	4402	4220	5429 88	313 85	977 54
Kingston, City	J. P. Gildersleeve	1	626	574	797 15	122 82	28 75
Kent	Peter D. McKellar.	17	4856	4669	6303 55	644 95	1536 65
Lambton	Edward M. Proctor	20	4915	4618	6301 25	927 55	826 90
Lanark, N. R	John Menzies	8	790	665	1152 40	60 50	48 30
Lanark, S. R.	James Bell	10	1234	1014	1402 40	156 75	53 30
Leeds	Wilmot H. Cole	14	2248	1905	2688 60	242 04	520 25
Lennox and Addington	M. P. Roblin, by R. Mills, Deputy.	12	1517	1512	2007 40	106 05	301 40
Lincoln	James G. Currie	14	1619	1674	2504 00	230 65	596 40
London, City	William C. L. Gill	1	1055	1053	1525 15	250 30	153 90
Middlesex, E. and N.R.	William W. Wiseman, Deputy	15	3194	3124	4317 25	613 60	259 80
Middlesex, W. R.	Stephen Blackburn	9	1398	1401	1921 20	233 25	644 15
Muskoka District	John Ewart Lount	24	877	1162	1551 95	242 40	201 80
Nipissing District	John Doran, per A. Irving, Deputy	.....	73	.....	235 85	30 72	3 25
Norfolk	Angustine J. Donley	10	738	2069	2995 40	334 70	402 85
Northumberland, E. R.	John M. Grover	9	1453	1464	2061 85	174 15	854 60
Northumberland, W.R.	William H. Eyre	5	940	795	1134 20	75 60	384 60
Ontario	John Ham Perry	17	2502	2703	3594 20	208 95	406 10
Ottawa, City	Alexander Burritt	1	1361	1353	1953 15	466 80	295 65
Oxford	James Ingersoll	17	3437	3118	4362 35	395 00	687 75
Parry Sound	A. Starkey	.....	466	539	957 25	56 40	109 65
Peel	Alexander Dick	8	1278	1436	1861 53	185 10	259 95
Perth, N. R.	David D. Hay	9	1687 306	1838	2485 35	286 50	584 30
Perth, S. R.	Patrick Whelihan	7	1026	992	1335 85	105 00	378 50
Peterborough	Bernard Morrow	19	2039	1952	2617 50	350 05	571 35
Prescott	John Higginson	9	1377	1424	1853 90	85 15	139 25
Prince Edward	Walter Mackenzie	9	1317	1316	1753 30	176 20	288 95
Renfrew	Andrew Irving	25	1763	1737	2411 35	395 50	196 75
Russell	James Keays	4	926	1038	1434 73	18 25	292 25
Simcoe	Samuel Lount	24	5006	5148	6746 80	.....	1363 23
Stormont	John Copeland	5	1160	1115	1508 30	175 70	99 25
Thunder Bay District	William H. Laird	17	1072	766	1021 30	279 20	366 50
Toronto, City	Charles Lindsey	1	8921	9847	14810 05	2064 30	1280 05
Victoria	Hartley Dunsford	14	1895	1727	2353 55	165 61	505 30
Waterloo	Dougald McDougall	12	2459	2462	3240 90	137 00	42 40
Welland	Dexter D'Everardo	15	1832	1893	2785 25	806 65	459 65
Wellington, N. R.	John Anderson	11	1699	1577	2121 70	90 20	873 75
Wellington, S. and C. R.	N. Higinbotham	12	2029	1870	2450 35	258 80	510 60
Wentworth	James M. Williams	10	4118	3991	5528 20	601 25	1403 60
York, E. and W. R.	John Ridout	11	3277	3722	5539 00	867 45	421 85
York, N. R.	James J. Pearson	9	1255	.....	1907 05	162 95	246 15

* Not including amount paid to

Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1885, made in 43 Vic., ch. 3, sec. 2, with which are contrasted Receipts of same nature in 1883 and 1884.

under the Tariff as allowed by sub-of section 92 of the Act.										
		Special Receipts.								
For Certificates, sub-section 5.	For Affidavits and Oaths, sub-section 9.	For Abstracts, Indices, sub-sec. 8.	For work connected with transfer of Instruments paid by Co. Treas., s-s. 7	Gross amount of Fees proper for 1883.	Gross amount of Fees proper for 1884.	Gross amount of Fees proper for 1885.	Aggregate amount of Fees and Emoluments earned by Registrar during the year 1885, by virtue of his office.	Amount of Fees actually received for 1885.	Amount of Disbursements in connection with office for 1885.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
13 15	.....	.....	800 00	480 00	794 63	773 25	1573 25	1573 25	238 21
.....	65 00	.....	.....	3672 55	3598 45	3834 30	3834 30	3834 30	1120 30
.....	.....	.....	.....	6823 80	6240 45	6483 42	6483 42	6221 85	3233 36
87 90	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3674 50	3674 50	3674 50	*852 20
17 25	.....	.....	.....	2910 86	2911 50	3172 70	3172 70	3050 00	990 18
1 25	3 25	.....	.....	1523 70	1408 35	1497 10	1497 10	1497 10	618 25
1 25	.....	.....	.....	1724 25	1765 95	1446 05	1446 05	1446 05	615 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1548 15	1553 70	1257 90	1257 90	1257 90	400 00
.....	.....	8 00	.....	5649 23	6156 12	6016 15	6024 15	6105 24	3132 19
285 00	11 75	.....	.....	7317 82	7157 19	7268 64	7268 64	7268 64	4521 32
.....	.....	.....	.....	1966 02	2514 60	2235 46	2235 46	2235 46	562 00
1 25	6 25	.....	.....	1410 64	1353 90	1696 67	1696 67	1696 67	678 68
5 75	6 50	.....	.....	1808 60	1843 85	1854 80	1854 80	1850 00	925 00
42 00	.....	.....	.....	4414 45	4751 85	5232 10	5232 10	5232 10	2394 05
28 50	.....	47 80	.....	2960 26	3062 77	3016 94	3016 94	2683 45	742 71
1 75	3 00	.....	.....	2627 59	2484 57	2783 56	2783 56	2627 36	1133 25
1 70	25	.....	.....	338 60	439 40	330 20	330 20	330 20	.....
11 75	25	.....	.....	2169 70	2299 45	2366 05	2366 05	2366 05	749 86
50 75	25	.....	.....	5367 53	5840 90	5811 45	5811 45	4830 22	1953 00
62 90	25	.....	.....	7390 55	7269 25	6784 42	6784 42	6597 79	2202 18
21 10	.....	.....	.....	1027 20	1048 98	969 82	969 82	969 82	484 98
117 25	.....	.....	.....	9473 30	9001 20	8602 40	.....	.....	2630 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	8532 35	8641 15	8055 70	.....	.....	2755 71
14 00	.....	.....	.....	1122 12	1198 50	1275 20	1275 20	1275 20	437 30
5 80	1 50	.....	.....	1811 60	1900 70	1619 75	1619 75	1629 75	397 45
12 00	3 75	.....	.....	3514 06	4018 76	3466 64	3466 64	2726 44	1450 93
4 00	.....	.....	.....	2322 15	2383 37	2418 85	2418 85	2603 61	1888 75
.....	.....	.....	.....	3693 65	3264 70	3331 05	3331 05	3331 05	530 56
.....	.....	.....	.....	2057 85	1909 65	1929 35	1929 35	1929 35	550 00
17 25	3 75	.....	.....	5444 36	5543 85	5211 65	5211 65	5211 65	1402 35
141 35	25	.....	.....	2881 85	2892 80	2940 20	2940 20	2940 20	550 00
41 25	13 00	.....	.....	1697 40	1649 80	2050 40	2050 40	1751 55	408 35
50	.....	.....	.....	64 46	122 15	270 32	270 32	270 32	.....
75 05	2 75	.....	.....	3003 06	1319 65	3810 75	3810 75	3570 80	1250 00
10 05	75	.....	.....	3020 60	3078 36	3101 40	3101 40	2888 51	949 50
.....	1 25	.....	.....	1728 20	1795 50	1595 65	1595 65	1158 00	450 00
47 50	.....	.....	.....	4011 55	4001 30	4256 75	4256 75	4029 55	1691 78
73 95	.....	.....	.....	2462 60	2665 55	2809 35	2809 35	2809 35	*540 90
18 50	3 00	.....	.....	5513 27	5403 35	5466 60	.....	.....	1965 30
7 00	9 25	.....	28 75	1042 65	1025 64	1168 30	1168 30	1007 27	507 10
40 35	.....	.....	.....	2430 62	2286 55	2346 93	2566 85	2348 43	492 41
39 70	.....	.....	.....	3479 40	3051 75 547 25	3395 86	3395 86	3155 85	940 00
87 75	.....	.....	.....	2049 10	2018 10	1907 10	.....	1335 15	304 00
9 00	.....	.....	.....	3434 95	241 70 3475 85	3547 90	3547 90	3547 90	1387 02
66 90	75	.....	.....	2243 39	2056 90	2145 95	2145 95	1870 20	350 00
8 50	4 25	.....	.....	2100 10	2193 76	2231 20	2231 20	2231 20	.....
23 75	1 50	.....	.....	2973 45	2995 80	3028 85	3028 85	3028 85	.....
51 25	46 85	.....	.....	1620 30	1555 00	1843 33	1843 33	1843 33	150 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	7558 88	7794 15	8110 03	8110 03	7753 69	2998 00
2 75	5 75	.....	.....	2013 60	1793 35	1791 75	1791 75	1467 91	311 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2171 30	1667 00	1667 00	1617 00	500 00
123 10	.....	.....	1087 00	12508 75	14831 70	18277 50	19364 50	19364 50	12103 27
.....	.....	.....	.....	3488 27	3452 35	3024 46	3024 46	2973 34	1053 47
17 80	1 00	.....	.....	3226 15	3602 50	3439 10	3707 04	3439 10	1198 25
140 45	1 75	.....	.....	3885 62	3566 27	4193 75	4193 75	3776 27	1621 54
31 85	.....	.....	.....	3458 85	3369 75	3117 50	3117 50	2767 50	620 00
134 60	.....	.....	.....	3309 35	3468 15	3354 35	3354 35	3354 35	790 00
20 50	5 50	.....	.....	8044 15	7821 40	7559 05	.....	6808 15	4159 52
54 25	50	.....	.....	5829 35	7102 90	6883 05	6883 05	6875 40	4319 56
.....	.....	.....	.....	2128 70	2271 85	2316 15	2316 15	2316 15	350 00

County, nor cost of books for office.

RETURN

To an Order of the House, that there be laid before the House a Return shewing the number of certificates of Railway Annuities, and the amounts of the same which have been either sold or exchanged for any part of the outstanding Railway Scrip, as authorized under the provisions of Cap. 31, 47 Vic.; to whom sold or with whom exchanged, the terms upon which such sale or exchange was affected, and when sold, the date of the receipt of the money therefor. Also a copy of the advertisements asking for tenders, with copies of all tenders received in response thereto.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 24th February, 1886.

RETURN OF RAILWAY AND FORTY-YEAR ANNUITIES.

RETURN *RE* RAILWAY ANNUITIES.

Issue of	160	Certificates of	$2,750 each.
"	80	do	500 do
"	800.	do	100 do

Sold to the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, Portland, Maine, U. S., July 1st, 1885, at a rate of interest a fraction below 4¼ per cent.

The proceeds of sale, $268,651.80, were paid over to the Treasurer of Ontario, July 7th, 1886.

W. R. HARRIS,
Assistant Treasurer.

Treasury Department, Ontario,
Toronto, February 16th, 1886.

Province of Ontario.

FORTY-YEAR ANNUITIES.

The undersigned will receive tenders for the purchase of terminable annuities, running for a period of forty years, issued by the Province of Ontario under authority of an Act of the Provincial Parliament (47 Vic., cap. 31).

The annuities will be in the form of certificates signed by the Provincial Treasurer, guaranteeing half-yearly payments at the office of the Provincial Treasurer, in Toronto, of sums of $100, or larger sums, on the 30th day of June and 31st day of December in each year, for forty years from 30th day of June next, the first half-yearly certificates being payable on the 31st December next.

The total amount of annuities to be issued in 1885, and for which tenders are asked, is $14,000 annually, but tenders will be received for any part of the same not less than $100 annually.

Tenders will be required to state the capital sum which will be paid for either the whole annuities offered or such portion as may be tendered for.

Tenders will be received up to the 20th day of June next. Notification of allotments will be given to tenderers on or before 24th June, and payments from accepted tenderers will be required to be made within ten days thereafter.

Tenders for the whole amount offered, if preferrd, may be upon condition that the annuities be payable in Great Britain in sterling.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted, unless otherwise satisfactory.

A. M. ROSS,
Provincial Treasurer.

Provincial Treasurer's Office,
Toronto, May 1st, 1885.

Note.—Illustration of calculation on interest basis—At the rate of 4 per cent. per annum (or in strictness 2 per cent. half-yearly), a present payment of $1,987.25 would represent an annuity of $100 for 40 years, payable half-yearly.

FORM OF TENDER.

FORTY-YEAR ANNUITIES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

.....hereby tender for forty-year annuities, payable half-yearly, to the amount of $ ..... annually, and to pay therefor for each hundred dollars of annuity the present sum of $....., and..... hereby agree to accept the said amount or any lesser sum that may be allotted to.... ..... and to pay for the same at the above rate in terms of your prospectus of date May 1st, 1885.

Name, ...

Address, ...

Date, ...

To the Honourable
THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER,
TORONTO,

FORM OF TENDER.

FORTY-YEAR ANNUITIES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland Maine hereby tender for forty-year annuities, payable half-yearly, to the amount of fourteen thousand dollars annually, and to pay therefor, the present sum of $268,651.80, and we hereby agree to accept the said amount, and to pay for the same at the above rate in terms of your prospectus of date May 1st, 1885.

Union Mutual Life Insurance Company,

JOHN E. DEWITT,
President.

To the Honourable
THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER,
Toronto.

PORTLAND MAINE, June 12th, 1885.

FORM OF TENDER.

FORTY-YEAR ANNUITIES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

We hereby tender for forty-year annuities, payable half-yearly, to the amount of $14,000 annually, and to pay therefor for each hundred dollars of annuity the present sum of $1,857.10, and we hereby agree to accept the said amount or any lesser sum that may be allotted to us, and to pay for the same at the above rate in terms of your prospectus of date May 1st, 1885.

For the London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company (Limited).

J. TURNBULL,
Pro. Manager.

To the Honourable
THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER,
Toronto.

TORONTO, 20th June, 1885.

N.B.—The above tender is on the condition that the whole annuities are allotted to us, and that they are payable in Sterling in London, the currency being converted at par (4, 86, 66).

J. TURNBULL,
Pro. Manager.

FORM OF TENDER.

FORTY-YEAR ANNUITIES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

We hereby tender for forty-year annuities, payable half-yearly, to the amount of $14,000 annually, and to pay therefor for each hundred dollars of annuity, the present sum of $1,840.15, and we hereby agree to accept the said amount or any lesser sum that may be allotted to us, and to pay for the same at the above rate in terms of your prospectus of date May 1st, 1885.

For the London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company (Limited).

J. TURNBULL,
Pro. Manager.

To the Honourable
THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER,
Toronto.

TORONTO, 20th June, 1885.

N.B.—The above tender is on the condition that the whole annuities are allotted to us..

J. TURNBULL,
Pro. Manager.

FORM OF TENDER.

FORTY-YEAR ANNUITIES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

We hereby tender for forty-year annuities, payable half-yearly, to the amount of $7,000 annually, and to pay therefor for each hundred dollars of annuity the present sum of $1,833.05, and we hereby agree to accept the said amount or any lesser sum that may be allotted to us, and to pay for the same at the above rate in terms of your prospectus of date May 1st, 1885.

For the London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company, (Limited).

J. TURNBULL,
Pro. Manager.

To the Honourable
THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER,
Toronto.

TORONTO, 20th June, 1885.

N.B.—This tender is on the condition that no lesser amount of annual annuity will be accepted by us under it than $1500 (fifteen hundred dollars).

J. TURNBULL,
Pro. Manager.

FORM OF TENDER.

FORTY-YEAR ANNUITIES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

We hereby tender for forty-year annuities, payable half-yearly, to the amount of $14,000 annually, and to pay therefor for each hundred dollars of annuity the present sum of $1,890, and we hereby agree to pay for the same at the above rate in terms of your prospectus of date May 1st, 1885.

OSLER & HAMMOND.

To the Honourable
THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER,
Toronto.

TORONTO, 20th June, 1885.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(Established 1825.)

Montreal, 18th June, 1885.

A. M. Ross, Esq.,
Provincial Treasurer,
Toronto.

Sir,—Referring to your prospectus dated 1st May last, I beg to offer the sum of $55,424.70 (say fifty-five thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy cents) for $3,000. Three thousand dollars, forty-year terminable annuities of the Province of Ontario, as specified therein. This price is at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

I am, sir,

Yours obediently,

W. M. RAMSAY,
Manager.

Form of Tender.

FORTY-YEAR ANNUITIES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

On behalf of the Imperial Bank of Canada I hereby tender for forty-year annuities, payable half-yearly, to the amount of $14,000 annually, and to pay therefor for each hundred dollars of annuity, the present sum of $1,880.94, and I hereby agree to accept the said amount or any lesser sum that may be allotted to me, and to pay for the same at the above rate in terms of your prospectus of date May 1st, 1885.

D. R. WILKIE,
Cashier.
Imperial Bank of Canada.

To the Honourable
The Provincial Treasurer,
Toronto.

Toronto, 20th June, 1885.

Form of Tender.

FORTY-YEAR ANNUITIES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

We hereby tender for forty-year annuities, payable half-yearly, to the amount of $7,000 annually, and to pay therefor for each hundred dollars of annuity the present sum of $1,847.49, and we hereby agree to accept the said amount or any lesser sum that may be allotted to us, and to pay for the same at the above rate in terms of your prospectus of date May 1st, 1885.

For Northern Assurance Company.

JAMES VALENTINE,
General Manager,
1 Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

To the Honourable
The Provincial Treasurer.
Toronto.

June 4th, 1885.

FORM OF TENDER.

FORTY-YEAR ANNUITIES, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

We hereby tender for forty-year annuities, payable half-yearly, to the amount of $7,000 annually, and to pay therefor for each hundred dollars of annuity the present sum of $1,783.30, and we hereby agree to accept the said amount or any lesser sum that may be allotted to us, and to pay for the same at the above rate in terms of your prospectus of date May 1st, 1885.

For Northern Assurance Company.

JAMES VALENTINE,
General Manager,
1 Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

To the Honourable
THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER,
Toronto.

June 4th, 1885.

RETURN.

To an Order of the House showing the amounts payable in respect of any branch of the Public Service on the 1st January, 1886, and not then paid. The same to be classified under the same head as the expenditures for the year are so classified in the Public Accounts.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,

Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, February 24th, 1886.

RETURN.

RETURN SHEWING THE AMOUNTS PAYABLE IN RESPECT OF ANY BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE, AS FAR AS ASCERTAINED, ON THE 1st JANUARY, 1886, AND NOT THEN PAID.

SERVICE.	SUB-SERVICE.	—	—
		$ c.	$ c.
Civil Government	Attorney-General's Department	26 65	
	Education Department	42 57	
	Crown Lands Department	50 79	
	Public Works Department	18 38	
	Treasury Department	31 17	
	Secretary and Registrar's Department	49 12	
	Registrar-General's Branch	32 54	
	License Branch	2 43	
	Department of Agriculture	9 07	
	Immigration Office	1 09	
	Public Institutions	24 62	
	Board of Health	25 66	
	Official *Gazette*	487 58	
			801 67
Legislation	Stationery, Printing and Binding	990 00	
	Library	0 25	
	Expenses	9 58	
			999 83
Administration of Justice	Supreme Court	1 15	
	Court of Appeal	70 23	
	Chancery Division	14 00	
	Common Pleas Division	31 70	
	Crown Counsel	1,044 32	
	Criminal Justice—Counties	1,350 21	
	Inspection of Division Courts	30 60	
	Sheriff's Fees, etc.	751 49	
	Seals, and other contingencies	504 70	
	District of Algoma	279 11	
	District of Thunder Bay	9 00	
	District of Rainy River	12 00	
	District of Nipissing	320 70	
	Grouped Counties	1,035 32	
	Expenses *re* Land Titles Act	2 40	
	Ditches and Water-courses Act	89 60	
			5,546 53
Education	Public Schools	225 87	
	Separate Schools	1,669 00	
	Poor Schools	500 00	
	Model Schools	2 64	
	Inspection of Public and Separate Schools	2,544 79	
	Inspection of High Normal Schools	93 07	
	Departmental Examinations	83 86	
	Normal School, Toronto	467 33	
	Normal School, Ottawa	109 23	
	Carried forward	5,695 79	7,348 03

RETURN shewing the amounts payable in respect of any branch of the Public Service—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	SUB-SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	5,695 79	7,348 03
Education—*Continued*:	Museum, etc	38 35	
	School of Practical Science	119 57	
	Miscellaneous	2,813 13	
	Superannuated Teachers	0 59	
			8,667 43
Public Institutions Maintenance	Asylum for Insane, Toronto	35 80	
	Central Prison, Toronto	5 86	
	Deaf and Dumb Institute	3 40	
	Mercer Reformatory	10 79	
			55 85
Immigration	Incidentals		1 65
Agriculture and Arts	Incidentals	7 00	
	Bureau of Statistics	188 39	
	Mechanics' Institutes	4 93	
	School of Art	16 75	
			217 07
Repairs and Maintenance—Public Buildings	Government House	356 16	
	Main Building	240 02	
	East Wing	123 25	
	Educational Buildings	223 75	
	Simcoe Street Premises	328 88	
	Normal School, Ottawa	139 95	
	School of Practical Science	394 47	
	Osgoode Hall	159 75	
	Agricultural Hall	7 25	
			1,973 48
Public Buildings	London Lunatic Asylum	192 34	
	Kingston Lunatic Asylum	3,826 59	
	Orillia Insane Asylum	3,400 00	
	District of Muskoka	63 25	
	District of Thunder Bay	4,779 17	
	Provisional County of Haliburton	89 52	
			12,350 87
Public Works	Maganetawan Works	1,926 32	
	Surveys, Inspections, etc	50 00	
			1,976 32
Refunds	Education		88 25
Miscellaneous Expenditure	Licenses	115 15	
	Revision of Voters' Lists	543 93	
	Removal of Patients	24 00	
	Niagara Falls Park Commission	17 43	
	Consolidation of Statutes	252 97	
	Central Prison Commission	288 42	
	Watchman at Government House	36 00	
	Small-pox, Montreal	2,326 67	
	Small-pox, Cornwall	368 00	
	Small-pox, Alexandria	262 45	
	Colonial Exhibition	54 06	
			4,289 08
Stationery Office	Purchase of Stock		1,802 80
Revenue Refunds	Licenses		636 37
	Total		39,407 20

Accounts for the above expenditure, with a few trifling exceptions, were rendered to the Treasury Department for payment during the months of January and February, 1886.

C. H. SPROULE,
Auditor.

PROVINCIAL AUDIT OFFICE,
TORONTO, February 13th, 1886.

RETURN

To an order of the Legislative Assembly, passed on the 11th day of March, 1885, for a Return giving information with regard to the Ontario College of Agriculture and Farm.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
February 24th, 1886.

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly, passed on the 11th day of March, 1885, for a Return giving the following information with regard to the Ontario College of Agriculture and Farm, namely :—

1st. The cash receipts in each of the years 1882, 1883 and 1884, from each of the following sources :—(*a*) From sales of stock by auction in 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884, distinguishing the amounts received on account of each year's sales with the amounts (if any), still to be collected on account of each when the accounts, as published in the Public Accounts of 1884, were closed; (*b*) From sales (made otherwise than by auction), of stock fed (experimentally or otherwise), for the butcher, with the number of each kind so disposed of; (*c*) From sales of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and dogs, not included in either of the preceding statements, with the numbers of each; (*d*) From sales of wheat, barley, peas, oats, garden and orchard produce, and sundries.

2nd. A statement of the several amounts due for board, tuition fees, stock and produce, etc., when the accounts, as published in the Public Accounts of 1884, were closed.

3rd. A statement of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and dogs which either died or were destroyed during each of the years 1882, 1883 and 1884.

4th. A statement shewing for each of the years 1882, 1883 and 1884, (*a*) The number of horses purchased, and the amounts paid therefor; (*b*) The number and cost of cows and heifers (with the ages of the latter at time of purchase), other than those imported during the year 1884,—purchased for milking and breeding purposes—distinguishing between "thoroughbreds" and "grades"; (*c*) The number and cost of steers and heifers purchased for either or both fattening and experimental purposes, with the date of delivery of each animal, and its weight and age at time of delivery; (*d*) The number and cost of sheep bought for breeding (exclusive of the importation of 1884), and fattening purposes respectively, distinguishing between "purebreds" and "grades"; (*e*) The number and cost of pigs (exclusive of 1884's importations), purchased for breeding and fattening purposes respectively; (*f*) The number and cost of the dogs purchased, with a statement of the amounts paid, and to whom paid, for feeding and taking care of the same.

5th. A statement of all outstanding claims (so far as can be ascertained up to the time of making this Return), against the Institution at the time the accounts, as published in the Public Accounts for 1884, were closed, distinguishing, as far as possible, between those chargeable against the Teaching Department, the Boarding Houses, the Farm and the Creamery.

6th. A statement of the quantity and value of all grain (distinguishing between wheat and other grains), hay, straw, roots, ensilage, other food for stock, and wool on hand, on the 1st January, 1885.

7th. A statement shewing the number of cows, ewes and sows kept on the farm for breeding purposes during each of the years 1882, 1883 and 1884, with the numbers of their progeny in each year, and a statement of the numbers of each retained on the farm, and disposed of during the year of their berth.

FIRST STATEMENT.

(Compiled from Farm Books).

Receipts, Etc.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Still to be Collected at date, Dec. 31st, 1884.
"A."—*Cash Receipts from Auction Sales.*				
Receipts in 1882 from Auction Sales of Stock in 1881	715 00			
" 1882 " " 1882	2272 52			
		2987 52		
" 1883 " " 1882	.....			
" 1883 " " 1883	6771 39			
		6771 39		
" 1884 " " 1883	3029 69			
" 1884 " " 1884	815 50			
		3845 19		1556 08
"B."—*Cash Receipts from Private Sales of Fat Stock.*				
1882—13 Steers	852 00			
" 14 Sheep	124 68			
" 5 Hogs	150 91			
" — Hogs, 6037 pounds	373 90			
		1481 49		
1883—18 Steers	1310 00			
" 16 Wethers	155 00			
		1465 00		
1884—40 Fat Cattle	3367 00			
" 6 Sheep	67 00			
" 2 Pigs	45 00			
		3479 00		
"C."—*Cash Receipts from Sales other than those in either of the Preceding Statements.*				
1882—2 Shearling Rams	53 00			
" 5 Ewes	25 00			
		78 00		
1883	.....	.....		
1884—1 Heifer	60 00			
" 1 Collie Pup	3 00			
		63 00		
"D."—*Cash Receipts from Sales of Produce, Sundries, etc.*				
1882—Wheat	646 17			
" Oats	1 45			
" Wool	238 14			
" Sundries, including service of animals	185 50			
		1071 26		
1883—Wheat	62 24			
" Sundries, including service of animals	41 00			
		103 24		
1884—Wheat	125 56			
" Oats	44 68			
" Garden	13 85			
" Sundries, including service of animals	131 85			
		315 94		
			21661 03	1556 08

SECOND STATEMENT.

(Compiled from Farm and College Books).

Amount still to be collected for Board, at date December 31st, 1884	2686 22
Amount still to be collected for Fees	20 00
Amount brought forward from 1st Statement, as still to be collected on account of Farm, at date December 31st, 1884	1556 08

ONTARIO EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Third Statement.

Previous to 1885 the records of deaths of animals were not transferred from the Farm Journals to the Bursar's Books, and as all these Journals were destroyed by the recent fire, this statement cannot be given.

ONTARIO EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Fourth Statement.

(Compiled from Farm Books).

NUMBER OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOGS, Etc., PURCHASED 1882.

Date.	Subject, Etc.	Amount.	Total.
	Horses (None).		
	Cattle.		
January....	2 Fat Heifers (Experiment)		
February ..	1 Milch Cow (College)	47 50	
" ..	1 " "	65 00	
April	1 Galloway Grade Steer—1125 pounds	55 25	
November..	1 Milch Cow (Exp.) Ensilage	42 00	
			209 75
	Pigs.		
January....	6 Fat Pigs	29 00	
March 21...	1 Berkshire Sow	135 00	
October	2 "	100 00	
November..	1 " Pig (Fat)	14 00	
			278 00
	Carried forward		487 75

FOURTH STATEMENT—*Continued.*

DATE.	SUBJECT, ETC.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	Brought forward		487 75
	SHEEP.		
	1 Ram and 5 Ewes	50 00	
May	1 Border Leicester Ram	140 00	
	1 Shearling Leicester Ewe	35 00	
	2 Wether Lambs (fattening)	20 00	
October	Imported Southdown Ram	100 00	
"	10 Fattening Sheep	66 00	
November	9 Fattening Lambs	45 00	
			456 00
	Total amount, 1882		943 75
	1883.		
	HORSES.		
April	To 1 Horse	195 00	
June	To 1 Filly	205 00	
July	To 1 Clyde Horse	200 00	
			600 00
	CATTLE, ETC.		
January	1 Fat Steer	62 50	
"	1 Milch Cow (College)	55 00	
February	2 Fat Steers	162 75	
October	5 Milch Cows (College)	282 00	
August	2 " "	105 00	
			667 25
	PIGS.		
February 1st	1 Boar (Thoroughbred)	150 00	
March	1 Essex Sow	25 00	
November	1 Berkshire Boar Pig	30 00	
			205 00
	SHEEP.		
November	1 Thoroughbred Ewe Lamb	18 00	
			18 00
	Total amount 1883		1490 25
	1884.		
	HORSES.		
April	1 Team of Mares	425 00	
"	1 Horse (Garden)	250 00	
"	1 Horse	225 00	
			900 00
	Carried forward		900 00

FOURTH STATEMENT—*Continued.*

DATE.	SUBJECT, ETC.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	Brought forward		900 00
	CATTLE, ETC.		
January 1st.	1 Short-Horn Steer (Exp.)	100 00	
March	1 Milch Cow (College)	65 00	
April	1 Cow (Nurse)	50 00	
"	1 Devon Steer	102 50	
September..	1 Milch Cow (College)	50 00	
October	1 " "	60 00	
November..	1 " "	55 00	
" ..	2 Cows and 1 Heifer (Experimental)	145 00	
" ..	1 Steer "	50 00	
			677 50
	PIGS.		
March	1 Boar Pig	30 00	
October	2 Berkshire Pigs	18 00	
November..	6 Pigs (fat)	30 00	
			78 00
	SHEEP.		
September..	20 Grade Ewes and 4 Wethers (Exp.)	140 00	
October	2 Southdown Ewes	80 00	
"	1 Shearling Southdown Ewe	20 00	
December..	11 Lambs (Experimental)	55 00	
			295 00
	DOGS.		
March	6 Collie Dogs	30 00	
April	To care of Dogs for 6 months	10 00	
			40 00
	Total amount, 1884		1990 50

ONTARIO EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

FIFTH STATEMENT.

(Compiled from Farm Books).

OUTSTANDING CLAIMS AGAINST THE INSTITUTION.

In account with James Taylor (1884).

Due him for 13 Wether Lambs (Experimental feeding); also, 1 Steer for fattening, and 15 Ewes for Experimental Breeding; also, balance on price of Garden Horse, and Creamery Expenses	$308 00
Due by him for new Garden Horse; 3 Cows for College, and 13 Pigs	305 00
Balance	$3 00

ONTARIO EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Sixth Statement.

This cannot be given, as all the Farm Journals were destoyed by fire in September last,—in which records of crops and inventories were kept.

The Wool on hand January 1st, 1885, was 2133 pounds.

ONTARIO EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Seventh Statement.

This cannot be given accurately, because 1st, Deaths cannot be ascertained, as explained in Third and Sixth Statements. 2nd, Some grade calves were destroyed when the cows were held for milking experiments.

(No. 42).

Analysis of Reports of County and Township Agricultural Societies, and of Horticultural Societies, in accordance with the provisions of sections 47 and 48, cap. 35, R. S. O. (*Not printed*).

THE BURSAR'S STATEMENT

Of Cash Transactions of the University of Toronto, for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1885.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly by Command.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 25th February, 1886.

No. 1.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

THE BURSAR'S STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements on *Capital Account* for year ending 30th June, 1885.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
	$ c.		$ c.
Purchase money	3716 90	Balance 30th June, 1884	62668 73
Debentures redeemed	227237 00	Invested in Debentures	3453 14
Loans re-paid	11692 84	Invested in First Mortgage on Real Estate	160915 83
		Balance 30th June, 1885	15609 04
	242646 74		242646 74

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1885.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

No. 2.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

THE BURSAR'S STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements on *Income Account.* for year ending 30th June, 1885.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
	$ c.		$ c.
Interest on Purchase Money	1900 65	Balance 30th June, 1884	4410 04
Interest on Invested Property	136 24	Contingent Fund	2500 00
Interest on Debentures	42231 90	Appropriation for year	58800 00
Interest on Bank Balances	75 04	Rent—President's House	800 00
Rents	1041 00	Commission on Loans	995 63
Rents—University Park	6283 00	Commission—Bank collecting Debentures	50 00
Dividend, Bank Commerce	28 00	Balance 30th June, 1885	984 22
Interest on Loans	17178 06		
	68873 89		
Interest on Moss-Mulock Scholarships, etc., transferred	334 00		
	68539 89		68539 89

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1885.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

No. 3.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

THE BURSAR'S STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the *Income Appropriation*, for year ending 30th June, 1885.

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	DISBURSEMENTS.	$ c.
Balance 30th June, 1884	10780 69	Bursar's Office, Salaries and Expenses ... $3763 87	
Appropriation for twelve months expenditure (including retiring allowance to Dr. McCaul), as per O. C. transferred from Income Account	58800 00	Less paid by U. C. College 938 46	2825 41
Fees, University ... $5341 00		Law Costs	91 17
Fees, University College 6332 96		General Incidentals	122 50
	11673 96	Insurances	2038 99
Fees for Pasturage (less repairs to fence)	300 66	Salaries, Fellowships, etc	42222 61
Fees for Deeds, etc.	43 89	Retiring allowance	3000 00
		Pensions to servants	306 00
		Scholarships	4054 99
		Examiners	2814 09
		Prizes and Medals, University	340 08
		Prizes, University College	375 00
		Stationery, etc., University	2114 51
		Stationery, etc., University College	402 52
		Advertising, University College	67 50
		Advertising, University College	33 00
		Fuel	1692 20
		Museum, Natural History	580 97
		Museum, Ethnological	7 40
		Museum, Geological	8 34
		Library	2589 38
		Water and Gas	378 57
		Building and Grounds	2295 15
		Special repairs	51 90
		Physical Laboratory, Maintenance	224 16
		Optical Room	454 00
		Chemical Labatory, Materials	100 00
		Telephones	115 00
		Drains	147 40
		Incidentals, University and University College	141 94
		Physical Laboratory, Electric Appliances	2000 00
		Balance 30th June, 1885	10004 42
	81599 20		81599 20

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1885.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Statement of Cash Balances at 30th June, 1885.

Account.	Dr.	Cr.
	$ c.	$ c.
Cash in hand	399 02	
Bank of Commerce	61299 53	
Capital Account		15609 04
Income Account		984 22
Income Appropriation Account		10004 42
Coults Loan	412 51	
South Lodge	524 59	
Physical Laboratory Electrical Apportionment	483 38	
Starr Bequest		1159 98
Surplus Income Fund		23247 53
Vice-Chancellor's Fund		1958 00
Moss Scholarship		1893 00
Y. M. C. A. Building		675 00
Prince's Prize		89 84
Contingent Fund		5000 00
Mulock Scholarship		2498 00
	63119 03	63119 03

Bursar's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1885.

J. E. Berkeley Smith,
Bursar.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Bursar's Statement shewing Salaries and Pension paid for Twelve Months ending 30th June, 1885.

Name.	Service.	$ c.	$ c.
Bursar's Office—			
J. E. Berkeley Smith	Bursar, 12 months' salary	2250 00	
Geo. A. Stimson	Clerk, do	750 00	
			3000 00
University of Toronto—			
W. Mulock, M.A	Vice-Chancellor, 12 months' salary	400 00	
A. Baker, M.A	Registrar University, do (part)	750 00	
W. H. Vandersmissen	Librarian, do	1500 00	
D. B. Dick	Architect, do	100 00	
J. M. Baldwin	Assistant, Library, 10 months' salary	135 00	
J. O. Miller	Do 9 do	100 00	
T. Eversfield	Engineer	480 00	
A. Pride	Sub. Cur. Museum	523 97	
R. McKim	Bedel and Messenger	190 00	
H. E. Irwin	Registrar, Assistant	200 00	
			4378 97
	Forward	7387 97	7378 97

THE BURSAR'S STATEMENT shewing Salaries and Pensions paid for Twelve Months ending 30th June, 1885—*Continued.*

NAME.	SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.
	Forward	7387 97	7387 97
University College—			
Dr. Daniel Wilson	President and Professor, 12 months' salary	4200 00	
E. J. Chapman, Ph. D.....	Geology, Professor, do	3100 00	
Geo. P. Young, M.A.....	Professor Mathematics, do	3100 00	
R. Ramsay Wright, M.A.....	Professor Natural History, do	3100 00	
J. Loudon, M.A.....	Professor Natural Philosophy, do	3100 00	
W. H. Pike, M. A., Ph. D.....	Professor Chemistry, do	3100 00	
M. Hutton, M.A.....	Professor Classics, do	3100 00	
G. Buckland.....	Professor Agriculture, do	400 00	
J. M. Hirschfelder.....	Lecturer Oriental Literature, do	1500 00	
F. A. Vines, M.A.....	Classical Tutor and Dean, 3 do	436 67	
W. J. Loudon, M.A.....	Demonstrative Physics, 12 do	1200 00	
A. Baker, M.A.....	Mathematical Tutor do		
Do	Dean of Residence, 9 do	1684 99	
Do	Registrar U. C. 12 do		
Do	Secretary College Council, 12 do		
W. H. Vandersmissen	Lecturer, German, 6 do	500 00	
D. R. Keys	Lecturer. Italian, 6 do	1300 00	
A. L. Grant	Chemistry, Lecturer, Asst. do	100 00	
J. C. Robertson	Fellow, do	187 50	
W. Dale	Registrar U. C. do		
Do	Classical Tutor, do	1124 98	
Do	Secretary College Council, 3 do		
J. Squair, B.A.	Lecturer, French, 12 do	1000 00	
J. W. Reid.....	Fellow, do	250 00	
T. Mulvey	Do do	600 00	
H. R. Wood.....	Do do	500 00	
C. Whetham.....	Do do	500 00	
A. S. Johnston.....	Do do	500 00	
T. P. Hall	Do do	500 00	
A. McCallum	Do do	187 50	
J. H. Bowes.....	Temporary Assistant, Library	25 00	
D. McEachren	Fellow, 12 months' salary	312 50	
J. C. Robertson	Do do	312 50	
			35921 64
R. McKim.....	Bedel, attendant, etc.	510 00	
J. Durance.....	Asst. Do	444 00	
R. H. Bullen.....	Do Do	504 00	
J. Hare	Do Do	464 00	
			1922 00
Pensions—			
Rev. Dr. McCaul.....	Retiring allowance, 12 months	3000 00	
D. Sturgeon	Pension, do	210 00	
B. Fitzpatrick	Do do	96 00	
			3306 00
			48528 61

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1885.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

STATEMENT.

The Bursar's Statement of Cash Transactions of Upper Canada College for twelve months, ending 30th June, 1885.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly by Command.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 25th February, 1886.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE BURSAR'S STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements on *Capital Account* for year ending 30th June, 1885.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.	
		$ c.		$ c.
Balance 30th June, 1884		4104 99	Invested in Debentures—	
Debentures Redeemed—			Township of Sandwich W.	1016 00
Township Sandwich E.	$435 00			
" Tilbury W.	258 75		Invested in Loans on First Mortgage of Real Estate	27304 78
" Nottawasaga	369 00			
Co. Lennox and Addington.	10000 00			
		11062 75		
Loans repaid		4166 25		
Purchase money		1144 22		
Balance 30th June, 1885		7842 57		
		28320 78		28320 78

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1885.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE BURSAR'S STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements on *Income Account* for year ending 30th June, 1885.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
	$ c.		$ c.
Interest on Purchase Money	319 28	Balance, 30th June, 1884	1934 02
" Loans	5284 89	Amount appropriated for expenditure for twelve months, ending 30th June, 1885, including pension to Dr. Barrett	13300 00
" Debentures	7955 75		
" Bank Balances	234 08	Commission on Loans	188 75
Rents	446 20	Bank of Commerce—	
Balance, 30th June, 1885	1195 07	Commission collecting debentures	12 50
	15435 27		15435 27

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1885.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE BURSAR'S STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the *Income Appropriation* for year ending 30th June, 1885.

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	DISBURSEMENTS.			$ c.
Balance, 30th June, 1884	3131 28	Bursar's Office, Share of Expenses			938 46
Amount appropriated for expenditure for twelve months ending 30th June, 1885, including pension to Dr. Barrett	13300 00	Pensions—F. W. Barron, M.A.		1000 00	
		" Dr. Barrett		800 00	1800 00
Tuition Fees	10051 25	Salaries—			
Transfer Fees	17 20	J. M. Buchan, M.A., Principal	12m.	2850 00	
		W. Wedd, M.A., 1st class master.	12m.	1300 00	
		J. Brown, M.A., Math. "	12m.	1650 00	
		J. Martland, M.A., 2nd class "	12m.	1300 00	
		W. S. Jackson, Assist. E.M. "	12m.	1100 00	
		G. B. Sparling, Math. "	12m.	1200 00	
		H. Brock, Jun. Asst. E.M. "	12m.	750 00	
		G. Gordon, " "	12m.	533 33	
		A. Y. Scott, " "	12m.	750 00	
		A. Stevenson, " "	12m.	750 00	
		W. H. Fraser, Asst. E.M. "	12m.	1125 00	
		E. Furrer, French and Ger. "	12m.	225 00	
		Sgt. J. Parr, Gymnastic Ins. "	12m.	250 00	
		G. Frost, Janitor	12m.	420 00	14203 33
		Insurances			869 14
		Prizes			219 46
		Law Costs			18 00
		Stationery			312 93
		Exhibitions			232 50
		Insurance Loans			53 50
		Repairs			1408 78
		Examiners			75 00
		Grounds			411 30
		Outfit			64 92
		Incidentals			322 84
		Fuel			980 32
		Advertising			36 00
		Valuation Fees			5 00
		Balance, 30th June, 1885			4548 25
	26499 73				26499 73

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1885.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE BURSAR'S STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the *Boarding House* for year ending 30th June, 1885.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.		
	$ c.			$ c.
Balance, 30th June, 1884	2665 96	Salaries—		
Board dues	23438 25	G. B. Sparling, Asst. Master, 12m.	300 00	
		G. Gordon " 12m.	200 00	
		A. Y. Scott. " 12m.	200 00	
		H. Brock, " 12m.	200 00	
		Dr. Barrett, Med. Attendant. 12m.	150 00	
		Mrs. Sewell, Lady Supt. 12m.	255 00	
				1305 00
		Repairs		624 24
		Outfit		884 70
		Pew Rents		508 00
		Superintendent Sunday School		20 00
		Superintendent Play Grounds		130 00
		Drains		20 00
		Incidentals		45 14
		Supply Boarding House—		
		W. J. Jackson, Superintending	405 00	
		H. Brock, "	171 00	
				576 00
		Share of Board dues—J. Martland, M.A.		1000 00
		Steward's Department		16430 94
		Laundry Alterations		2258 61
		Balance, 30th June, 1885		2301 58
	26104 21			26104 21

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1885.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

STATEMENT of Cash Balances at 30th June, 1885.

ACCOUNT.	DR.	CR.
	$ c.	$ c.
Cash in hand	335 61	
" Bank of Commerce		1939 74
Income Account	1195 07	
Capital "	7842 57	
Appropriation Account		4548 25
Residence "		2301 58
Deposits "		583 68
	9373 25	9373 25

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto 2nd July, 1885.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

(No. 45).

Return of copies of any correspondence which may have taken place between the Ontario and Dominion Governments, or between the former and any Corporation or persons, relating to the ownership, sale or lease of the Dundas and Waterloo macadamized road, together with copies of any papers in the possession of the Government relating thereto. (*Not printed.*)

RETURN

To an Order of the House bearing date the 27th day of February, 1885, that there be laid before the House a Return of the cost of enforcing the Canada Temperance Act, in the County of Halton, for the years 1882, 1883, 1884 with statement of the receipts shewing how much was paid by the Province, by the County Council, and the amount recovered from fines and Druggists' Licenses. Also a statement of the expenditure, shewing the sum paid to the Police Magistrate for his salary and expenses; the sum paid to the License Inspectors for their salaries and expenses; the amounts paid to Boards of License Commissioners for their fees and expenses; and any other expenses that have been paid. The number of convictions that have been quashed; by what court; for what cause; the amount of costs in each case and by whom paid.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, March 3rd, 1886.

RETURN.

STATEMENT of the cost of enforcing the Canada Temperance Act in the County of Halton, for the years 1882, '83 '84, shewing the sum paid to the Police Magistrate for his salary and expenses; the sum paid to the License Inspectors for their salaries and expenses; the amounts paid to Boards of License Commissioners for their fees and expenses; and all other expenses that have been paid: also

Statement of the receipts, shewing how much was paid by the Province, by the County Council, and the amount received from fines and Druggists' Licenses: and also

Statement of the number of convictions that have been quashed, by what Court, for what cause, the amount of costs in each case, and by whom paid.

I.—RECEIPTS.	LICENSE YEAR.		
	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Balance from previous year		231 30	176 97
From the Province	433 33	1,033 33	1,125 61
From the County Council			600 00
From Druggists' Licenses	90 00	85 00	50 00
From Fines (amount recovered)	1,450 00	1,873 37	564 10
Total	1,973 33	3,223 00	2,516 68

II.—PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF EXPENSES.	LICENSE YEAR.		
	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Police Magistrate, salary and expenses	250 00	800 00	800 00
" " costs	49 85	150 65	96 10
Inspector Fraser, salary	500 00	424 97	400 00
" " expenses		50 00	50 00
Inspector Black, salary		277 00	350 00
" " expenses		39 75	50 00
License Commissioners fees			
" " expenses	48 06	29 37	18 88
Constables fees	232 60	359 58	206 40
Witness fees	44 90	81 84	75 55
Detective Service	142 35	246 50	80 00
Counsel fees, solicitors costs and their expenses	435 30	535 09	339 40
Miscellaneous	38 97	51 28	50 35
Total	1,742 03	3,046 03	2,516 68

There are no Records in the Department shewing the number of convictions that have been quashed, and the information cannot be given; nor is there any information shewing the amount of costs in any conviction quashed or by whom paid.

(No. 47).

Correspondence, Despatches, Orders-in-Council, and Report of the Honourable the Attorney-General with reference to the British Medical Acts, 1858 and 1868, and the Dentists' Act, 1878. (*Not printed.*)

RETURN

To an Order passed by the Legislative Assembly, on the 24th of February, 1886, for a Return of Payments or Decisions in any Division of the High Court of Justice as to the liability of Railway Companies for Accidents to Workmen, where the Company has failed to comply with the provisions of the Railway Accidents Act, 1881, and the accidents that have happened by reason of such non-compliance.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Office of the Provincial Secretary,
Toronto, March 3rd, 1886.

SCHEDULE.

PAGE.

Gibson *vs.* Midland Railway Company 3

Monkhouse *vs.* Grand Trunk Railway Company 5

Clegg *vs.* Grand Trunk Railway Company 8

RETURN

OF DECISIONS IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE AS TO LIABILITY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES FOR ACCIDENTS TO WORKMEN WHERE THE COMPANY HAS FAILED TO COMPLY WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ACT, 1881, AND THE ACCIDENTS THAT HAVE HAPPENED BY REASON OF SUCH NON-COMPLIANCE.

(Queen's Bench Division.)

GIBSON *v.* MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

Railway.—Overhead Bridge.—Death Therefrom.—Illegitimate Son; 44 Vic., Chap. 22, O.

The plaintiff, as administratrix, sued the defendants under 44 Vic. ch. 22, sec. 7, O. for the death of her illegitimate son, a brakesman on the defendant's railway, who was killed by being carried against a bridge not of the height required by that Act, while on one of their trains passing underneath it. The bridge belonged to another railway company, which had the right to cross the defendants' line in that way, and though the time allowed by the Statute for raising the bridge had expired, they had not done so. The jury found that the defendants had been guilty of negligence in not raising, or procuring to be raised, the bridge.

Held, that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover (1), because section 7 of the Act applies only to bridges within the control of the company whose servant has been injured, and (2) the Act was intended to give no greater right to recover than Lord Campbell's Act, and therefore the plaintiff's relationship to the diseased prevented her recovery.

The plaintiff sued as administratrix for damages arising from the death of her son Ralph, a brakesman employed on defendants' road.

The case was tried at the last Spring Assizes at Bellville, before Armour J., and a jury.

It appeared that the defendants' train was passing under a bridge in the Town of Peterborough, by which another railroad, the Cobourg, Peterborough, and Marmora Company, crossed the defendants' line. This bridge belonged to the Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora road, and was built over defendants' line under charter. The bridge when erected was a lawful bridge. It was not the height now required by law over defendants' roadway, and it was sought to make defendants liable therefor.

On the 28th September, 1881, defendants wrote to the Cobourg, Peterborough, and Marmora Railway Company asking permission to pull down their bridge as being of an illegal height, etc., and on the 27th October, 1881, the latter company answered:

"Regarding the bridge, if the stringers in any way interfere with the Midland Railway trains they might be lifted a little. We cannot allow the bridge to be destroyed until we are prepared to replace it."

It was proved that none of the beams or structures could have been cut or removed to get the required clear headway without rendering the bridge unsafe.

The learned Judge, expressing strong doubts as to the plaintiffs' right to recover, left the following questions to the jury:

1. Were the defendants guilty of negligence in not raising, or procuring to be raised, the bridge?

Answer.—Yes.

2. Was deceased guilty of contributory negligence?

Answer.—No.

3. What damage is the plaintiff entitled to recover?

Answer.—$909.

These questions were put to save the expense of a new trial if the plaintiff was held entitled to recover.

May 30, 1883. Bethune, Q. C. moved to set aside the verdict on the law and evidence. He also filed affidavits setting out that since the trial the defendants discovered for the first time that the person killed was the illegitimate son of the plaintiff.

The affidavits were very clear on this point, and no attempt was made to answer them.

Before making this motion the defendants served the plaintiff with an order to attend to be examined, but she did not attend.

Bethune, Q. C. in support of the motion, contended first, that the Act of 1881, 44 Vic. ch. 22, O., sec. 4, did not apply, as the bridge which caused the injury was not owned or controlled by defendants; and secondly, that as the deceased was the illegitimate son of the plaintiff the case did not fall within Lord Campbell's Act.

Clute, contra, argued that sec. 4 of the Act of 1881 must be read with sec. 7 of the same Act, and that the remedy therein given covered a case of this kind; and as to the second point, the Court should not now grant a new trial to let in evidence of the illegitimacy of the deceased.

June 30, 1883. Hagarty C. J.—This action is brought under the Ontario Act of 1881, (passed 4th March, 1881) 44 Vic., ch. 22.

Section 4 directs that "every highway or overhead bridge * * over any railway existing at the time of the passing of this Act of which the lower beams are not of sufficient height from the surface of the rails to admit of an open and clear headway of at least seven feet * * shall, within twelve months from that date, be re-constructed to that effect with suitable approaches thereto if a bridge, by and at the cost of the railway company, municipality, or other owner thereof, and shall at all times thereafter be maintained at such height; and every such railway company before using higher freight cars than those running on their railway at the passing of this Act, or of the reconstruction as aforesaid of any such bridge * * as the case may be, shall, after having first obtained the consent of the municipality or of the owners of such bridge * * raise every such bridge * * over their railway and the approaches thereto, if necessary, at the cost and charges of the railway company, so as to admit as aforesaid an open and clear headway of not less than seven feet over the top of the highest freight car then about to be used on the railway."

Section 7 gives an action to any railway servant or his representatives, if death ensue, in several cases (1) "By reason of the lower beams * * of any highway or other overhead bridge or any other erection or structure over said railway not being at all times after the lapse of twelve months from the passing of this Act of a sufficient height from the surface of the rails to admit of an open and clear headway of seven feet * * between the top of the highest freight cars then running on such railway and the bottom of such lower beams or members."

The right of action appears to rest on this 4th section.

It seems to be divided into two distinct cases:

1st That every overhead bridge, etc., existing at the passing of the Act, shall, within twelve months, be, if not allowing the prescribed headway, reconstructed, giving such headway, "by and at the cost of the railway company, municipality, or other owner thereof." This seems clearly to render it imperative on the bridge owner to make the change prescribed by the law.

2nd. If such railway company use higher freight cars than those in use at the passing of the Act, or of the reconstruction, that such company, having first obtained the consent of the bridge owners, shall at their own cost make the necessary alterations to conform to the Act.

The case before us must turn on the first branch of the section. No case was suggested as to using higher freight cars; therefore the duty is cast on the actual owners of the bridge, and these defendants are not liable.

After they had laid their track, another railway is allowed to carry its track over their line.

With the enacting clause framed as stated, I cannot believe that the general words used in the seventh section can apply except to bridges within the control of the company whose servant is injured.

Then it was argued that these defendants were guilty of negligence in not procuring or compelling the other company, who owned the offending bridge, to make it conform to the Statute.

I do not see how this could have been done. The Act is silent on that subject. A correspondence was in evidence showing that the defendants did apply to the bridge-owning company on the subject.

On the point of illegitimacy, I do not consider that in the case of death our Legislature intended to confer any larger right to recover than was provided by what is generally called Lord Campbell's Act, and that the mother of an illegitimate child can not recover damages for its death.

The case of Dickinson *v.* North-Eastern R. W. Co., 2 H. & C. 735, is expressly in point.

Besides therefore the difficulty under our Railway Act we think the action must fail on the last ground, and must be dismissed.

Armour and Cameron, J. J., concurred.

Judgment accordingly.

MONKHOUSE *v.* THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY.

Railway Company.—Accident to Employé.—Railway Accidents' Act, 1881.—Dominion Railway.—Constitutional Law.

The plaintiff, a workingman employed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, was injured while in the discharge of his duties by reason of his foot having been caught in one of the frogs of the rails which was not packed in the manner prescribed by 44 Vic. ch. 22, (O).

Held that the Grand Trunk Railway being a Dominion Railway and within sect. 92, No. 10, (*a*) of the B. N. A. was not affected by the Statute which professed only to apply to railway companies in respect of which the Provincial Legislature had authority to enact such provisions; and therefore that the defendants were not liable.

This was an appeal by the defendants from the judgment pronounced at the trial by Osler, J., directing a verdict to be entered for the plaintiff for $1,400, with the costs of suit.

The action was brought by the next friend of the plaintiff who was a minor an employé of the company alleging that the plaintiff,

"Being a railway servant on, etc., within this Province, to wit, etc., personal injury was caused to him whilst in the employment of the defendants, a railway company owned and operated by them in this Province, by reason of the space between the rails in a railway frog forming part of such railway extending from the point of such frog backward to where the heads of such rails are not less than five inches apart, not being at all times after the lapse of three months from the passing of "The Railway Accident Act," 1881, 44 Vic., ch. 22 (O)" and particularly on the date hereinbefore specified, filled in with packing; and that the default occasioning the personal injury hereinbefore stated arose from the negligence of the defendants whose servant the plaintiff then was, and was not occasioned by the plaintiff's own act, omission, or negligence." [Claiming $3,000 damages].

The defendants amongst other grounds of defence set up that:

They are a corporation created by the Legislature of the United Province of Canada before the passing of the British North American Act, and that their railway extends through two or more Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and that they are under, and subject in all respects and in all matters relating to their railway to the jurisdiction and authority of the Dominion Legislature, and not to the jurisdiction or authority of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, and that the said Act in the statement of claim mentioned was, as therein mentioned passed by the said Legislature of the Province of Ontario, and not the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, and that the Act only purports to apply to every railway, and railway company, in respect of which the Legislatnre of Ontario has authority to enact such provisions respectively, and the defendants say that for the reasons above stated the Legislature of Ontario has, and had when said Act was passed no authority to enact such provisions respecting the railway of the defendants as in said Act contained and as are mentioned in said statement of claim, and the defendants say the said Act does not, and was not intended to apply to them or their railway.

"That the plaintiff had been some time in the defendants' employment and knew the description of the frogs used by them, and knowing the facts and the dangers attending the emj loyment he knowingly took the risk thereof."

They also alleged that they had in their employ competent and skilful men whose duty it was to have used the proper means of protection in the Act mentioned, and that if the plaintiff was injured it was by the neglect of his fellow-servants, and not through any default of the defendants.

The case came on for trial at the Toronto Winter Assizes, 1882, without a jury, when evidence was given clearly establishing the fact of the injury sustained by the plaintiff, and that he was still unable to work, and would continue to be so for some time.

The medical gentleman who had attended the plaintiff on his sustaining the injury, in answer to a question: "Can you form any idea when he will be able to resume active work?" Answered, "No. He is at present unable. It would be more difficult to form an opinion as to that than it was a short time ago."

The learned Judge at the conclusion of the evidence, made the following note or memorandum of his findings:

"I find an Act of the Legislature of Ontario by which the defendants are directed to pack the frogs, and the accident has occurred entirely by reason of the defendant's wilful disregard of this direction. The defendants do not propose to accept my decision as final; and therefore although my impression is that the Act in question is *ultra vires*, I shall, for the purposes of the trial, and the Judicature Act to the contrary notwithstanding treat the Act as in force. The damages I assess at $1,400, and I direct judgment for the plaintiff for that sum with costs of suit to be entered after the next sittings of the Court of Appeal."

The appeal came on to be heard on the 23rd of January, 1883.*

Bethune Q. C. for the appeal.

Mulock, contra.

*Present Spragge, C. J. O., Hagarty C. J., Burton J. A., and Patterson J. A.

The grounds of appeal shortly were that the defendants' company were not subject to the provisions of the Act of the Ontario Legislature in question ; that the Act itself was *ultra vires*.

October 6, 1883. Spragge, C. J. O.—This case lies within a very narrow compass. The short question is whether the Act of the Legislature of Ontario under which this action is brought applies to the Grand Trunk Railway Co. The question assumes this shape because the Act itself, in terms, applies only "to every railway and railway company in respect of which the Legislature of Ontario has authority to enact such provisions" and the inquiry is, whether the Provincial Legislature has authority to apply the provision of the Act, under which the action is brought, to the defendants. The solution of the question lies in the interpretation proper to be put upon sections 91 and 92 of the British North America Act.

These sections have been so much considered as well in the Privy Council as in the Supreme Court and the Courts of this and other Provinces of the Dominion, that it would be superfluous to examine any portions of them except those which bear directly upon the point in question. It will be convenient, adopting the principle of construction pointed out in *Russell v. The Queen*, L. R. 7 App. Ca, at p. 836, as the proper one, to take the first question to be determined to be, whether the Act, if applied to the defendants' company falls within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in Section 92, and assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

It would be a nice question whether it does not fall within the subject of "Civil rights in the Provinces," if the question rested there—if the subject dealt with by the Provincial Act be not, if applied to the defendants' company assigned by the British North America Act to the Dominion Parliament.

The first part of the Imperial Act to be referred to is No. 10, with its exceptions in section 92. No. 10 assigns to the Legislation of the Provincial Legislature "local works and undertakings" other than those of three classes which are excepted. The first of these excepted classes is "(*a*) lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, and other works and undertakings connecting the Province with any other, or others of the Provinces, or extending beyond the limits of the Province." It is indisputable that the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada falls within this excepted class.

Turning then to the introductory part of section 91 we find it enacted that "the exclusive Legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated, that is to say." Then follows the enumeration of subjects twenty-nine in all and the last of these No. 29 is: "Such classes of subjects as are expressly excepted in the enumeration of the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces."

It appears to me that the excepted class (*a*) is by number twenty-nine of section ninety-one as distinctly assigned to the exclusive Legislation of the Parliament of Canada as are "the regulation of trade and commerce, the postal service" or any other of the classes of subjects enumerated in section 91. The only other question, if it admits of question, is whether the Provincial Act under which this action is brought would be, if applied to the defendants' company in contravention of the Legislative authority assigned to the Parliament of Canada. There is no room to contend that the Legislative authority is concurrent, for the language of the Act, is "exclusively Legislative authority." A fair test of the Legislative authority of the Province would be to try it by an Act applied in terms to the defendants' company. Take the title to this Act and its recital *mutatis mutandis* it would read thus: "An Act to make provisions for the safety of the employés of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and the public."

"Whereas frequent accidents to railway servants and others are occasioned by the neglect of the Grand Trunk Railway Company to provide a fair and reasonable measure of protection against their occurrence." Take this followed by such enactments in relation to the Grand Trunk Railway as are contained in this Act it would be palpably Legislation in relation to a matter, in relation to which Legislative authority is assigned exclusively to the Parliament of Canada.

I agree in much of the ingenious argument that has been addressed to us by Mr. Mulock; but, as he bases the plaintiff's case upon Provincial Legislation and I apprehend

necessarily so bases it, he being a servant of the defendants' company, it must, for the reasons I have given in my judgment, fail.

The appeal should, in my opinion, be allowed. If the learned Judge whose judgment is appealed from had given a judgment in accordance with his individual opinion it would in my opinion have been proper to affirm it.

COMMON PLEAS DIVISION.

CLEGG *v.* THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, the widow of John Clegg deceased, as the administratrix of his personal estate and effects, to recover compensation from the defendants under the Act of the Legislature of this Province, 44 Vic., ch. 22, by reason of the defendants not having caused a certain frog in the rails near the Peterborough station of the Midland Railway, which railway the defendants were operating to be packed as required by the above Act whereby the deceased's foot was caught in the said frog, and he was knocked down and killed by the cars which he was then engaged in assisting to shunt as a brakesman in the employment of the defendants.

The statement of claim as contained in the fourth paragraph was as follows : " The said John Clegg on the fourth June, 1884, was in the employment of the defendents as lessees of the Midland Railway working upon the said Midland Railway at the Town of Peterborough as a brakesman ; and through the negligence of the defendants in not filling a frog upon the said Railway at Peterborough aforesaid, and by the defendants' negligence in not furnishing him with sufficient and necessary assistance he was caught therein and run over and killed by a locomotive negligently managed, worked and used by the defendants as such lessees of the said Midland Railway. The said John Clegg was not guilty of contributory negligence.

The plaintiff's statement of claim did not allege that the defendants knew that the frog was not packed nor that the deceased did not know of the neglect, nor that he had notified the defendants or any person superior to himself in the service of the defendants, nor that he was aware that the defendants or such superior already knew of the default or negligence so as to come within sub-section 2 of section 8 of the said Act.

The cause was tried before O'Connor, J., and a jury at Peterborough at the Fall Assizes of 1885.

It was proved as a fact that after the first day of January, 1884, the Midland Railway went under the control and management of the defendants : but by what authority or means the defendants came to exercise the right of working the Midland Railway was not made to appear.

It was also proved that the frog never had been packed ; at all events not for two years prior to the injury to the deceased ; and that the deceased had worked there every day for a long time previous to the 4th of June when the accident happened.

At the close of the plaintiff's case Wallace Nesbitt for defendants, contended that there was no case to be submitted to the jury : that the Midland Railway had by reason of the passing of the Dominion Act 46, Vic., ch. 24, being a railway connecting with, and crossing the Grand Trunk Railway, ceased to be a railway under the control of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario and was taken out of the operation of the said Act 44, Vic. ch. 22, both by the fact that it was declared to be a work for the general advantage of Canada, and also by the express provision in the said Act of the Ontario Legislature limiting the effect and operation thereof to railways and railway companies in respect of which the Legislature of Ontario has authority to enact such provisions : and the plaintiff was concluded by the decision of the Court of Appeal in Monkhouse *v.* Grand Trunk R. W. Co., 8 A. R. 637 : that as to any common law right of action in the plaintiff the omission to pack the frog would not amount to negligence, and if it did it was the neglect of a fellow-servant of the deceased, and no liability would attach to the defendants for such negligence.

The learned Judge overruled these objections and left certain questions to the jury upon which they found that deceased came to his death by reason of the frog not being packed as required by the Statute, that having reference to the employment and occupation of deceased he could not by any reasonable precaution have avoided the accident, and that the frog in question apart altogether from the Statute, was not in a reasonably safe condition.

They assessed the plaintiff's damages at $1.000.

In Michaelmas sittings, November 17, 1885, Wallace Nesbitt obtained an order *nisi* calling on the plaintiff to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside, and judgment entered for the defendants; or for a non-suit: or why a new trial should not be had between the parties on substantially the objections taken at the trial, and the further ground that the verdict was contrary to law and evidence; and for non-direction of the learned Judge in not telling the jury that the Midland Railway being a branch of the Grand Trunk Railway or a railway connecting with the same and forming part of the Grand Trunk Railway system was a Dominion railway and subject to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the Dominion only, therefore the defendants were not liable, and for misdirection on the part of the learned Judge in telling the jury that the defendants were bound to keep the frog in a condition reasonably safe for their servants as well as the public and on the ground of improper reception of evidence in receiving the statement of two witnesses that the deceased shortly before his death had told them that he had caught his foot in the frog and the injury was thus caused, and on the ground that there was no proper evidence that the defendants were either the owners, or lessees, or contractors, working or operating the Midland Railway, and no liability on their part to pack the frog was shown, and on the ground that the evidence established contributory negligence on the part of the deceased: and the accident, if caused by the negligence of any one, was caused by the negligence of a fellow servant of the deceased.

During the same sittings, December 2, 1885, Wallace Nesbitt supported the motion, and referred to Monkhouse *vs.* Grand Trunk R. W. Co., 8 A. R. 637; Gibson *vs.* Midland R. W. Co., 20, R. 658; Darling *vs.* Midland R. W. Co., 11. P. R. 32; Taff Vale R. W. Co. *vs*; McNabb 42 L. J. N. S. Q. B. 153; Griffiths *vs.* Loudon and St. Catharines Dock Co., 13, Q. B. D., 259; Holmes *vs.* Clark, 6, H. & N. 349; Gibbs *vs.* Great Western R. W. Co., 12, Q. B. D. 208; Cripps *vs* Judge, 13, Q. B. D. 583; Stuart *vs* Evans. 49, L. T. N. S. 138, 31, W. R. 706: McFarlane *vs.* Gilmour 5. O. R. 302; Deverill *vs.* Grand Trunk R. W. Co., 25, U. C. R. 517; Wilson *vs.* Hume, 30, C. P. 542; Woodley *vs.* Metropolitan District R. W. Co., 2 Ex. D. 384; South Eastern R. W. Co., *vs.* Railway Commissioners, 19, Hun. N. Y. 509; Britton *vs.* Great Western Cotton Company, L. R. Y. Ex. 130; Debates in Dominion Parliament, 13 Hausard, 1210; Regina *vs.* Bishop of Oxford 4 Q. B. D. 525; South Eastern R. W. Co. *vs.* Railway Commissioners, 50 L. J. N. S., Q B. 201.

G. T. Blackstock, contra, referred to Macdonell on Master and Servant 302; Gibson *vs.* Midland R. W. Co. 2, O. R., 658; Queen Ins. Co. *va.* Larsons, 7, app. Cas. 96; Levoy *vs.* Midland R. W. Co., 3, O. R. 623.

January 2, 1886. Cameron C. J. The first point to be considered is, whether the defendants assuming them to be lessees of the Midland Railway, are,—being a railway company under the Legislative control of the Parliament of Canada—exempt from the operation of the Act of the Legislature of Ontario in question, imposing the obligation to pack the frogs, and giving a right of action to the person injured, or his personal representative, by reason of injury resulting to him from the neglect to pack.

The case of Monkhouse *vs.* Grand Trunk R. W. Co. 8, A. R. 637, is an express authority that the defendants are not subject to the provisions of the Ontario Act where the omission to comply with that Act had relation to the railway proper of the defendants. The late Chief Justice of Ontario being of opinion that, applied to the defendants, the Ontario Act was *ultra vires* of the Local Legislature, while Mr. Justice Burton and Mr. Justice Patterson held that by section 2 of the Act these defendants were expressly exempted from its operation.

Mr. Justice Burton, at p. 641 said: "I agree in thinking that the Ontario Act

was intended to apply to those railways only which under sub-section 10, of section 92, (of the British North America Act) are placed under their jurisdiction, viz. those lying wholly within the Province, and not declared by the Parliament of Canada, or for the advantage of two or more of the Provinces."

The learned Judge declined to express any opinion as to whether the Ontario Act was, if applicable, *ultra vires*.

Mr. Justice Patterson was equally careful to avoid expressing an opinion upon that point.

These defendants are the same defendants with regard to whom that judgment was pronounced, and it would be somewhat singular to hold them liable for a neglect on another railway which by law they had power to acquire the right to lease and work for which they would not be liable on the lines within their charter.

But Mr. Blockstock urged with much force that the Midland Railway, when the Ontario Railway Act was passed, was a railway incorporated by and within the jurisdiction of the Legislature of Ontario, and was therefore subject to the Act which provided, in express terms, that all railways and railway companies in respect of which the Legislature of Ontario has authority to enact such provisions, or any lessee, should be liable to the observance of the requirements of the Act and responsible for injury resulting to a servant of any such company or such lessee if he in other respects came within the terms of the Act. The defendants then, with knowledge of this legislation and the obligation they were assuming, became lessees of the railway, and should be responsible.

To this Mr. Nesbitt in effect answers that might be so if this injury had happened before the passing of the Dominion Act 46 Vic., chap. 24, by section 6, whereof certain named railways and also "all branch lines or railways connecting with or crossing them or any of them" are declared to be "works for the general advantage of Canada," and among the railways so declared is the Grand Trunk Railway, and the Midland Railway crosses and connects with it. By reason whereof the latter railway by the operation of the said sixth section before the injury to deceased, became a Dominion work removed from the legislative control of the Local Legislature of Ontario.

I think Mr. Nesbitt's contention gives the true effect of the said section. The words "each and every branch line or railway now or hereafter connecting with or crossing the said lines," cannot be read in the restricted sense claimed for them by Mr. Blackstock, confining their application to lines which are branches of or part of the designated principal lines.

It is true this liberal construction will put under Dominion control the whole or nearly the whole of the railway system of this province. But it appears that was the intention of the enactment to be gathered directly from the language used. If this be so the Midland Railway is removed from the jurisdiction of the Ontario Legislature and from the operations of past or prospective legislation in relation thereto by the Legislature.

Moreover, according to the decision in Monkhouse *vs.* Grand Trunk R. W. Co., 8 A. R. 637, the defendants company is by the express language of section 2 placed outside of the operation of the Act. The legislation is not *ultra vires*, but inapplicable by the effect of the Dominion legislation giving to a former provincial work the status of a Dominion work. I do not wish to be understood as concurring in or dissenting from the opinion that a local Act making the provision in question apply to Dominion railways would be *ultra vires*.

It it is not necessary in this case nor will it become necessary as long as as the judgment in Monkhouse *vs.* Grand Trunk R. W. Co., 8 A. R. 637 remains unreversed, and not overruled by a higher Court, to determine the question which that case, as far as the Act under consideration is concerned, sets at rest.

Until it shall become necessary to determine it I wish to keep myself untrammelled by the expression of any present opinion from considering in the future whether the question is not one relating to property and civil rights outside of matter relating to the defendant's charter, modifications or amendments thereof or the powers to be exercised thereunder which are matters within the exclusive control of the Dominion Parliament.

I wish to be free to consider whether a corporation created by the Dominion Parliament must not, outside of its corporate powers and functions, be regarded as a simple

entity, which is, as far as the exercise of civil rights are concerned, not expressly provided for by the Act of incoporation, subject to the laws respecting such rights within the province in which it may carry on its authorized business or exercise its corporate powers, and whether in this respect a corporation can have any greater or higher rights than a natural person.

I am then, on the ground that the defendants are not liable to this action, of opinion, the action must be dismissed.

But assuming that the plaintiff had brought the defendants within the operation of the Ontario Act, she failed to make out a case under the Act. She gave no evidence that the deceased had notified the defendants or any person superior to himself in the service of the defendants or that he was aware that the company or such superior already knew of the want of packing in the frog, and the evidence shewed from the nature of the employment of the deceased at the point where the frog was, that he himself must have known of its condition.

I do not think the argument of Mr. Blackstock, that the action being after the death of the servant, the plaintiff is relieved from making out her case to the same extent it would have been necessary for the deceased himself to have done had he only been injured and was suing for compensation on account of the injury. I understood his contention to be that under section 7 of the Act it was only necessary where death resulted from the injury for the plaintiff to shew the neglect complained to be a neglect within the Act and the death therefrom, and then the right of action was complete and it would not signify that the servant himself, if he had survived, would have been unable to recover for the injury sustained.

This cannot be the true construction of the Act, for if it were, the plaintiff would be entitled to succeed though the jury had found that it was the duty of deceased to have filled the frog and had himself neglected to do it. This is so manifestly unjust that it never could have been the intention of the Legislature to have enacted it. The whole Act must be read together, and so read I think it clear the action is not maintainable where death results if it would not have been maintainable by the servant if death had not resulted.

There remains to be considered the question whether apart from the statute any liability attached to the defendants. I am of opinion there did not. It is true that the jury have found that the frog was in an unsafe condition. But there was no evidence whatever to support the finding, none to be left to them to so find.

The case of Griffiths *vs.* The London and St. Catharines Dock Co., 12 Q. B. D. 493 affirmed in appeal, 13 Q. B. D. 259 shews it to be essential to state in the statement of claim knowledge by the master and ignorance in the servant of the defective condition of the thing that produces injury to the servant. If then necessary to be averred it must be necessary to be proved.

In the present case, there is neither averment of knowledge in the statement of claim nor evidence to support knowledge on the part of the defendants of the condition of the frog, or want of knowledge on the part of the deceased.

The action then, apart from the Ontario Act is without anything to support it.

The case is open also to the objection taken at the trial and by the rule that it did not appear in what capacity the defendants were working the railway; but as there is no reason to doubt that they were working it in a manner to make them responsible if the case could be brought within the Act, if that were all that were in the plaintiff's way to disentitle her to recover, a new trial should be granted to give her the opportunity to support the evidence now lacking. On the whole case the verdict of the jury must be set aside and the action be dismissed with costs.

Rose, J.—I was much impressed with Mr. Blackstock's argument, that the words "but also all branch lines or railways connecting with or crossing them" did not include a railway, not being a branch line or railway, and did not include the Midland railway, because in the same section other railways not so important are named while the Midland railway is not named. It certainly seems strange that so important a railway should be included by implication when less important ones are named. I would have yielded to

the argument were it not that I think the word "branch" inapplicable to a "crossing" railway.

In the Consolidated Railway Act, 43 Vic., chap. 9, sec. 7, sub-secs. 17 and 18, power is given to construct branch railways "from any terminus or station" and no words are used which would include a crossing line.

The case of the Taff Vale R. W. Co., *vs.* Macnabb, 42 L. J. *et* S. Q. B. 153, may be referred to on this question as to what is a branch railway.

I am unable therefore to dissent from the opinion just expressed by the learned Chief Justice. It may be such general language should not be allowed to work so important a change in the status of the company, when the Legislature named, especially other railways of not greater importance.

Had I taken a different view I think I might have been able to yield to Mr. Blackstock's argument, that the onus was on the defendants to show that the deceased knew of the frog not having been filled in and generally to establish the exception in their favour found in sec. 8, of 44 Vic., chap. 22, (O).

The right to bring the action is given by sec. 7, and the exceptions are in sec. 8.

The rule of pleading is found in Jones *vs.* Axen 1 Lord Rayd at p. 119 as laid down by Treby, C. J. "That where the exception is incorporated in the body of the clause, he who pleads the clause, ought also to plead the exception: but when there is a clause for the benefit of the pleader, and afterwards follows a proviso which is against him, he shall plead the clause and leave it to the adversary to shew the proviso." *See* also Steel *vs.* Smith, 1 B. & Al. 94; Regina *vs.* Nunn, 10 P. R. 395, 397; Chitty on Pleading, 7th Eng. and 16th Am. ed. p. 246.

In this case the defendants have so pleaded as to raise some of the questions under sec. 8 but not in the terms of the Act. In my opinion the duty was on the defendants not only to plead but to prove the facts which would save them from liability under that section.

The case of Griffiths *vs.* London and St. Catharines Dock Co., 13 Q. B. D. 259, does not cover this question as it did not proceed upon any statutory right of action. I followed that case in Matthews *vs.* Hamilton Powder Co., (unreported), and held a statement of claim demurrable in an action by the representatives of a deceased servant against the employer because it did not aver want of knowledge on the part of the deceased. I think it however quite distinguishable.

For the reasons I have given I am compelled to concur in the judgment of the learned Chief Justice.

Galt, J., concurred.

Order absolute.

(No. 49).

Statement of Government Grants in aid of Poor Schools for the year 1885. (*Not printed*).

(No. 50).

Statement of the Returns for the year 1885 of the debentures issued by the undermentioned Municipalities forwarded to the office of the Provincial Secretary, as required by cap. 176 R. S. O., respecting the Registration of Municipal and other Debentures. (*Not printed*).

(No. 51).

Return of copies of any correspondence between the Minister of Education or any other member of the Government, and the authorities of any of the Universities or Colleges of the Province, respecting a proposed Federation of Colleges referred to by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in his speech at the opening of the Legislature, on the 28th of January, 1885. (*Not printed*).

RETURN

Shewing the Local Mills east of the Bobcaygeon Road, to which lumber has been allowed under the Local Mill regulations, the quantity allowed to each mill per year, the license from which it has been directed to be taken and all Orders in Council and regulations in connection therewith.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly.

By Command, ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 5th March, 1886.

RETURN

SHEWING THE LOCAL MILLS EAST OF THE BOBCAYGEON ROAD, TO WHICH LUMBER HAS BEEN ALLOWED UNDER THE LOCAL MILL REGULATIONS, Etc., Etc.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the nineteenth of April, A.D. 1872.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated the 9th April, 1872, wherein the Commissioner states that, with the view of promoting settlement on lands at present remote from the centres of traffic, and to contribute to the comfort and well being of those already settled in such localities, a supply of sawn lumber for the erection of dwellings, barns, etc., is an absolute necessity, and the means at the disposal of the Department of furnishing a supply of timber for saw mills to meet such necessity being limited, he considers it expedient in order to supplement such means that recourse for a supply of timber should be had to lands held under license; the Committee advise that the Commissioner be authorized to withdraw at any time from any timber license hereafter issued or renewed, any lot or lots or portion of land he may deem necessary for the purpose of enabling him to furnish timber for the supply of saw mills erected, or to be erected for the manufacture of sawn lumber for local consumption.

Certified,

J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council.

Executive Council Chamber,
20th April, 1872.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the seventeenth day of December, A.D. 1872.

The Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands reports as follows in connection with the Order in Council of 19th April last, respecting the supply of timber for saw mills to manufacture lumber for local consumption; that in order to obviate any present or future misunderstanding as to the object of the passing of the Order in Council in question, and to prevent possible abuse of the privilege conferred thereby on remote settlements by the export of any portion of the lumber manufactured from timber taken from lands set apart for the supply of lumber to settlers, and further as a reasonable guarantee to license holders that their interests will not be unnecessarily interfered with, the following clause be added to the Order in Council of 19th April last, respecting supply of timber for local saw mills, and that the same be constituted a part of said Order, namely: "The timber from lands set apart for the supply of saw mills manufac- "turing lumber for local consumption is to be cut and manufactured exclusively for such "local demand, and so disposed of, that any infraction of this condition directly or indi-

"rectly may be followed in each case by cancellation of authority to cut timber or trees "on the lands so set appart for the purpose above mentioned and may be restored to the "license from which the same were withdrawn."

The Committee approve of the provision recommended by the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and advise that the same be added to the Order in Council of 19th April.

Certified,

J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council.

18th December, 1872.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor the eleventh day of May, A.D. 1874.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the report of the Honourable Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 23rd April, 1874, wherein he recommends that the Order in Council of 19th April, 1872, respecting the withdrawal of lots from license for the supply of timber to local saw mills be cancelled, and that the following regulations with respect to such supply be passed and substituted therefor.

1st. A local mill to be entitled to a supply of timber from a holder of limits under license from the Crown shall first have been declared by the Commissioner of Crown Lands entitled to such supply, and must be exclusively employed in the manufacture of lumber for local demand, that is for the supply of all settlers who may resort to the mill for lumber for their legitimate use on the lands owned or occupied by them.

2nd. That it shall be incumbent on license holders, as aforesaid, to supply with standing timber such local saw mill (or mills) as the Commissioner of Crown Lands may declare entitled thereto, on being notified by the Commissioner that such supply is required; the timber to be within a reasonable distance of the mill to be supplied or of a stream by which it might be conveyed thereto; or in the event of a license holder who has been called upon to furnish a mill with a supply of timber having no timber on his licensed limits within a reasonable distance of such mill, or of a stream by which the timber might be conveyed thereto, the license holder shall furnish the required supply at a point to be agreed upon between the mill owner and the licensee, or his agent, in logs cut and ready for sawing, the mill owner to pay to the license holder (in addition to the rate hereinafter mentioned as payable for standing timber) the actual cost of cutting and drawing the logs so furnished.

3rd. The price to be paid by the owner of a local saw mill receiving a supply of standing timber to the license holder furnishing the same, to be at a rate not exceeding thirty cents for standard log.

4th. All disputes between a local saw mill owner and a license holder, as to supply of timber, to be decided by the Commissioner of Crown Lands or any officer of his Department or other person authorized by him, whose decision in each case shall be final; any expenses incurred in arriving at such decision to be paid by the party against whom the decision is given.

5th. Should any proprietor of a local saw mill which has been declared entitled to receive a supply of timber to be manufactured into lumber for local consumption be proved to have disposed of the timber so supplied or of the lumber manufactured therefrom in any way directly or indirectly other than for the legitimate use of settlers on their lands as aforesaid, the right under authority of the Commissioner of Crown Lands to receive such supply shall be cancelled.

The Committee advise that the Order in Council of 19th April, 1872, be cancelled and the said regulations adopted.

Certified,

J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council.

11th, May, 1874.

RETURN called for by the Honourable the Legislative Assembly, 15th February, 1866; shewing the local mills east of the Bobcaygeon Road, to which lumber has been allowed under the Local Mill regulations; the quantity allowed to each mill per year; the license from which it has been directed to be taken; and all Orders in Council and regulations in connection therewith.

Township.	Where mill is situated.	Quantity of lumber allowed per annum.	License from which lumber is directed to be taken.	
Tudor	Lot 10 in 7th Concession	40,000 feet b. m.	Limits of Gilmour & Co.	
Canonto (South)	Lots 18, 19 in 1st "			Under Order in Council of 19th April, 1872: Lots set apart for mill.
Somerville	Kinmount			do do do
Stanhope	Lot 6 in 3rd Concession	100,000 ft. b. m.	Limits of Thompson Smith	
Alice	Lot 20 in 8th "	105,000 "	" Richard White	
Matawatchan	Lot 6 in 4th "	50,000 "	" H. V. Noel	
Bagot	Lot 17 in 2nd "	18,000 "	" Neil Robertson	
Hinchinbrooke	Lot S. ½ 24 in 4th "	100,000 "	" Rathbun & Son	
Dungannon	Lot 35 East Hastings road	100,000 "	" Bronson's & Weston	
Wylie	Lot 11 in 10th Con	50,000 "	" A. M. Dole	
Monmouth	Lot 30 in 12th "	20,000 "	" Boyd, Smith & Co.	
Cardiff	Lot 21 in 15th "	40,000 "	" A. S. Page & Co.	
Cardiff	Lots 10, 11 in 12th "	30,000 "	" " "	
Glamorgan	Lot 26 in 5th & 6th "	40,000 "	" Mossom Boyd	
Bangor	Lot 31 in 5th "	150,000 "	" Mackay & Robertson	
Mayo	Lot 23 in 12th "	150,000 "	" J. R. Booth	
Ashby	Lot 34 in 10th "	75,000 "	" "	
Himsworth	Lot 23 in 13th "	200,000 "	" "	
Bagot	Lot 11 in 9th "	50,000 "	" Wm. Mason	
Himsworth	Lot 35 in 6th "	100,000 "	" David Moore	

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
5th March, 1886.

THOMAS H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

RETURN

Of a copy of the petition of William Hurdman and Brothers, of the Fourth of August, 1873, addressed to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario, praying that a license might be issued to them as the Assignee of one Richard McConnell, for the vacant space between the licenses granted on the Amable du Fond, and those granted on the Amable du Fond Branch of the Petewawa, and of all correspondence to or from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or any officer in the Crown Lands Department, relating thereto; also of all reports made, and of all Orders in Council passed, with reference thereto; also of all assignments of the claim set up in the petition and of all licenses issued in recognition of such claim, to whom issued, the area covered and the amount paid (if any) on account of ground rent accruing previous to the first issue of such license and the amount allowed to Messrs. Hurdman and Brothers, or their Assignee, as compensation or in rebate of the double dues charged them for cutting timber thereon without proper authority.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 5th March, 1886.

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Area covered by License, 39 square miles (estimated).

Amount paid as ground rent previous to first issue of License, $78.00.

No compensation or rebate allowed to Hurdman & Brothers, or their Assignee on double dues charged on timber cut without authority thereon.

TO THE HONOURABLE

THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

A

THE PETITION OF WILLIAM H. HURDMAN, CHARLES HURDMAN AND ROBERT HURDMAN, DOING BUSINESS TOGETHER AS LUMBERERS, ON THE OTTAWA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, UNDER THE NAME, STYLE AND FIRM OF "WILLIAM HURDMAN & BROTHERS," HEREIN REPRESENTED AND ACTING BY THEIR ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL WILLIAM HENRY WALKER, OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA, ESQUIRE,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :

That on the fourth August, 1851, one Richard McConnell made a written application to A. J. Russell, Esquire, Crown Timber Agent at Ottawa, for a license of the vacant space between the licenses granted on the Amable du Fond and those granted on the Amable du Fond branch of the Pettewawa. This application was duly entered in a book kept for that purpose in said office, and in the margin thereof, it is noted, that on the fifteenth October, 1851, the ground rent was tendered, this application was annually renewed, either by writing or verbally, and on several occasions ground rent tendered, but owing to gross discrepancy of Plans of River (the result of erroneous surveys by Department) the area could not be ascertained, and therefore license was not granted, although the right of said McConnell to the limit when area ascertained was always unquestioned by the agent Mr. Russell, the then issuer of Licenses, who would have issued licence forthwith if boundaries could have been defined. This right was recognized from year to year; under the then existing regulations of the Department, and in the Report of the Agent to the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the late Province of Canada, dated twenty-first January, 1867, said McConnell is declared to have acquired a right to said limit, and to be entitled to the license therefor.

That the said McConnell was the sole applicant for the said limit, and owned the adjoining limit.

That in the last mentioned year (1867), the firm of Thistle & Carswell purchased from said McConnell his said rights to said limit and license for $3,500, as shewn by affidavit of W. R. Thistle, herewith transmitted, and exhibit "A" therein referred to.

That in 1868 your petitioners purchased said rights to said limits and license from said last mentioned firm for $4,500, as shewn by said affidavit and exhibit "B" therein referred to.

That copies of the correspondence, etc., between the applicant, Crown Timber Agent, and Department, are also herewith transmitted, marked "C."

That your petitioners having acquired said rights of said McConnell to said limit, (which limit was also adjoining their own limit duly licensed to them) and being entitled to all the equities of the said McConnell in said limit, in good faith took possession thereof, and during season of 1868–1869 made certain timber thereon, and hearing that the same was to be seized for alleged trespass they reported the same to the proper officer, and in the fall of 1869 paid double duty thereon, under protest, and without prejudice to their rights.

That during season of 1871–2 they cut a small quantity of timber on said limit and also during the season of 1872–3, during which latter season a trespass was complained of and certain timber and logs seized; subsequently application to allow timber to pass was made and granted, your petitioners declining to remove, however, until assured by Crown Timber Agent at Ottawa that in any event no more than double duty would be charged, which they agreed to pay (if insisted upon) under protest. Timber and logs were accordingly brought down, and great expense by your petitioners incurred, and now to their surprise a bill is sent them from the Department charging full rate of penalty against wilful trespassers on Crown Domain.

That said bill is in brief as follows:—

1.		Survey	$ 551 69
2.	1868–9	106,190 c. ft. @ 1¼ per ft. Int. 1 Decr. '69	1,327 37
3.	1871–2	2,357 Std. Logs @ $1 per Std.	2,357 00
4.	1872–3	3,954 Std. Logs „ „	3,954 00
5.	1871-2, 1872–3	26,500 ft. c. ft. square timber @ 10c. ...	2,650 00
			$10,840 06

Your petitioners claim not to have trespassed on said limits, but claim themselves entitled thereto in equity and good faith and to a license therefor, and contend that said seizure was illegal and harsh, inconsistent with their rights and the regulations and precedents of the Department, and your petitioners further contend that throughout they have acted *bona fide* as is evidenced by the large amount paid, and agreed to be paid, for the rights of said McConnell in said limit.

Your petitioners, without prejudice to their rights, submit that even if trespassers on Crown Domain, they were not wilful trespassers, and should not be treated as such, having acted throughout in good faith, and having brought down said timber and logs on the understanding that in any event no more than double duty should be charged, otherwise they would not have removed timber or logs until matters settled.

Your petitioners submit that as to item number 1 in account the survey charged was for benefit of Department and should not be borne by them.

Your petitioners admit quantity of timber 2 and 5.

Your petitioners submit that as to item 4, 3,000 saw-logs of the quantity charged are charged erroneously, and should be deducted, in support of which they transmit herewith affidavits of Robert Blair and Alexander Grant.

Your petitioners admit the item 5 except as to 300 standards left on limit.

Your Petitioners submit that in any event they should not be subjected to over double duty, and that to be paid under protest, pending the investigation of their rights to said limit which they maintain under any circumstances.

Your petitioners further submit that in equity and good faith they are entitled to said limit as of date of first application of said McConnell therefor, that they are prepared to pay ground rent as of date of tender with ground rent for each succeeding year, interest added, from total of which the double duty paid is to be deducted, or if in excess refunded.

Your petitioners further submit that their contention is supported by numerous precedents of the Department, a few only of which it will be necessary to cite.

Application. Rody Ryan, 1853. License granted him 1865-66,
,, Joseph Smith, 1853. ,, ,, ,, 1865-66,

on ground of first application and tender, cases exactly in point.
Also

Application. Robert Skead, 1863. License granted him, 1865-66

on ground of adjoining limit, a case very much weaker, application being twelve years later and no tender, whilst in the case of your petitioners limit adjoins theirs, application made 22 years ago, renewed year by year and favourably reported upon, tender from time to time made and rights recognized, and the only reason why license not granted was because of wrongful survey by Department.

Your petitioners therefore pray

1. That you will be pleased to order the issue of a license to them or to said McConnell, for said limit on payment of the ground rent with interest as above mentioned, less any double duty paid for timber or saw-logs cut by them on said limit.

2. That pending the issue of said license, said seizure be removed, and the timber and logs *admitted*, be allowed to pass on payment of ordinary duty, your petitioners being adjudged non-trespassers, and their rights or those of McConnell acknowledged.

3. Or that pending the issue of said license, and without prejudice thereto, your petitioners be declared not wilful trespassers that such seizure be removed and that the timber and logs *admitted* be charged double duty, payable meantime under protest, such double duty to be refunded on issue of license.

4. And that your petitioners may have such further or other relief in the premises as their rights under said McConnell, the regulations of the Department at the time of his application, and the precedents established by the Department entitle them to under the state of circumstances above set forth.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

WILLIAM HURDMAN & BROTHERS,
(*by their Attorney*)
W. H. WALKER.

Ottawa, 4th August, 1873.

(*a.*)

Memorandum of Agreement, made the tenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven,

Between

Richard McConnell, of the Township of Hull, in the County of Ottawa and Province of Quebec, lumber merchant, of the first part,

and

William Ryan Thistle, of the Village of Aylmer, in the county and Province aforesaid, Provincial Land Surveyor, and James Carswell, of the Village of Renfrew, in the County of Renfrew, and Province of Ontario, lumberer, of the second part.

Witnesseth, that the said Richard McConnell doth hereby agree with the said William Ryan Thistle and James Carswell to sell to them, the said William Ryan

Thistle and James Carswell, all the timber limits and applications for timber limits of the said Richard McConnell, on the Pettewawa and adjacent thereto, the licenses for which timber limits are numbered respectively 397, 398, 399 and 400, of 1866, 1867, together with an application for timber limits on the south side of the Amable du Fond's branch of the Pettewawa, containing some thirty miles, more or less, the timber limits under license having an area of some one hundred and forty miles, together with the farm and all buildings, erections and improvements, of what kind or nature the same may be, of the said Richard McConnell, in and upon the said timber limits, or connected with, or forming part of the lumbering establishments of the said Richard McConnell on the said limits; and also all the improvements in dams, slides, piers and other works on North River, built by the said Richard McConnell and rendered or supposed to be necessary to enable him to bring and convey timber down that stream at and for the price or sum of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars for the timber limits for which licenses have been issued, and three thousand five hundred dollars for the timber limit for which application has been made, if such application shall be granted and the licenses issued to be paid at the times and in the manner and form hereinafter expressed.

In consideration whereof the said William Ryan Thistle and James Carswell hereby agree with the said Richard McConnell that they, the said William Ryan Thistle and James Carswell, shall and will well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said Richard McConnell, his executors, administrators, and assigns the sums of money following at the times and in manner and form following, that is to say: the sum of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars, being the price of the timber limits for which licenses have been issued in manner following: the one-third part thereof in cash, in ten days after the execution of these presents, and the remainder thereof in two equal annual instalments of five thousand five hundred dollars each, the first payment thereof to commence and be made on the first day of October in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the remaining instalments thereof on the first day of October in the year thereafter and the interest on the whole unpaid principal money, such interest to be at and after the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and to be computed from the day of the date of these presents, to be paid with each instalment of principal money, and the said William Ryan Thistle and James Carswell shall and will give their joint notes to the said Richard McConnell for the said unpaid purchase money of the said timber limits, and the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, being the price of the timber limit, for which application has been made by the said Richard McConnell, to be paid as follows: one thousand dollars, part thereof on the execution of these presents, on payment of which the said Richard McConnell is to associate the names of the said William Ryan Thistle and James Carswell with the name of the said Richard McConnell in the said application for license to cut timber, and the balance thereof to be paid in two equal annual instalments; the first instalment to be paid in one year after the said Richard McConnell shall have acquired the license therefor, and the remaining instalment to be paid in the following year, interest at seven per cent., such interest to be computed from the time of the said Richard McConnell so acquiring the said license, and the said Richard McConnell covenants with the said William Ryan Thistle and James Carswell in manner following, that is to say: that he, the said Richard McConnell, shall and will upon payment of the said sum of sixteen thousand and five hundred dollars, with interest as aforesaid, or upon the said William Ryan Thistle and James Carswell, procuring Ross and Company, of Quebec, to become security for the due payment thereof, well and truly assign and transfer the said timber limits to the said William Ryan Thistle and James Carswell or their assigns, and also shall and will, until default in payment of the said sum of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars and interest, permit and suffer the said William Ryan Thistle and James Carswell, their agents, servants and workmen to use and enjoy the said timber limits, and to cut and take away off and from the said timber limits the trees, underwood and timber being and growing thereon to their own use, they paying the Crown timber dues, rents and all other charges in respect thereof, and of the said timber limits, and performing the Government and Crown timber office rules and regulations in respect thereof; and also shall and will upon his procuring the license to be issued for the timber limits for which

he has made application and the licenses therefor; and that the said Richard McConnell has full power and lawful authority to make this present agreement for the sale of the said timber limits, and to sell and transfer the same to the said William Ryan Thistle and James Carswell, and the said William Ryan Thistle and James Carswell covenant with the said Richard McConnell that they shall and will, until the transfer to them of the said timber licenses, well and truly pay all Government dues, rents and charges respecting the said timber limits and all timber which they shall or may cut thereon, and perform and keep all the orders, rules and regulations of the Crown timber office and of the Government or of any department thereof, made and to be made respecting the said timber limits and licenses therefor, and shall from time to time as required by the rules, orders or regulations aforesaid, renew and keep renewed the licenses for the said timber limits for which licenses have been issued in the name of the said Richard McConnell, and it is understood and agreed by and between the said parties to these presents that all the horses, hay and oats, and other lumbering supplies of the said Richard McConnell on and at the said timber limits, are to be taken by the said William Ryan Thistle and James Carswell at a fair valuation and are to be paid for as follows: one-third thereof in cash and the balance in two equal annual instalments, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, such annual payments to be made on the first day of October in the next and the succeeding year, and the interest on the whole unpaid portion thereof to be paid annually with each instalment of principal money.

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written. (In duplicate.)

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of J. B. Lewis. (Signed) RICHARD McCONNELL, [L.S.]
" WM. R. THISTLE,
" JAMES CARSWELL. [L.S.]

Ottawa, 12th September, 1867.

Received from the within named William Ryan Thistle and James Carswell the first payment within mentioned as follows: $3,000 in cash, and $3,500 by their note at ten days.

R. McCONNELL,

(*b*)

Memorandum of Agreement, made the seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight,

Between

William Ryan Thistle, of the Village of Aylmer, in the County of Ottawa, and Province of Quebec, Provincial land surveyor, and James Carswell of the Village of Renfrew, and Province of Ontario, lumberer, doing business together as lumberers, under the name, style and firm of Thistle and Carswell, parties of the first part.

and

William H. Hurdman, Charles Hurdman and Robert Hurdman, all of the Township of Hull, in the Province of Quebec aforesaid, lumberers, doing business together as lumberers under the name, style and firm of William Hurdman and Brothers, parties hereto of the second part.

Whereas by memorandum of agreement bearing date on or about the tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and

made between one Richard McConnell, of the Township of Hull aforesaid, lumber merchant, of the first part, and the said William Ryan Thistle and James Carswell of the second part, the said Richard McConnell for the consideration therein mentioned, did agree with the said William Ryan Thistle and James Carswell to sell to them, amongst other things, an application for timber limits on the south side of the Amable du fonds branch of the Pettewawa, containing some thirty miles, more or less. and the said William Ryan Thistle and James Carswell did thereby agree with the said Richard McConnell, to pay him the sum of three thousand and five hundred dollars at the price of the timber limits for which application had been made by the said Richard McConnell as aforesaid, the same to be paid as follows : one thousand dollars, part thereof, on the execution of the said agreement now in recital, on payment of ,which the said Richard McConnell was to associate the names of the said William Ryan Thistle and James Carswell with the names of the said Richard McConnell in the said application for license to cut timber, and the balance thereof to be paid in two equal annual instalments, the first instalment to be paid in one year after the said Richard McConnell shall have acquired the license therefor, and the remaining instalments to be paid in the following year with interest at seven per cent., such interest to be computed from the time of the said Richard McConnell so acquiring the said license ; and whereas the said William Ryan Thistle and James Carswell have paid the said sum of one thousand dollars so agreed to be paid by them on the execution of the said agreement now in recital, and the said parties hereto of the first part have agreed with the said parties hereto of the second part to sell to them the said parties of the second part all the right, title, estate and interest of them the said parties of the first part (so acquired by them under the said agreement now in recital) of, in and to the said application for timber limit on the south side of the Amable du Fond's branch of the Pettewawa, so made by the said Richard McConnell at and for the price or sum of two thousand dollars payable as hereinafter mentioned, and subject to the payment of two thousand and five hundred dollars, the unpaid portion of the purchase money thereof to be paid to the said Richard McConnell with interest as aforesaid, and subject also in all respects to the terms, provisoes and conditions of the said agreement now in recital, in respect thereof and upon all other the terms and conditions hereinafter contained of and concerning the same, therefore this agreement witnesseth, and the said parties hereto of the first part do hereby sell and convey unto the said parties hereto of the second part all their estate, right, title, interest and estate of in and to the said application for timber limits on the south side of the Amable du fond's branch of the Pettewawa so made by the said Richard McConnell as aforesaid, and agreed by him to be sold and conveyed to the said parties hereto of the first part by the said in part recited agreement, subject to the payment of the unpaid purchase money thereof, with interest as aforesaid, which the said parties hereto of the second part hereby agree with the said parties of the first part to pay and to indemnify and save and keep harmless the said parties of the first part from and against all losses, damages, costs and expenses which may be incurred in consequence of the non-payment thereof, and subject also to all the payments, terms, conditions and agreements of every kind in respect thereof contained in the said agreement hereinbefore in part recited, and the said parties hereto of the second part do hereby agree with the said parties hereto of the first part in manner following, that is to say : that they shall and will pay to the said parties hereto of the first part the said sum of two thousand dollars in manner following, that is to say, the sum of five hundred dollars on the execution of these presents, the further sum of five hundred dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the first day of July next, and the further sum of one thousand dollars, residue thereof, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the first day of November next, and shall and will give their promissory notes therefor, payable at the times aforesaid, and also that they shall and will pay to the said Richard McConnell, the balance of the unpaid purchase money thereof with interest, and at the times specified in the said agreement hereinbefore in part recited for the payment thereof, and shall and will in all things well and truly perform, fulfil and keep the said in part recited agreement so far as it respects the premises hereby assigned or intended so to be, and in so far as the said parties hereto have agreed to keep the same and shall and will

in all things perform, fulfil and keep all and singular the covenants, agreements, provisoes and conditions in the said agreement contained and on the part of the said parties of the first part to be performed, fulfilled and kept so far as the same refers and is applicable to the said hereby assigned premises, and shall and will save and keep harmless and indemnified the said parties of the first part of and from all damages, costs, charges, expenses and demands for or on account or in respect of any breach thereof.

Provided always, and these presents are upon this express condition, and it is the the true intent and meaning of these presents and of the parties hereto, and they do hereby mutually agree that should the west boundary of the said Richard McConnell's timber limit, No. 407, of 1867-1868, which limit the said parties of the first part have agreed to purchase when run, be found not to extend as far westerly as the most westerly of the lines run in the field as the boundary between the said Richard McConnell's timber limit, licensed under No. 397, of 1866-1867, and the limit of the said parties of the second part adjoining that, then the easterly boundary of the limits or space applied for by the said Richard McConnell as aforesaid, and hereby assigned, shall be taken as commencing at the most westerly of the lines run in the field between the limits described in the said license, No. 397, of 1866-1867, and the adjoining limits of the said parties hereto of the second part (which starts from Cuchane Lake) and be run therefrom on a course similar to the west boundary of the timber limits covered by license No. 407, of 1867-1868, and the timber limits covered by the said license No. 407, of 1867-1868, shall as between the parties hereto and their representatives be held and taken to extend up to and include the space that would be between the actual west boundary of the limits covered by the said license, No. 407, of 1867-1868, and a line run as above mentioned, notwithstanding that the actual description of the limit contained in the said license No. 407, of 1867-1868, or any renewal or renewals thereof, may not cover the said space, and such space shall be the property of the holders of the said license No. 407, and of any renewal or renewals thereof.

In witness whereof the said parties to this agreement have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of (Signed) WILLIAM R. THISTLE.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. HURDMAN.

(*c.*)

County of Carleton, *To Wit:* I, Robert Blair, of the Township of Hull, in the County of Ottawa, Log Culler, being duly sworn, depose and say:

1. That I know the firm of "W. Hurdman Bros." Lumberers, and during the season of 1871–2 was in their employ as culler on their limits at the head of the Amable du Fond branch of the Pettewawa River, on the north side of Lake Cauchon.

2. That as such culler I know the quantity of logs that were lying on Lake Cauchon on the thirty-first day of December last, made by the servants and workmen of and claimed by the said firm to be about three thousand, three hundred.

3. That of the said quantity of saw-logs on said lake at said time about three hundred only were cut on the unlicensed lands of the Crown adjoining the limits of the said firm, I having measured all those logs personally.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, this sixteenth day of June, A.D., 1873.
C. W. Bangs, J.P.

ROBERT BLAIR.

(*d.*)

County of Carleton, *To Wit:* I, Alexander Grant, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, Lumber Foreman, being duly sworn, depose and say as follows:

1. That I know the firm of "W. Hurdman Bros." Lumberers, and during the season of 1871–2 was in their employ as foreman on their limits at the head of the Amable du Fond branch of the Pettewawa River, on the north side of Lake Cauchon.

2. That as such foreman I know the quantity of saw-logs that were lying in Lake Cauchon on the thirty-first day of December last, made by the servants and workmen of the said firm and claimed by the said firm to be about three thousand, and three hundred.

3. That of the said quantity of saw-logs on said lake at said time about three hundred only were cut on the unlicensed lands of the Crown adjoining the limits of the said firm.

4. That I was present when one William Bell, P.L.S., acting, as I believe, for and on behalf of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, seized the whole of the saw-logs mentioned in the second paragraph of this affidavit as logs unlawfully cut on the unlicensed lands of the Crown, notwithstanding the fact that the cut on such unlicensed lands was only the quantity set forth in the third paragraph of this affidavit.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, this sixteenth day of June, A.D., 1873.
C. W. Bangs, J.P.

ALEXANDER GRANT.

(*e.*)

County of Carleton, *To Wit:* I, William Ryan Thistle, of the Village of Aylmer in the County of Ottawa, and Province of Quebec, Provincial Land Surveyor, being duly sworn, depose and say:

1. That I know the firm of "W. Hurdman Bros.," Lumberers.

2. That in the month of September, A.D., 1867, I, in company with one James Carswell, purchased from Richard McConnell, of Hull, in said county, Lumber Merchant, all his right, title and interest in an unlicensed timber limit on the Amable du Fond branch of the River Pettewawa, (applied for by him on the fourth day of August, A.D., 1851), for the price or sum of three thousand and five hundred dollars, one thousand whereof we paid in cash, and the residue was to be paid after acquiring of license in manner as set forth in the agreement now produced and marked exhibit "A."

3. That in the month of October, A.D., 1868, we sold all our right, title and interest in the said timber limit to the said firm of "W. Hurdman Bros.," for the price or sum of four thousand and five hundred dollars, whereof we have received the sum of two thousand dollars in cash, and the balance was to be paid after acquiring of license in manner as set forth in the agreement now produced and marked exhibit "B."

4. That any operations carried on by said firm of "W. Hurdman Bros.," were so carried on by them in good faith as I verily believe on said limit, and on the understanding and belief that they had a right to said limit under said application and sales.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at the City of Ottawa, this fourth day of July, A.D. 1873.
C. W. Bangs.

WM. R. THISTLE.

(*f*)

BYTOWN, 4th August, 1851.

A. J. RUSSELL, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I have to request that my name be entered for a limit on the Amable du Fond branch of the Pettewawa River, to commence at the highest granted limit on that branch of the Pettewawa, and extend five miles up and five miles back on both sides of said branch of Pettewawa, or all the vacant space between the licenses granted on the Amable du Fond and those granted on the Amable du Fond branch of the Pettewawa.

Your compliance with this request to reserve this limit for me will greatly oblige.

Yours, etc.,

RICHARD McCONNELL.

Certified to be a true copy,

A. J. RUSSELL.

A. J. RUSSELL, Esq.,
Crown Timber Office, Bytown.

BYTOWN, 27th February, 1852.

A. J. RUSSELL, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I beg in conformity with the regulations of your office to renew my application for a privilege to cut timber on the head of the Pettewawa, for which I tendered deposit last fall. The number of my application was 277. I shall be prepared at any time to lift the license.

I am yours, etc.,

RICHARD McCONNELL,

Certified to be a true copy,

A. J. RUSSELL.

AYLMER, 19th May, 1853.

A. J. RUSSELL, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I am still expecting a license for the vacant space of ground for which I applied on the head of the Pettewawa, and for which I tendered the deposit last season. You will not fail, therefore, to reserve it for me ; in so doing you will very much oblige.

Your most obedient servant,

RICHARD McCONNELL.

Certified to be a true copy,

A. J. RUSSELL.

BYTOWN, 31st May, 1854.

A. J. RUSSELL, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—In reference to my application for a limit at the head of the Pettewawa, I beg to state that I hope that my right to all the vacant ground covered by my former application will be respected as soon as you are prepared to issue a license for that space.

I am, yours etc.,

RICHARD McCONNELL.

Certified to be a true copy,

A. J. RUSSELL.

AYLMER, 11th March, 1865.

A. J. RUSSELL, Esq.,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I wish a license for one hundred square miles to cut red and white pine timber on Otter River, Temistimangue Lake, in the rear of Robert Skead's limit, and extending up the Little River ten miles and back five miles on both sides, the license for the fifty

miles on the lower side of the Otter River to issue in my own name, and that of the other fifty miles on the upper side to issue in the name of my son, Alfred McConnell. As far back as the year 1851 I made an application for a license for a vacant space on the Amable du Fond branch of the Pettewawa, joining the limit that I hold there on the west side, this application has remained for several years and the ground rent tendered for it, but no decision has been given that I am aware of relative to my right to the ground in question. I have therefore to request that you would be kind enough to look into this matter now, and if you find on examination that I am entitled to the space in question, you will please grant me a license for the same at your earliest convenience.

I am, your very obedient servant, etc., etc.,

RICHARD McCONNELL.

Certified to be a true copy,

A. J. RUSSELL.

Department of Crown Lands, Woods and Forests,
Ottawa, Quebec, 11th August, 1866.

Circular.

Sir,—I have the honour to request you to make a Return to this Department of any existing grantable applications "under Regulations of 8th August, 1851," if there are such in your territory.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

A. J Russell, Esq.,
Surveyor C. T L.,
Ottawa.

Certified to be a true copy,

A. J. RUSSELL.

Crown Timber Office,
Ottawa, 21st January, 1867.

The Honourable
The Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Sir,—I have the honour of submitting herewith a Memorandum of the applications for timber berths in this territory, not yet awarded to the applicants, but which, under the Regulations of 8th August, 1851, they were entitled to obtain licenses for—called for by your letter of the *10th August last.

I have the honour to be, respectfully,
Sir,
Your very obedient servant,

A. J. RUSSELL.

Certified to be a true copy,

A. J. RUSSELL.

---

* Should be 11th August in original.—A. J. R.

MEMORANDUM of applications for timber births in the Upper Ottawa territory not yet awarded to the applicants by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, but which, under Regulations of 8th August, 1851, they were entitled to obtain licenses for—not including applications on the River Gatineau.

IN UPPER CANADA.

Richard McConnell's application, 19 of 1865—for a vacancy of thirty square miles at head of Amable du Fond branch River Pettewawa, to which he acquired right by application No. 277 of 1851, but license could not be granted on account of gross discrepancy of plans of river, recently resolved.

Certified to be a true extract,

A. J. RUSSELL.

B.

MEMORANDUM in the matter of trespass of Messrs. William Hurdman & Bros., committed seasons 1868-69, 1871-72, and fall of 1872 (season 1872-73), on the upper waters of the River Pettewawa, on a vacant unlicensed space surrounded by licensed limits Nos. 506, 399, 507, 508 and 85 of season 1866-67, No. 506 being held by Messrs. Hurdman & Bros

On the 29th of November, 1872, the Commissioner telegraphed from Ottawa to the Department that it had come to his knowledge that Messrs. Hurdman were trespassing on the space referred to and ordering instructions to be sent for examination.

On the 3rd December, 1872, Mr. Provincial Land Surveyor William Bell was instructed by the Department to proceed to the locality for the purpose of ascertaining by actual examination what trespass had been there committed seasons 1871-72 and the then current season 1872-73, and as far as practicable what trespass had been committed previous seasons.

Mr. Bell reported on the 24th December, 1872, and 8th of January, 1873, that Messrs. Hurdman had cut in trespass on the space he was instructed to examine as follows :—

Season 1868-69.

Square timber 2,215 pieces white pine, and 426 pieces red pine, on all of which dues at license rate were paid in Quebec in 1869 but on which, by computation made at the Department, based on Mr. Hurdman's clearances of 1869, trespass dues, 1¼c. per cubic foot are still payable on a quantity equal to 106,190 cubic feet.

Season 1871-72.

White pine saw logs		3,274 pieces.
Square white pine	114	
Square red pine	3	
	——	117 "

Fall of 1872—Season 1872-73.

White pine saw logs	3,960 pieces	= 3,954 standards.
Square white pine	265 "	

On the square pine cut seasons 1871-72 license dues were paid at Quebec in 1872, viz., 1¼c. per cubic foot.

The logs and timber cut in fall of 1872 were seized on the ground; the stumps of the trees cut in 1871-72 were counted, and as a small portion of the timber so cut (74 trees equal to 148 logs) had been drawn out on Lake Couchon and mixed up with other logs cut under license by Messrs. Hurdman, the whole mixed quantity estimated by Mr. Bell at 3,000 pieces was also seized.

On the 9th of April last the undersigned submitted to the Commissioner a statement exhibiting the details as to the quantities of timber cut by Messrs. Hurdman in trespass during the several seasons, in which the timber and saw logs cut seasons 1871-72 and 1872-73 were rated under Order in Council of 2nd December, 1870, which exacts a penalty of 10c. per cubic foot and $1 per standard on all pine timber and saw logs cut without authority on the Crown domain. The rate of charge was approved by the Commissioner.

In this connection it should be noted that the Order in Council of 2nd December, 1870, was passed to meet cases of wilful and determined trespass then being committed on the North Shore of Lake Huron without any colourable right to the ground, and has been considered as applicable only in such cases.

On the 6th inst. a petition was received from Messrs. Hurdman Bros. claiming in mitigation of excessive charge as penalty for cutting on the unlicensed space, that they considered they had a right to do so pending a decision by the Department as to the issue of a license for the ground to Richard McConnell. who had applied 4th August, 1851, for the limit or space in question, and filing the affidavit of W. R. Thistle of the firm of Thistle & Carswell, showing that they had paid the latter in October, 1868, $2,000 for their interest in the limit, Messrs. Thistle & Carswell having acquired in September, 1867, McConnell's right under application for which they paid the latter $1,000; affidavit with respect to this also filed.

Mr. Bell reports that Messrs. Hurdman on learning that the Government regarded their cutting as being done in trespass at once desisted from further operations, and had withdrawn their men from the ground before his arrival; that they and their foreman assisted him in the examination of the trespass and treated himself and party in a courteous manner throughout, and that they intimated their willingness to settle at once with the department for the timber they had cut.

It would seem that Messrs. Hurdman had been guided in their action with respect to their cutting timber on the unlicensed space by the impression that they had by payment of a large sum of money acquired a right to cut on the ground, and that they did so apparently in good faith. This, together with the fact that they ceased operations at once on becoming aware of the illegality of their proceedings, and assisted in the examination withdraws from the trespass the element of "wilfulness and determination" considered as essential to the application of the Order in Council of 2nd December, 1870.

Further, the 9th section of the Crown Timber Regulations of 16th of April, 1869, provides that timber cut on ground *for which license is held in abeyance*, shall be considered as cut without authority and treated accordingly; in such a case, under the usual practice of the Department, the charge against timber so cut would be double the ordinary dues.

Without entering into the merits of the alleged claim of right to cut on the unlicensed space as set forth by Messrs. Hurdman in their petition, the undersigned would respectfully submit, that taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration the charge against Messrs. Hurdman on the timber cut as reported may reasonably be made the same as in ordinary cases of trespass, viz., double the tariff rate of dues, together with the actual cost of examination.

Respectfully submitted,

G. B. COWPER,
In charge of Woods and Forests.

The Honourable Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Woods and Forest Branch.

Toronto, 30th August, 1873.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands having made a full investigation into all the circumstances connected with the Hurdman trespass, submits for the information of Council the recommendation of the head of the Woods and Forest Branch.

R. W. SCOTT.

C.

Copy of an Order in Council, approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the nineteenth day of November, A.D. 1873.

Upon consideration of a memorandum of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, submitting a report of G. B. Cowper, Esq, of the Woods and Forests Branch of the Crown Lands Department, with reference to logs and timber cut in trespass by Messrs. William Hurdman and Brothers upon lands of the Crown, having regard to the circumstances under which the said logs and timber were cut, as appearing by the said report, the Committee advise that upon payment of double the tariff rate of dues, together with the actual cost of examination, Messrs. William Hurdman and Brothers be relieved from further action, and be permitted to take possession of the said logs and timber.

Certified,

J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

D.

On a Transfer, dated 23rd ultimo, by Messrs. William Hurdman and Brothers to John Francis Dowling of their claim to license to cut timber on a space situated at the head of the Amable du Fond Branch of the River Pettewawa between limits of licenses Nos. 506, 399, 507 and 508, of season 1866-67, said space estimated to contain thirty-nine square miles, the undersigned has the honour to report to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council :—

That the space in question has never been covered by license; that on the 4th August, 1851, Richard McConnell applied in the usual way to the Crown Timber Agent, Ottawa, for licenses for the ground, and renewed his application, therefore a number of years tendering ground rent, but no license was issued owing to incorrect survey of the River Pettewawa, performed under instructions from the Department of Crown Lands, which, as alleged by the Crown Timber Agent at Ottawa, rendered it impossible at the time to define the ground or determine the area.

That in 1860 and 1863, McConnell had by private purchase acquired limits immediately adjoining the space applied for.

In September, 1867, McConnell disposed of his licensed limits adjoining the space, to Messrs. Thistle and Carswell, and both parties believing that a license would be issued for the said space when the survey was rectified, he, McConnell, at the same time sold to Thistle and Carswell his right thereto for $3,500, $1,000 of which was paid down, and the balance $2,500 agreed to be paid when license was issued.

In October, 1868, Thistle and Carswell sold the right to license for the space which they had acquired from McConnell to Messrs. Wm. Hurdman and Brothers, for $2,000, the latter agreeing to pay McConnell the $2,500 owing to him by Thistle and Carswell, under agreement of September, 1867, payment of the amount last mentioned to be made on issue of license; and the affidavit of W. R. Thistle, of the firm of Thistle and Carswell, shews that the $2,000 was paid by Hurdman.

The transfer of right or claim to license for the space by Messrs. Hurdman to John Francis Dowling, shows that $6,000 had been paid by the latter to the former therefor.

Messrs. Hurdman, in the belief that they had acquired a *bona fide* right to license cut timber on the space of ground in 1868-69, 1871-72, and fall of 1872.

The amount actually paid (and to be paid) by the several parties in acquiring the right to license under McConnell's application is equal to a bonus per square mile of $294.87, being $94.87, in excess of the average bonus per square mile realized at the Government sale of timber limits in the Parry Sound District in June, 1877.

The Crown Timber Agent, Mr. Russell, states in a letter to the Department of Crown Lands, dated 3rd January, 1870, that in 1867 the gross discrepancy of plans of the River Pettewawa had been so far resolved as to admit of an estimate of thirty square miles being arrived at as the area of the space, and at the time of his writing the discrepancy had been further resolved, showing the area to be thirty-nine square miles, which he considered, in the absence of actual survey, might be fairly adopted.

The 14th clause of the Crown Timber Regulations of 1851, provides that "when an application (for license) cannot be decided upon till the result of some pending survey be known, or till it be projected, the applicant is to be allowed three months where the lands are not laid out into townships, or otherwise surveyed for settlement, and one month elsewhere, to take out license after notification of the result, is in his favour, has been sent to his address." The 10th clause of the same provides that "vacant berths are to be granted to the first applicant."

No notification seems to have been given to Mr. McConnell of correction of survey, in consequence of which an approximate estimate of the area of the space had been arrived at, nor was there any other applicant for the ground; and as the reason for non-issue of the license on application was because of a defective Government survey, the correction of which in no way devolved upon the applicant, there is every reason to assume that had confederation not taken place, or had the errors of survey been rectified prior to that event, a license would have been issued to McConnell.

Messrs. Hurdman, through their solicitor, a short time ago and prior to their assigning to Dowling, applied to the Commissioner for an appointment in order that they might be further heard in support of their claim to a license for the small space, which appointment the Commissioner agreed to give; but prior to the day being fixed, the assignment to Dowling, as aforesaid, was made and filed in the Department, and Dowling has since and is now pressing his right and claim to a license.

The space is completely surrounded by licensed territory, and has been trespassed upon for several years, and is open and liable to be trespassed upon every year, unless strictly guarded at considerable yearly outlay; besides, a destructive fire passed over the ground only a few years ago, by which it was greatly injured, and its value largely depreciated; lumbering operations being carried on all around the space greatly increase the danger and risk of fire which may, and, in fact, under the circumstances is likely to occur and sweep away the remaining timber.

Taking the difficulty and expense in restraining trespass and the danger from fire into consideration, the undersigned has come to the conclusion that if the pine on this space is to be saved for revenue purposes it should not longer be kept out of license, but should be disposed of, and he is now called upon to decide whether it should be sold at public competition, or whether the claims of the assignee of McConnell, the original applicant, are such that under the circumstances they ought in fairness to be recognized. In considering the matter in all its bearings, with a view of arriving at a just conclusion, the undersigned feels that he cannot exclude the fact that vendors and purchasers believed that there was a *bona fide* claim against the Crown for a license for the ground, and acting upon such belief large sums were paid as a consideration for the vendor's rights by the several purchasers who have from time to time pressed their claim. This fact alone does not establish an undoubted legal claim against the Crown for a license, but it does, in the opinion of the undersigned, entitle the assignee of McConnell to the benefit of any doubt there may be as to acquired rights; and the undersigned thinks that although the case may not be considered free from doubt, yet he is of opinion that the facts and circumstances are such as to make out an equitable claim on the part of the

assignee to a license. In coming to this conclusion the undersigned has not overlooked the letters heretofore written by the Department declining to recognize the claim, but is of opinion that they were written without giving that weight to the various facts and circumstances hereinbefore cited that they were entitled to.

The undersigned therefore recommends that he be authorized to issue a license to John Francis Dowling, assignee of McConnell, for the small space applied for by McConnell under the regulations of 1851.

T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
19th August, 1880.

E.

Copy of an Order in Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 20th day of August, A.D. 1880.

Upon consideration of the report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 19th August, 1880, the Committee of Council advise that the Commissioner be authorized to issue a license to cut timber to John Francis Dowling, assignee of Richard McConnell, on a space situated at the head of the Amable du Fond Branch of the River Pettewawa, between limits of licenses numbers 506, 399, 507 and 508, of season 1866-67; said space estimated to contain thirty-nine square miles.

Certified,

J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council.

F.

Ottawa Agency Timber License.

By authority of Chapter 26 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, and the Crown Timber Regulations, dated the 16th day of April, 1869, and for and in consideration of the payments made and to be made to Her Majesty:

I do hereby give unto John Francis Dowling, of Eganville, and unto his agents or workmen, full power and license to cut every description of timber on lands or lots unlocated and unsold at the date of this license, or sold or located during the time this license is in force, and pine trees on lands or lots sold under Orders in Council of 27th May, 1869, or sold or located under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act of 1868, or amendment of the said Act, by Chapter 4 of the Statutes of Ontario of 1880, and pine and cedar trees, when reserved, on lots sold under Order in Council of 3rd April, 1880, prior to the date of this license, and pine trees on lots patented under said Chapter 4, or patented as mining lands, under the General Mining Act of 1869, upon the location described on the back hereof by me by metes and bounds and road allowances, and to hold and occupy the said location to the exclusion of all others, except as hereinafter mentioned from this date to 30th of April, 1881, and no longer; with the right of conveying away the said timber through any ungranted, uncleared, or waste lands of the Crown.

And by virtue of this license, the said licensee has right by the said Statute to all timber cut by others during the term of this license in tresspass on the ground hereby assigned, with full power to seize and recover the same.

But this license is subject to the following conditions, viz.:—

To the withdrawal therefrom of lots located or sold under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act of 1868, prior to the passing of Chapter 4 of the Statutes of Ontario, of 1880, and for which patent may be granted on the ground that five years had elapsed

from the date of such location or sale, and that the conditions of settlement had been complied with prior to 30th April preceding the date or issue of the license.

That any person or persons may at all times make and use roads upon, and travel over the ground hereby licensed; and that any person or persons (or their agent or agents) who have cut square or waney timber, or saw logs for the manufacture of sawn lumber, on lands of the Crown held under license in the Province of Ontario, may cut on the lands hereby licensed and take therefrom all necessary trees under ten inches in diametar in the thickest part, to make floats, traverses, oars or withes, for his or their use in rafting timber or saw logs so cut, and being rafted in the immediate vicinity of the cutting of such ratting stuff. Each red pine "Oar Log," cut for the above purpose will be subject to a charge of fifteen cents, under Order in Council of 8th September, 1871.

That nothing herein shall prevent any person or persons from taking from the ground covered by this license, standing timber of any kind (without compensation therefore) to be used for the making of roads or bridges or public works, by or on behalf of the Province of Ontario, the authority of the Department of Crown Lands having first been obtained.

That persons settling under lawful authority or title within the location hereby licensed, shall not in any way be interrupted in clearing and cultivation by the said licensee, or anyone acting for him, or by his permission.

And further: under condition that the said licensee or his representatives shall comply with all regulations that are or may be established by Order in Council, and shall submit all the timber, saw logs or other lumber cut under this license to be counted or measured, and settle for the duties chargeable thereon, when required by me or any officer thereunto authorized, otherwise the said timber will be forfeited to the Crown, and the said licensee be subject to such other penalties as the Act provides.

Given under my hand at Ottawa, the 28th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty in triplicate.

Amount payable for this License:—

Ground rent	$78 00
Bonus	00 00
Interest	00 00
	$78 00

A. J. RUSSELL,
Crown Timber Agent.

River Pettewawa—Amable du Fond Branch.

To commence on the Amable du Fond branch of the River Pettewawa at the line run from the south shore of Lake Couchon on the course south 21°, west magnetically by William Bell, P. L. S., as the western boundary of License No. 22 of 1880-81, and extend along the said line five miles, more or less, to the line run by him on the course north 69° west magnetically as the northern boundary of License No. 143 of 1880-81; thence along the last mentioned line ten miles and forty-four chains, more or less, to the north-west angle of the latter license; thence along the line run by him on the course north 21° east magnetically to the south-east angle of License No. 72 of 1880-81, established by S. T. A. Evans, P. L. S., in 1870; thence north-eastward along the eastern boundary of the latter license (established by P. L. S. Evans in 1870) to Mink Lake; thence eastward along the south shore of Mink Lake to the line run on the course north 18½° east magnetically by P. L. S. Bell from the said lake to Lake Couchon; thence along the last-mentioned line to Lake Couchon; thence along the south shore of the said lake to the point of commencement. To include all the space so surrounded; and every Government road allowance or parts thereof embraced within the boundaries of the tracts or parcels of land above mentiened or described; and all such portions of any Government

road allowance as border upon any tract, lot or parcel of land above mentioned or described, and lie between the side lines or between the front and rear lines, or between a side line and a front or rear line, or between different parts of any line of said tracts, lots or parcels of land, produced across such road allowance; provided, however, that when any portion of a road allowance is found to be included in any two licenses covering lands on opposite sides of such road allowance, then each license is to extend only to the centre line of such road allowance; and provided also that all disputes arising out of any conflict of licenses covering Government road allowances shall be decided by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, who may define what portion of any road allowance is included in each license, and his decision shall be binding.

This license not to interfere with prior licenses existing or to be renewed in virtue of regulations on the 28th day of September, 1880.

A. J. RUSSELL.

(*g*)

OTTAWA AGENCY TIMBER LICENSE.

By authority of Chapter 26 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, and the Crown Timber Regulations, dated the 16th day of April, 1869, and for and in consideration of the payments made and to be made to Her Majesty:

I do hereby give unto E. B. Eddy, and unto his agents or workmen, full power and license to cut every description of timber on lands or lots unlocated and unsold at the date of this license, or sold or located during the time this license is in force, and pine trees on lands or lots sold under Orders in Council of 27th May, 1869, or sold or located under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act of 1868, or amendment of the said Act, by Chapter 4 of the Statutes of Ontario of 1880, and pine and cedar trees, when reserved, on lots sold under Order in Council of 3rd April, 1880, prior to the date of this license, and pine trees on lots patented under said Chapter 4, or patented as mining lands, under the General Mining Act of 1869, upon the location described on the back hereof by me by metes and bounds and road allowances, being a renewal for 1881-82 of License No. 210 of 1880-81, except as to lots sold or located, if any, which have by regulations ceased to be subject to timber license, and to hold and occupy the said location to the exclusion of all others, except as hereinafter mentioned, from this date to 30th of April, 1882, and no longer: with the right of conveying away the said timber and saw logs through any ungranted, uncleared, or waste lands of the Crown.

And by virtue of this license, the said licensee has right by the said Statute to all timber cut by others during the term of this license in tresspass on the ground hereby assigned, with full power to seize and recover the same.

But this license is subject to the following conditions, viz.:—

To the withdrawal therefrom of lots located or sold under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act of 1868, prior to the passing of Chapter 4 of the Statutes of Ontario of 1880, and for which patent may be granted on the ground that five years had elapsed from the date of such location or sale, and that the conditions of settlement had been complied with prior to 30th April preceding the date or issue of the license.

That any person or persons may at all times make and use roads upon, and travel over the ground hereby licensed; and that any person or persons (or their agent or agents) who have cut square or waney timber, or saw logs for the manufacture of sawn lumber, on lands of the Crown held under license in the Province of Ontario, may cut on the lands hereby licensed and take therefrom all necessary trees under ten inches in diameter in the thickest part, to make floats, traverses, oars or withes, for his or their use in rafting timber or saw logs so cut, and being rafted in the immediate vicinity of the cutting of such rafting stuff. Each red pine "Oar Log," cut for the above purpose will be subject to a charge of fifteen cents, under Order in Council of 8th September, 1871.

That nothing herein shall prevent any person or persons from taking from the

ground covered by this license, standing timber of any kind (without compensation therefor) to be used for the making of roads or bridges or public works, by or on behalf of the Province of Ontario, the authority of the Department of Crown Lands having first been obtained.

That persons settling under lawful authority or title within the location hereby licensed, shall not in any way be interrupted in clearing and cultivation by the said licensee, or anyone acting for him or by his permission.

And further: under condition that the said licensee or his representatives shall comply with all regulations that are or may be established by Order in Council, and shall submit all the timber, saw logs or other lumber cut under this license to be counted or measured, and settle for the duties chargeable thereon, when required by me or any officer thereunto authorized, otherwise the said timber will be forfeited to the Crown, and the said licensee be subject to such other penalties as the Act provides.

Given under my hand at Ottawa the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one in triplicate.

Amount payable for this License:—

Ground rent	$78 00
Bonus	00 00
Interest	00 00
	$78 00

A. J. RUSSELL,
Crown Timber Agent.

(No. 210 of 1880-1.)

River Pettewawa—Amable du Fond Branch.

To commence on the Amable du Fond's branch of the River Pettewawa at the line run from the south shore of Lake Couchon on the course south 21° west magnetically by William Bell, P. L. S., as the western boundary of License No. 22 of 1880-81 and extend along the said line five miles, more or less, to the line run by him on the course north 69° west magnetically as the northern boundary of License No. 143 of 1880-81; thence along the last-mentioned line ten miles and forty-four chains, more or less, to the north-west angle of the latter license; thence along the line run by him on the course north 21° east magnetically to the south-east angle of License No. 72 of 1880-81, established by S. T. A. Evans, P. L. S., in 1870; thence north-eastward along the eastern boundary of the latter license (established by P. L. S. Evans in 1870) to Mink Lake; thence eastward along the south shore of Mink Lake to the line run on the course north 18½° east magnetically by P. L S. Bell from the said lake to Lake Couchon; thence along the last-mentioned line to Lake Couchon; thence along the south shore of the said lake to the point of commencement, to include all the space so surrounded. And every Government road allowance or parts thereof embraced within the boundaries of the tracts or parcels of land above mentioned or described; and all such portions of any Government road allowance as border upon any tract, lot, or parcel of land above mentioned or described, and lie between the side lines, or between the front and rear lines, or between a side line and a front or rear line, or between different parts of any line of said tracts, lots, or parcels of lands, produced across such road allowance; provided, however, that when any portion of a road allowance is found to be included in any two licenses covering lands on opposite sides of such road allowance, then each license is to extend only to the centre line of such road allowance; and provided also that all disputes arising out of any conflict of licenses covering Government road allowances shall be decided by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, who may define what portion of any road allowance is included in each license, and his decision shall be binding.

This license not to interfere with prior licenses existing or to be renewed in virtue of regulations on the 28th day of September, 1880.

A. J. RUSSELL.

(*h*)

OTTAWA AGENCY TIMBER LICENSE.

By authority of Chapter 26 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, and the Crown Timber Regulations, dated the 16th day of April, 1869, and for and in consideration of the payments made and to be made to Her Majesty:

I do hereby give unto E. B. Eddy, and unto his agents or workmen, full power and license to cut every description of timber on lands or lots unlocated and unsold at the date of this license, or sold or located during the time this license is in force, and pine trees on lands or lots sold under Orders in Council of 27th May, 1869, or sold or located under the Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868, or amendment of the said Act, by Chapter 4 of the Statutes of Ontario of 1880, and pine and cedar trees, when reserved, on lots sold under Order in Council of 3rd April, 1880, prior to the date of this license, and pine trees on lots patented under said Chapter 4, or patented as mining lands, under the General Mining Act of 1869, upon the location described on the back hereof by me by metes and bounds and road allowances being a renewal for 1882-83 of license No. 59 of 1881-82, except as to lots sold or located, if any, which have by regulations ceased to be subject to timber license, and to hold and occupy the said location to the exclusion of all others, except as hereinafter mentioned from this date to 30th April, 1883, and no longer; with the right of conveying away the said timber and saw logs through any ungranted, uncleared, or waste lands of the Crown:—

And by virtue of this license, the said licensee has right by the said Statute to all timber cut by others during the term of this license in trespass on the ground hereby assigned, with full power to seize and recover the same.

But this license is subject to the following conditions, viz.:—

To the withdrawal therefrom of lots located or sold under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act of 1868, prior to the passing of Chapter 4 of the Statutes of Ontario, of 1880, and for which patent may be granted on the ground that five years had elapsed from the date of such location or sale, and that the conditions of settlement had been complied with prior to 30th April preceding the date or issue of the license.

That any person or persons may at all times make and use roads upon, and travel over the ground hereby licensed; and that any person or persons (or their agent or agents) who have cut square or waney timber, or saw logs for the manufacture of sawn lumber, on lands of the Crown held under license in the Province of Ontario, may cut on the lands hereby licensed and take therefrom all necessary trees under ten inches in diameter in the thickest part, to make floats, traverses, oars or withes, for his or their use in rafting timber or saw logs so cut, and being rafted in the immediate vicinity of the cutting of such rafting stuff. Each red pine "oar log," cut for the above purpose will be subject to a charge of 15 cents, under Order in Council of 8th September, 1871.

That nothing herein shall prevent any person or persons from taking from the ground covered by this license, standing timber of any kind (without compensation therefor) to be used for the making of roads or bridges or public works, by or on behalf of the Province of Ontario, the authority of the Department of Crown Lands having first been obtained.

That persons settling under lawful authority or title within the location hereby licensed, shall not in any way be interrupted in clearing and cultivation by the said licensee, or any one acting for him or by his permission.

And further: under condition that the said licensee or his representative shall comply with all regulation that are or may be established by Order in Council, and shall submit all the timber, saw logs or other lumber cut under this license to be counted or measured, and settle for the duties chargeable thereon, when required by me or any officer thereunto authorized,—otherwise the said timber will be forfeited to the Crown, and the said licensee be subject to such other penalties as the Act provides.

Given under my hand, at Ottawa, the twenty-eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two in triplicate.

Amount payable for this license :—

Ground rent	$78 00
Bonus	00 00
Interest	00 00
	$78 00

A. J. RUSSELL,
Crown Timber Agent.

River Pettewawa—Amable du Fond Branch, No. 235.

To commence on Amable du Fond branch of the River Pettewawa at the line run from the south shore of the Lake Couchon on the course south 21° west magnetically by William Bell, P. L. S., as the western boundary of license No. 22 of 1880-81, and extend along the said line five miles, more or less, to the line run by him on the course north 69° west magnetically as the northern boundary of license No. 143 of 1880-81, thence along the last mentioned line ten miles and forty-four chains, more or less, to the north-west angle of the latter license, thence along the line run by him on the course north 21° east magnetically to the south-east angle of license No. 72 of 1881-81, established by S. T. A. Evans, P. L. S., in 1870, thence north-eastward along the eastern boundary of the latter license (established by P. L. S. Evans in 1870) to Mink Lake, thence eastward along the south shore of Mink Lake to the line run on the course north 18½° east magnetically by P. L. S. Bell from the said lake to Lake Couchon, thence along the last mentioned line to Lake Couchon, thence along the south shore of the said lake to the point of commencement. To include all the space so surrounded. And every Government road allowance or parts thereof embraced within the boundaries of the tracts or parcels of land above mentioned or described ; and all such portions of any Government road allowance as border upon any tract, lot or parcel of land above mentioned or described ; and lie between the side lines or between the front and rear lines, or between a side line and a front or rear line, or between different parts of any line of said tracts, lots, or parcels of land, produced across such road allowance ; provided, however, that when any portion of a road allowance is found to be included in any two licenses covering lands on opposite sides of such road allowance, then each license is to extend only to the centre line of such road allowance ; and provided also that all disputes arising out of any conflict of licenses covering Government road allowances shall be decided by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, who may define what portion of any road allowance is included in each license, and his decision shall be binding :—

This license not to interfere with prior licenses existing or to be renewed in virtue of Regulations on the twenty-eighth day of September, 1880.

A. J. RUSSELL.

(*i.*)

Ottawa Agency Timber License.

By authority of Chapter 26 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, and the Crown Timber Regulations, dated the 16th day of April, 1869, and for and in consideration of the payments made and to be made to Her Majesty :

I do hereby give unto E. B. Eddy, and unto his agents or workmen, full power and license to cut every description of timber on lands or lots unlocated and unsold at the date of this license. or sold or located during the time this license is in force, and pine trees on lands or lots sold under Orders in Council of 27th May, 1869, or sold or located

under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act of 1868, or amendment of the said Act, by Chapter 4 of the Statutes of Ontario of 1880, and pine and cedar trees, when reserved, on lots sold under Order in Council of 3rd April 1880, prior to the date of this license, and pine trees on lots patented under said Chapter 4, or patented as mining lands, under the General Mining Act of 1869, upon the location described on the back hereof by metes and bounds and road allowances, and to hold and occupy the said location to the exclusion of all others, except as hereinafter mentioned from this date to 30th of April, 1884, and no longer; with the right of conveying away the said timber and saw-logs through any ungranted, uncleared, or waste lands of the Crown.

And by virtue of this license, the said licensee has right by the said Statute to all timber cut by others during the term of this license in trespass on the ground hereby assigned, with full power to seize and recover the same.

But this license is subject to the following conditions, viz.:—

To the withdrawal therefrom of lots located or sold under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act of 1868, prior to the passing of Chapter 4 of the Statutes of Ontario of of 1880, and for which patent may be granted on the ground that five years had elapsed from the date of such location or sale, and that the conditions of settlement had been complied with prior to 30th of April preceding the date or issue of the license.

That any person or persons may at all times make and use roads upon, and travel over the grounds hereby licensed; and that any person or persons (or their agent or agents) who have cut square or waney timber, or saw logs for the manufacture of sawn lumber, on lands of the Crown held under license in the Province of Ontario, may cut on the lands hereby licensed and take therefrom all necessary trees under 10 inches in diameter in the thickest part, to make floats, traverses, oars or withes, for his or their use in rafting timber or saw logs so cut, and being rafted in the immediate vicinity of the cutting of such rafting stuff. Each red pine "Oar Log," cut for the above purpose will be subject to a charge of 15 cents, under Order in Council of 8th September 1871.

That nothing herein shall prevent any person or persons from taking from the ground covered by this license, standing timber of any kind (without compensation therefor) to be used for the making of roads or bridges or public works, by or on behalf of the Province of Ontario, the authority of the Department of Crown Lands having first been obtained.

That persons settling under lawful authority or title within the location hereby licensed, shall not in any way be interrupted in clearing and cultivation by the said licensee, or by anyone acting for him, or by his permission.

And further: under condition that the said licensee or his representatives shall comply with all regulations that are or may be established by Order in Council, and shall submit all the timber, saw logs or other lumber cut under this license to be counted or measured, and settle for the duties chargeable thereon, when required by me or any officer thereunto authorized, otherwise the said timber will be forfeited to the Crown, and the said licensee be subject to such other penalties as the Act provides.

Given under my hand at Ottawa, the 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty three in triplicate.

Amount payable for this license:—

Ground rent	$78 00
Bonus	00 00
Interest	00 00
	$78 00

JOHN POUPORE,
Crown Timber Agent.

River Pettewawa—Amable du Fond Branch, No. 235.

To commence on the Amable du Fond branch of the River Pettewawa at the line run from the south shore of Lake Couchon on the course south 21° west magnetically by William Bell, P. L. S., as the western boundary of License No. 22 of 1880-81, and extend along the said line five miles more or less, to the line run by him on the course north 69° west magnetically, as the northern boundary of License No. 143 of 1880-81, thence along the la t-mentioned line ten miles and forty-four chains, more or less, to the north-west angle of the latter license: thence along the line run by him on the course north 21° east magnetically to the south-east angle of license No. 72 of 1880–81, established by S. T. A. Evans, P. L. S., in 1870; thence north-eastward along the eastern boundary of the latter license (established by P. L. S., Evans. in 1870) to Mink Lake; thence eastward along the south shore of Mink Lake to the line run on the course north 18½° east magnetically, by P. L. S., Bell, from the said lake to Lake Couchon; thence along the last-mentioned line to Lake Couchon thence along the south shore of the said lake to the point of commencement, to include all the space so surrounded. And every Government Road allowance or parts thereof embraced within the boundaries of the tracts or parcels of land above mentioned or described; and all such portions of any Government Road allowance as border upon any tract, lot, or parcel of land above mentioned or described; and lie between the side lines or between the front and rear lines, or between a side line or a front or rear line, or between different parts of any line of said tracts, lots, or parcels of land, produced across such road allowance; provided, however, that when any portion of a road allowance is found to be included in any two licenses covering lands on opposite sides of such road allowance, then each license is to extend only to the centre line of such road allowance; and provided also that all disputes arising out of any conflict of licenses covering Government Road allowances shall be decided by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, who may define what portion of any road allowance is included in each license, and his decision shall be binding:—

This license not to interfere with prior licenses, existing or to be renewed in virtue of regulations on the 28th day of September, 1880.

JOHN POUPORE.

(*j*)

Ottawa Agency Timber License.

By authority of Chapter 26 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, and the Crown Timber Regulations, dated the 16th day of April, 1869, and for and in consideration of the payments made and to be made to Her Majesty:

I do hereby give to Messrs. Barnett & McKay, and unto their agents or workmen, full power and license to cut every description of timber on lands or lots unlocated and unsold at the date of this license, or sold or located during the time this license is in force, and pine trees on lands or lots sold under Orders in Council of 27th May, 1869, or sold or located under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act of 1868, or amendment of the said Act by Chapter 4 of the Statutes of Ontario of 1880, and pine and cedar trees, when reserved, on lots sold under Order in Council of 3rd April, 1880, prior to the date of this License, and pine trees on lots patented under said chapter 4, or patented as mining lands, under the General Mining Act of 1869, upon the location described on the back hereof, by metes and bounds and road allowances, and to hold and occupy the said Location to the exclusion of all others, except as hereinafter mentioned, from this date to thirtieth of April, 1885, and no longer; with the right of conveying away the said timber and saw logs through any ungranted, uncleared, or waste lands of the Crown.

And by virtue of this license, the said licensees have right by the said Statute to all timber cut by others during the term of this license in trespass on the ground hereby assigned, with full power to seize and recover the same.

But this license is subject to the following conditions, viz. :—

To the withdrawal therefrom of lots located or sold under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act of 1868, prior to the passing of chapter 4 of the Statutes of Ontario of 1880, and for which patent may be granted on the ground that five years had elapsed from the date of such location or sale, and that the conditions of settlement had been complied with prior to thirtieth April preceding the date or issue of the license.

That any person or persons may at all times make and use roads upon, and travel over the ground hereby licensed; and that any person or persons (or their agent or agents) who have cut square or waney timber, or saw logs for the manufacture of sawn lumber, on lands of the Crown held under license in the Province of Ontario, may cut on the lands hereby licensed, and take therefrom all necessary trees under 10 inches in diameter in the thickest part, to make floats, traverses, oars or withes, for his or their use in rafting timber or saw logs so cut and being rafted in the immediate vicinity of the cutting of such rafting stuff. Each Red Pine "Oar Log" cut for the above purpose will be subject to a charge of 15 cents, under Order in Council of 8th September, 1871.

That nothing herein shall prevent any person or persons from taking from the ground covered by this license, standing timber of any kind (without compensation therefor) to be used for the making of roads or bridges, or public works, by or on behalf of the Province of Ontario, the authority of the Department of Crown Lands having been first obtained.

That persons settling under lawful authority or title within the location hereby licensed, shall not in any way be interrupted in clearing and cultivation by the said Licensees, or any one acting for them, or by their permission.

And further: under condition that the said Licensees or their representatives shall comply with all regulations that are or may be established by Order in Council, and shall submit all the timber, saw logs or other lumber cut under this license to be counted or measured, and settle for the duties chargeable thereon, when required by me or any officer thereunto authorized,—otherwise the said timber will be forfeited to the Crown, and the said Licensees be subject to such other penalties as the Act provides.

Given under my hand, at Ottawa, the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, in triplicate.

Amount payable for this License :—

Ground Rent	$78 00
Bonus	0 00
Interest	0 00
	$78 00

JOHN POUPORE,
Crown Timber Agent.

River Pettewawa—Amable du Fond Branch, No. 235.

To commence on the Amable du Fond Branch of the River Pettewawa at the line run from the south shore of Lake Cauchon on the course south 21° west magnetically, by William Bell, P.L.S., as the western boundary of License No. 22, of 1880-81, and extend along the said line five miles more or less, to the line run by him on the course north 69° west magnetically, as the northern boundary of license No. 143, of 1880-81; thence along the last-mentioned line ten miles and forty-four chains, more or less, to the north-west angle of the latter license; thence along the line run by him on the course north 21° east magnetically to the south-east angle of license No. 72, of 1880-81, established by S. T. A. Evans, P.L.S., in 1870; thence north-eastward along the eastern boundary of

the latter license (established by P.L.S. Evans, in 1870) to Mink Lake; thence eastward along the south shore of Mink Lake to the line run on the course north 18½° east magnetically, by P.L.S. Bell, from the said lake to Lake Cauchon; thence along the last-mentioned line to Lake Cauchon; thence along the south shore of the said lake to the point of commencement; to include all the space so surrounded, and every Government road allowance or parts thereof embraced within the boundaries of the tracts or parcels of land above mentioned or described; and all such portions of any Government road allowance as border upon any tract, lot or parcel of land above mentioned or described; and lie between the side lines or between the front and rear lines, or between a side line and a front or rear line, or between different parts of any line of said tracts, lots or parcels of land, produced across such road allowance; provided, however, that when any portion of a road allowance is found to be included in any two licenses covering lands on opposite sides of such road allowance, then each license is to extend only to the centre line of such road allowance; and provided, also, that all disputes arising out of any conflict of licenses covering Government road allowances shall be decided by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, who may define what portion of any road allowance is included in each license, and his decision shall be binding.

This license not to interfere with prior licenses existing or to be renewed in Virtue of Regulations on the 28th day of September, 1880.

JOHN PURPORE.

(*k*)

OTTAWA AGENCY TIMBER LICENSE.

By authority of Chapter 26 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, and the Crown Timber Regulations, dated the 16th day of April, 1869, and for and in consideration of the payments made and to be made to Her Majesty:

I do hereby give unto Messrs. Barnet & McKay, and unto their agents or workmen, full power and license to cut every description of timber on lands or lots unlocated and unsold at the date of this license, or sold or located during the time this license in force, and pine trees on lands or lots sold under Orders in Council of 27th May, 1869, or sold or located under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act of 1868, or amendment of the said Act, by Chapter four of the Statutes of Ontario of 1880, and pine and cedar trees, when reserved, on lots sold under Order in Council of 3rd April, 1880, prior to the date of this license, and pine trees on lots patented under said Chapter four, or patented as mining lands, under the General Mining Act of 1869, upon the location described on the back hereof by metes and bounds and road allowances, and to hold and occupy the said location to the exclusion of all others, except as hereinafter mentioned, from this date to thirtieth of April, 1886, and no longer; with the right of conveying away the said timber and saw logs through any ungranted, uncleared, or waste lands of the Crown:—

And by virtue of this license, the said licensees have right by the said Statute to all timber cut by others during the term of this license in trespass on the ground hereby assigned, with full power to seize and recover the same.

But this license is subject to the following conditions, viz.:—

To the withdrawal therefrom of lots located or sold under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act of 1868, prior to the passing of Chapter four of the Statutes of Ontario of 1880, and for which patent may be granted on the ground that five years had elapsed from the date of such location or sale, and that the conditions of settlement had been complied with prior to thirtieth April preceding the date or issue of the license.

That any person or persons may at all times make and use roads upon, and travel over the ground hereby licensed; and that any person or persons (or their agent or agents) who have cut square or waney timber, or saw logs for the manufacture of sawn lumber, on lands of the Crown held under license in the Province of Ontario, may cut on

the lands hereby licensed and take therefrom all necessary trees under ten inches in diameter in the thickest part, to make floats, traverses, oars or withes, for his or their use in rafting timber or saw logs so cut, and being rafted in the immediate vicinity of the cutting of such rafting stuff. Each red pine "oar log." cut for the above purpose, will be subject to a charge of fifteen cents, under Order in Council of 8th September, 1871.

That nothing herein shall prevent any person or persons from taking from the ground covered by this license, standing timber of any kind (without compensation therefor) to be used for the making of roads or bridges or public works, by or on behalf of the Province of Ontario, the authority of the Department of Crown Lands having first been obtained.

That persons settling under lawful authority or title within the location hereby licensed, shall not in any way be interrupted in clearing and cultivation by the said licensees, or any one acting for them or by their permission.

That the Commissioner of Crown Lands, under Order in Council of 27th April, 1885, may at any time during the currency of this license cancel the right to cut timber other than pine upon any lots included in the description in this license, which may have been sold or located subsequent to the date hereof, or upon any lots in said description which may have been squatted upon with the *bona fide* intention of location or purchase.

And further: under condition that the said licensees or their representatives shall comply with all regulations that are or may be established by Order in Council, and shall submit all the timber, saw logs or other lumber cut under this license to be counted or measured, and settle for the duties chargeable thereon, when required by me or any officer thereunto authorized,—otherwise the said timber will be forfeited to the Crown, and the said licensees be subject to such other penalties as the Act provides.

Given under my hand, at Ottawa, the third day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, in triplicate.

Amount payable for this License:—

Ground Rent	$78 00
Bonus	00 00
Interest	00 00
	$78 00

JOHN POUPORE,
Crown Timber Agent.

River Petewawa—Amable du Fond's Branch, No. 235.

To commence on the Amable du Fond's Branch of the River Petewawa, at the line run from the south shore of Lake Cauchon, on the course south 21° west magnetically, by William Bell, P.L.S., as to the western boundary of License No. 22, of 1880-81, and extend along the said line five miles, more or less, to the line run by him on the course north 69° west magnetically as the northern boundary of License No. 143 of 1880-81; thence along the last mentioned line ten miles and forty-four chains, more or less, to the north-west angle of the latter license; thence along the line run by him on the course north 21° east magnetically to the south-east angle of License No. 72 of 1880-81, established by S. T. A. Evans, P.L.S., in 1870; thence north-eastward along the eastern boundary of the latter license (established by P. L. S. Evans in 1870) to Mink Lake; thence eastward along the south shore of Mink Lake to the line run on the course north 18½° east magnetically, by P.L.S. Bell, from the said Lake to Lake Cauchon; thence along the last mentioned line to Lake Cauchon; thence along the south shore of the said Lake to the point of commencement, to include all the space so surrounded, and every Government road allowance or parts thereof embraced within the boundaries of the tracts or parcels of land above mentioned or described; and all such portions of any Government road allowance as border upon any tract, lot, or parcel of land above mentioned

or described; and lie between the side lines or between the front and rear lines, or between a side line and a front or rear line, or between different parts of any line of said tracts, lots, or parcels of land, produced across such road allowance; provided, however, that when any portion of a road allowance is found to be included in any two licenses covering lands on opposite sides of such road allowance, then each license is to extend only to the centre line of such road allowance; and provided also that all disputes arising out of any conflict of licenses covering Government road allowances shall be decided by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, who may define what portion of any road allowance is included in each license, and his decision shall be binding:—

This license is not to interfere with prior licenses existing or to be renewed in virtue of regulations on the 28th day of September, 1880.

JOHN POUPORE.

1.

Department Crown Lands,
Toronto, 18th December, 1869.

Sir,—In the map of your agency furnished this department there appears to be a vacant space, bounded on the north by License No. 506, on the east by License No. 399, on the south by Licenses Nos. 507 and 508, and on the west by License No. 83, all of season 1866-7. You will please to state if the position of this space is correctly stated on the map in question, and what is the supposed area.

Your most obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON.
Assistant Commissioner.

A. J. Russell, Esq.,
Crown Timber Agent, Ottawa, Ontario.

2.

18th September, 1872.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 24th ult., received 4th inst., having reference to an application made by you in 1851 to the Crown Timber Office, Ottawa, for a license to cut timber on a vacant space of ground, estimated at thirty square miles, on the Amable du Fond branch of the River Pettewawa, I have to state that your application was disposed of, as well as others of a similar kind, by the Hon. Alexander Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands, by departmental letter of 30th January, 1867, addressed to Mr. Crown Timber Agent A. J. Russell, Ottawa, in connection with licenses applied for but ungranted at that date; a copy of a letter in question is enclosed herewith.

I would further observe that the late Government of Ontario adopted a policy in this respect under which they declined to entertain any such claim as you prefer.

Under the circumstances the Commissioner desires me to express his regret that it is not in his power to accede to your request.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Richard McConnell, Esq.,
Aylmer, P. Q.

3.

8th July, 1873.

Sir,—Messrs. Walker & Pennock, of Ottawa, Solicitors, have applied on behalf of Messrs. Hurdman Brothers for copies of all correspondence between the Department of Crown Lands of the Province of Canada and this Department with reference to application

of R. M. McConnell of 4th August, 1851, for a limit on the Amable du Fond branch of the Pettewawa River, or with reference to any future (*sic*) application therefor, together with copies of correspondence between R. McConnell or others and Crown Timber Agent respecting the same

The Department is disposed to comply with the request of Messrs. Walker & Pennock, you will therefore please to have prepared the copies asked for, but before delivering them you will transmit them to the Department for perusal after which they will be returned to you to be handed over to Messrs. Walker & Pennock.

Your obedient servant,

G. B. COWPER,
For Commissioner.

A. J. Russell, Esq.,
Crown Timber Agent, Ottawa.

4.

23rd July, 1873.

Sir,—In connection with departmental letter to you of 8th inst., and your reply of 18th idem, enclosing copies of certain papers respecting an application made by Mr. Richard McConnell for a timber limit on the Amable du Fond branch of the River Pettewawa, asked for by Messrs. Walker & Pennock, Solicitors, Ottawa, I herewith return the copies enclosed in your letter, which you will please to hand over to the last named gentlemen.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner,

A. J. Russell, Esq.,
Crown Timber Agent, Ottawa.

5.

12th August, 1873.

Gentlemen,—In connection with the petition of Messrs. William Hurdman & Brothers, transmitted with your letter of 4th inst., in which reference is made to account rendered these gentlemen for trespass, etc., on timber and saw logs cut on unlicensed ground on the River Pettewawa, I have to observe that you enumerate the items of the account as follows:

1.		Survey	$ 551 69
2.	1868–69.	106,190 feet timber @ 1¼c. Interest from 1st December, '69	1,327 37
3.	1871–72.	2,357 standard logs @ $1	2.357 00
4.	1872–73.	3.954 ,, ,, @ $1	3,954 00
5.	1871–72.	26,500 feet timber @ 10c.	2 650 00
			$10,840 06

to these items admissions or objection is made as follows:—

1.—Is objected to.
2 and 5.—Quantity of timber admitted.
4.—Three thousand saw logs objected to.
5.—Admitted except as to 300 standard logs left on limit.

Without entering into the question of admission of or objection to the several items, I would merely at present point out for explanation the fact that item No. 3, 2,357 Std. logs of 1871–72, is not referred to in admissions and objections, but that item No. 5

occurs twice, first as admitting quantity of timber in connection with that in item No. 2, and in the next place admitting the item (No. 5) with the exception of 300 standard logs left on limit, whereas there are no saw logs charged in item No. 5, it being solely for square timber of 1872–3; it is presumed that the last item referred to as No. 5 should have been given as No. 3, you will please advise the Department whether this conjecture is correct. The matter will be submitted to the commissioner on his return.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Messrs. WALKER & PENNOCK,
Barristers, etc., Ottawa.

6.

13th August, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—In connection with items in account for trespass by Messrs. Hurdman & Bros., referred to in their petition, transmitted with your letter of 4th instant, I would at present refer to the following item and objection made thereto:—

Item No. 4, 3954 standard logs objection.—"Three thousand saw logs of the quantity charged are charged erroneously, and should be deducted in support of which they transmit herewith." Affidavits of Robert Blair and Alexander Grant.

These affidavits refer to 3,300 saw logs lying on Lake Couchon on the 31st December, 1872 (estimated by Mr. P. L. S William Bell at 3,000 and seized by him); 3,000 of the total of these logs Messrs. Blair and Grant state in their affidavits were cut on the ground covered by license held by Messrs. Hurdman north of the lake. This is not disputed and no doubt the logs in question will be regularly returned, as of Messrs. Hurdman's proper operations of 1872–73, the reason they were seized by Mr. Bell was that there were among them 74 pieces, 148 standard logs of the trespass of 1871–72, which had been drawn out on the lake and mixed up with the logs cut on licensed ground, the 148 standards being included in Item No. 3, 2,357 standards cut in trespass 1871–72.

The logs charged in Item No 4 have no connection with the logs on Couchon Lake; the quantity, 3961 pieces, 3954 standards, are thus accounted for in reports of Mr. P. L. S. William Bell of 24th December, 1872, and 8th January last; statement in advance of final report, which will be sent in on completion of previous trespass, as Messrs. Hurdman desire present trespass to be ascertained and logs, etc., hauled before snow gets deeper.

Saw logs	3,365 pieces.
W. pine timber	265 "

Cut fall of 1872, say season of 1872–3. These logs and timber were cut on the vacant unlicensed space, and were mostly laid up on rollways, and about two and a half feet of snow on them; on the 8th January last Mr. Bell discovered 596 pieces saw logs in addition to what he had previously reported, making in all 3,961 pieces, 3954 standards, seized upon the ground.

You will thus observe that no logs cut under license are included in any item of the statement for account against Messrs. Hurdman Bros. sent to the Crown Timber Office, Ottawa.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Messrs. WALKER & PENNOCK,
Barristers, etc., Ottawa.

7.

Department of Crown Lands,
(Woods and Forests Branch,)
Toronto, 29th November, 1873.

Sir,—In connection with Clearance No. 55 of season 1872-3 from Ottawa Agency, in favour of Messrs. Hurdman Bros., I have to advise you that the matter of trespass committed by those gentlemen on the Upper Pettewawa, details of which for charge are entered on the clearance referred to, part of which is at the penalty under Order in Council of 2nd December, 1870, has been before Council and an Order passed on the 19th inst., reducing the charge on timber cut in trespass season 1871-2 and fall of 1872 to the usual trespass rate of double the ordinary dues. You will, therefore, make the charge on the timber in question as follows:—106,190 cubic feet of white pine, trespass of 1868-69, at $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per foot, $1,327.37 with interest from 1st of December, 1869. This timber paid license rate of dues at your office in 1869; 114 pieces white pine and 3 pieces red pine, trespass of 1871-72, to be charged $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per foot on the average of rafts represented by Clearances 90 and 91 of 1872, with interest from 1st of December, 1872. This timber paid license rate of dues to your office in 1872:—265 pieces white pine, cut in fall of 1872, will be charged at double the ordinary dues, say $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per foot. You will also collect the charges in connection with the trespass as entered on the clearance, $551.69.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

To McLean Stewart, Esq.,
Collector Crown Timber Dues, Quebec.

8.

Toronto, 29th November, 1873.

Sir,—In connection with trespass of Messrs. Hurdman Bros., on the upper waters of the Pettewawa in 1868-69, 1871-72, and fall of 1872, I have to advise you that the matter has been before Council and an Order passed 19th inst., reducing the part of the charge for trespass made under Order in Council of 2nd of December, 1870, to the usual trespass charge of double the ordinary dues.

You will observe that the charge on the logs cut in trespass as above in account against Messrs. Bronson & Weston who purchased them from the Messrs. Hurdman, is made in accordance with the Order in Council of the 19th inst., and I herewith enclose for your information copy of a letter of this date to McLean Stewart, Esquire, respecting square timber cut in trespass, and the charges in connection with the examination of the ground trespassed upon.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

To. A. J. Russell, Esq.,
Crown Timber Agent, Ottawa, Ont.

9.

20th November, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In connection with a petition signed by you, dated at Ottawa, 12th inst., having reference to a vacant unlicensed space between the licenses granted on the Amable du Fond River, and those granted on the Amable du Fond branch of the Pettewawa River, which you state is shown marked "A" on a plan with the petition, I have to state that no plan accompanied the document referred to.

In order that the Department may know exactly the space to which you have reference, I have to request you to transmit the plan and have the license numbers of the surrounding limits for season 1866-67 marked thereon.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Messrs. HURDMAN BROS.,
Ottawa.

10

26th February, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—In connection with your petition of 12th November last for a license for an unlicensed space marked "A" on a sketch transmitted by you, the ground being on the upper waters of the Pettewawa River, lying south of limit of License No. 506 of 1866-67, your claim for such license being based on an acquired right under an application made by Richard McConnell to the Crown Timber Office, Ottawa, in August, 1851, for license for the ground in question, I have to state that a reply would have been sent to you at an earlier date had not the sitting of the Legislature precluded the Commissioner from taking the matter into consideration.

The Commissioner has now had the case before him and he desires me to state that his predecessor in office had arrived at a decision on the application for license for the space referred to made by Mr. McConnell, under whom you claim, in September, 1872, the decision being that the Government of the late Province of Canada having refused to recognize such claims to license, and the late Government of Ontario having inaugurated a policy with respect to timber matters in which such claims were rejected, in which policy the present Government entirely concurs, the application could not be entertained.

The Department cannot, therefore, entertain your application for license for the space referred to.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Messrs. HURDMAN BROS.,
Ottawa.

11.

23RD SEPTEMBER, 1880.

SIR,—In connection with your letter of the 7th, respecting a timber license for a space at the head of the Amable du Fond River, situate between limits of licenses 506, 399, 507 and 508, of season 1866-67, I have to inform you that on the 20th ultimo, an Order in Council was passed authorizing a timber license to be granted to you for the

space in question, which is estimated at an area of thirty-nine square miles, and that Mr. Crown Timber Agent Russell has been instructed to issue the license to you on payment of $78 ground rent for current season, or as soon as the license can be prepared.

Your obedient servant,

G. B. COWPER,
For Assistant Commissioner.

J. F. Dowling, Esq.,
Eganville, Ontario.

12.

23rd September, 1880.

Sir,—Referring to your letter of 3rd January, in reply to departmental letter of 18th December, 1869, enquiring if a space shewn in the plan of your agency as lying between licenses 506, 399, 507 and 508, of 1866-67, was vacant, said space being at the head of the Amable du Fond River, and the area estimated by you at thirty-nine square miles. I have now to advise you that on the 20th ultimo, an Order in Council was passed authorizing the granting of a timber license for the space in question to Mr. John Francis Dowling, of Eganville, and to request that you will please to issue such license on payment being made to you of ground rent for the current season, under the present "Crown Timber Regulations."

Should you find difficulty in giving a description in the license you will please advise the Department as to any obstacle in that respect, and give such suggestions as you may consider necessary for arriving at a suitable description.

Mr. Dowling has been advised of this communication, and that license will be issued in due course.

Your obedient servant,

G. B. COWPER,
For Commissioner.

A. J. Russell, Esq.,
Crown Timber Agent, Ottawa.

13.

8th March, 1881.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of 2nd instant, enquiring if a limit on the Amable du Fond Branch of the Pettewawa River, once trespassed upon by Messrs. Hurdman Bros., is now under license to one Dr. Dowling, of Eganville, I have to state that the area in question (the location of which you describe in your letter), is under license to John Francis Dowling.

Should you require a minute description of the limit, it will be sent you on so intimating to the department.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Asst. Commissioner.

W. Russell, Esq.,
Pembroke.

14.

12th March, 1881.

Sir,—In connection with your letter of 1st instant, enclosing a transfer from Mr. J. F. Dowling to E. B. Eddy of limit of license No. 210, of 1880-81, River Pettewawa, I have to state that the transfer in question has this day been approved of, subject to the limit being held liable for any claim for dues or other charges the Deparment now has or may establish against the transferor.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,

Asst. Commissioner.

A. J. Russell, Esq.,
Crown Timber Agent, Ottawa.

1.

Crown Timber Office,
Ottawa, 3rd January, 1870.

Sir,— I had the honour of receiving your letter of the 18th ultimo, inquiring if the space shewn on the plan of this Agency, which I transmitted, lying between licenses Nos. 506, 399, 507 and 508, of 1866-67, be vacant, if it be correctly shewn on the map, and what is the supposed area of it.

This space is vacant. It never was licensed. It is included in a list of limits to which rights had been acquired under regulations of 8th August, 1851, transmitted with my letter to the Commissioner of Crown Lands of Canada, of 21st January, 1867, all of which were disallowed by the Honourable Commissioner Campbell, in his letter to me of 30th January, 1867.

It is described in that list as "Richard McConnell's application, No. 19, of 1865, for a vacancy of thirty square miles at the head of the Amable du Fond Branch of the River Pettewawa, to which he had acquired a right, No. 277, of 1851, but license could not be granted on account of gross discrepancy of plans of river, recently resolved."

It had then been resolved, so far as to shew the area of thirty miles mentioned in foregoing extracts. The discrepancy has been further resolved since, shewing more correctly an area of thirty-nine square miles, of which, however, there is no absolute certainty, as it may be further corrected on some slight degree on actual survey.

There is not means yet of speaking with precision. But I think it may be safely estimated at the above last-mentioned area of thirty-nine square miles.

The survey of the River Pettewawa and its tributaries, under the department, was wholly worthless, and gave me much trouble.

I have the honour to be respectfully,
Sir,
Your very obedient servant,

A. J. RUSSELL.

The Honourable
The Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

2

AYLMER, 24th August, 1872.

To the Hon. R. W. SCOTT,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
For the Province of Ontario.

DEAR SIR,—In the year 1851 I made an application (No. 277), for a vacancy of about 30 square miles at the head of the Amable du Fond Branch of the River Pettewawa to A. J. Russell, Esquire, of the Crown Timber Office, Ottawa.

Mr. Russell refused at the time to grant the license on the ground that a discrepancy existed in the plans of that locality, but told me that as soon as the extent of the space could be definitely determined a license would be granted to me.

Subsequently, on the 21st of January, 1867, Mr. Russell reported to the Honourable Mr. Campbell, the then Honourable Commissioner of Crown Lands, that by my application and the Regulations of the 8th of August, 1851, I had acquired a right to a license for the said vacancy, which, for the reason above given, could not sooner be issued, but which difficulty has been overcome.

I have, therefore, to request that you will give the matter your attention, and will especially examine Mr. Russell's report acknowledging my right, and make the necessary order in my favour. I may say that I have been informed that pending the delay which has elapsed since my application was made, and the sufficiency of my right recognized a very considerable portion of the timber has been cut off. Should this prove to be the case I would like to transfer my claim for a berth in the neighbourhood of Lake Temisguemangue, where I have now a farm and lumbering establishment, should such transfer meet with your sanction and approval.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD McCONNELL.

3.

AYLMER, PRO. QUE.,
10th October, 1872.

SIR,—On the 24th of August last, I wrote you a letter setting forth my rights to a license to cut timber on a vacant space of ground, estimated at thirty-one square miles, on the Amable du Fond branch of the River Petewawa, and asking you, in effect, to cause the license to be issued.

By letter bearing date 18th September last, the Assistant Commissioner advises me that you cannot accede to my request. I regret that you should consider the reasons mentioned by the Assistant Commissioner as sufficient to require you to deprive me of my rights, and feeling confident that your only object is to do justice as far as possible, I beg leave to address you again upon the subject.

The opinion of the Honourable Alexander Campbell, as expressed in the Departmental letter of 30th January, 1867, to which you refer, is certainly not law, nor in accordance with the law, and consequently should not, I think, have any weight with the present Commissioner.

The 10th Regulation of the 8th August, 1851, reads thus:

"Vacant berths are to be granted to the first applicants, etc."

My application was under this regulation, and was not then granted, inasmuch as the extent of the berth could not be determined.

My application was the first, the reason for not granting it no longer exists, and why said tenth regulation, which is the law governing my application, and my rights, should be ignored, because the Honourable Mr. Campbell chose to ignore my claim, is to me incomprehensible.

In fact the limit became mine in consequence of my application and said tenth regulation. I am in reality owner without the advantages of proprietorship, in consequence of the want of a license to prove my title.

It cannot be that the Honourable Alexander Campbell had the power, *ex officio*, to set aside the law.

The action to which you refer, of the late Government of Ontario in refusing to recognize similar claims was, in my opinion, unjust, and would not, I presume, be considered binding on the present Government.

I am not without hope that the late Government of Ontario did not go to the extent of making a law having a retroactive effect. I submit, therefore, that my claim is a good one, and that the law of 1851 should be carried into effect, in my case, at your earliest convenience.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

RICHARD McCONNELL.

The Honourable
R. W. Scott,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

4.

Ottawa, 5th July, 1873.

Hon. R. W. Scott,
Commissioner Crown Lands, Toronto.

Dear Sir,—*Re* alleged trespass "Hurdman Bros." In this matter we are desirous of having copies of all correspondence between Department of Crown Lands of late Province of Canada, or Ontario and Crown Timber Agent here, with reference to application of R. McConnell of 4th August, 1851, for limit on the Amable du Fond branch of the Pettewawa River, or with reference to any future application therefor, together with all copies of correspondence between R. McConnell or others and Crown Timber Agent respecting the same.

Kindly instruct Mr. Russell to furnish us with same, and oblige,

Yours very truly,

WALKER & PENNOCK,
Solicitors for Hurdman Bros.

5.

Ottawa, 4th August, 1873.

Sir,—*Re* alleged trespass by "W. Hurdman & Bros." We beg to enclose herewith the petition of Messrs. Hurdman in above matter, also copies of correspondence received from Crown Timber Agent here having reference to the limit on which alleged trespass committed, together with affidavits of Robert Blair, Alexander Grant and W. R. Thistle, referred to in said petition, as well as exhibits A and B, referred to in said last mentioned affidavit.

Earnestly soliciting your earliest and most favourable consideration,

We have the honour to remain,
Your obedient servants,

WALKER & PENNOCK.

he Hon. R. W. Scott,
Commissioner Crown Lands, Toronto.

6.

OTTAWA, 12th August, 1873.

SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Department, dated 12th inst., in connection with petition of Messrs. William Hurdman & Brothers, drawing our attention to the fact that item 5 in the statement of account submitted occurs twice in "admissions and objections," whilst item 3 is not referred to at all, and presuming that the last item referred to as No. 5 should have been given as No 3, this conjecture is correct; it should read 3 instead of 5. Thus your petitioners admit item 3 except as to 300 standards "left on limits"

Thanking you for calling our attention to this clerical error.

We have the honour to remain,
Your obedient servants,
WALKER & PENNOCK.

Honourable
COMMISSIONER CROWN LANDS, Toronto.

7.

OTTAWA, 14th August, 1873.

SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Departmental letter of the 13th instant, and immediately called the attention of the petitioners, Messrs. Hurdman Bros., to the contents.

It appears on investigation that admissions and objections should be amended as follows:

Item 3 objected to.

Amend petition as follows:

Your petitioners submit that, as to item 3, 3,000 saw logs of the quantity charged are charged erroneously and should be deducted, in support of which they transmit herewith affidavits of Robert Blain and Alexander Grant.

Item 4 objected to.

Amend petition as follows:

Your petitioners admit item 4, except as to 300 standards left on limits.

As to item 3, logs of 1871-72, it appears those were the logs seized in Cauchon Lake, which logs were cut on licensed territory.

Regretting the error into which we fell, and the consequent trouble to the Department,

We have the honour to be,
Your obedient servants,
WALKER & PENNOCK.

Honourable
COMMISSIONER CROWN LANDS, Toronto.

8.

To the Honourable
THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS,
For the Province of Ontario.

The Petition of William Henry Hurdman, Charles Hurdman, and Robert Hurdman, doing business together as Lumberers on the Ottawa River and its tributaries under the name style and firm of "William Hurdman & Brothers"

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:

That on the fourth day of August, A.D., 1851, one Richard McConnell made a written application to A. J. Russell, Esquire, Crown Timber Agent at Ottawa, for a

license of the vacant space between the licenses granted on the Amable du Fond River and those granted on the Amable du Fond branch of the Pettewawa River, and more particularly shewn on the accompanying plan, the space herein referred to being thereon marked "A." This application was duly entered in a book kept for that purpose in the office of the said A. J. Russell, Esq., and in the margin thereof it is noted that on the fifteenth day of October, A.D., 1851, the ground rent was duly tendered and all regulations of the Department were duly complied with. This application was annually renewed, but owing to gross discrepancy in plans (the result of erroneous surveys by the officers of the Department) the area could not be correctly defined, and the issue of the license was from time to time deferred, the right, however, of the said McConnell to the said limit and license when boundaries defined was always unquestioned by the Agent, Mr. Russell, (the then issuer of licenses) who in his report to the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the late Province of Canada, under date the twenty-first day of January, A.D., 1867, declares the said McConnell to have acquired a right to said limit, and to be entitled to the license therefor.

That up to the time of the confederation of the several provinces into the Dominion of Canada, the said Richard McConnell was the sole applicant for said limit.

That your petitioners are the assignees for value of the rights of said McConnell in said limit, and are the owners of adjoining timber limits, and they respectfully submit that in equity and good faith they are entitled to said limit, the boundaries being now definitely ascertained and their contention is supported by a number of precedents in the Department, full particulars of which your petitioners crave leave to submit to such referee or officer as you may be pleased to appoint.

That during the spring of the present year, (A.D., 1875,) a fire crossed over a part of said limit and burned large quantities of timber thereon, which timber if not allowed to be manufactured by your petitioners during next winter into square timber will become valueless, thereby not only entailing serious loss upon your petitioners but depriving the Crown of the dues it would otherwise receive.

That your petitioners are prepared to carry on such lumbering operations on said limit during the approaching winter as are requisite to manufacture said burned trees into square timber for the Quebec market, and they respectfully submit their right so to do under the facts herein set forth.

Your petitioners therefor pray that you will be pleased to recognize the rights of your petitioners to said limit, and to direct the issue of a license to them therefor, and that in the meantime and pending any enquiry you may be pleased to make, you will forthwith order that your petitioners be allowed to carry on said lumbering operations on said limit during the approaching winter for the reasons and purposes aforesaid.

And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

WILLIAM HURDMAN & BROTHERS.

Ottawa, 12th November, 1875.

9.

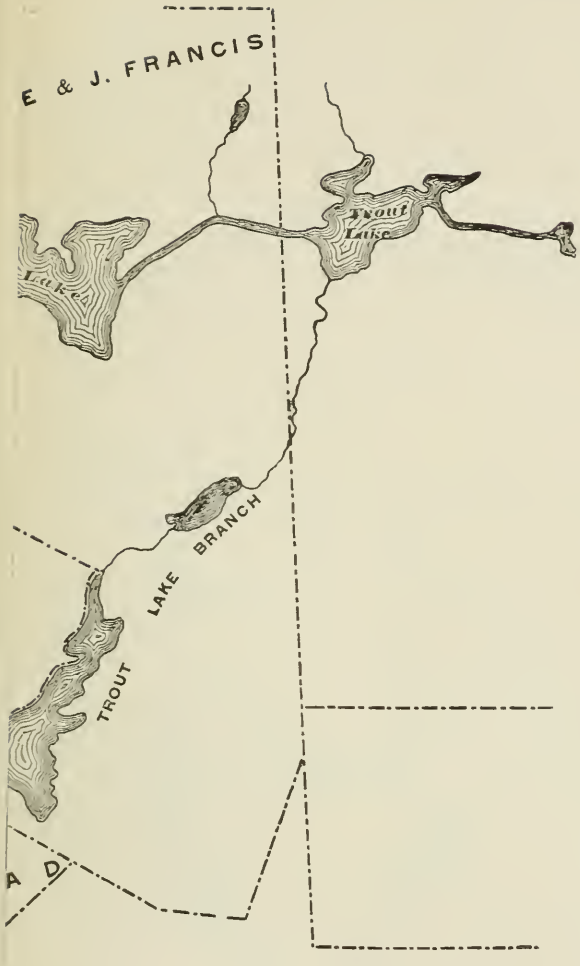
Ottawa, 27th November, 1875.

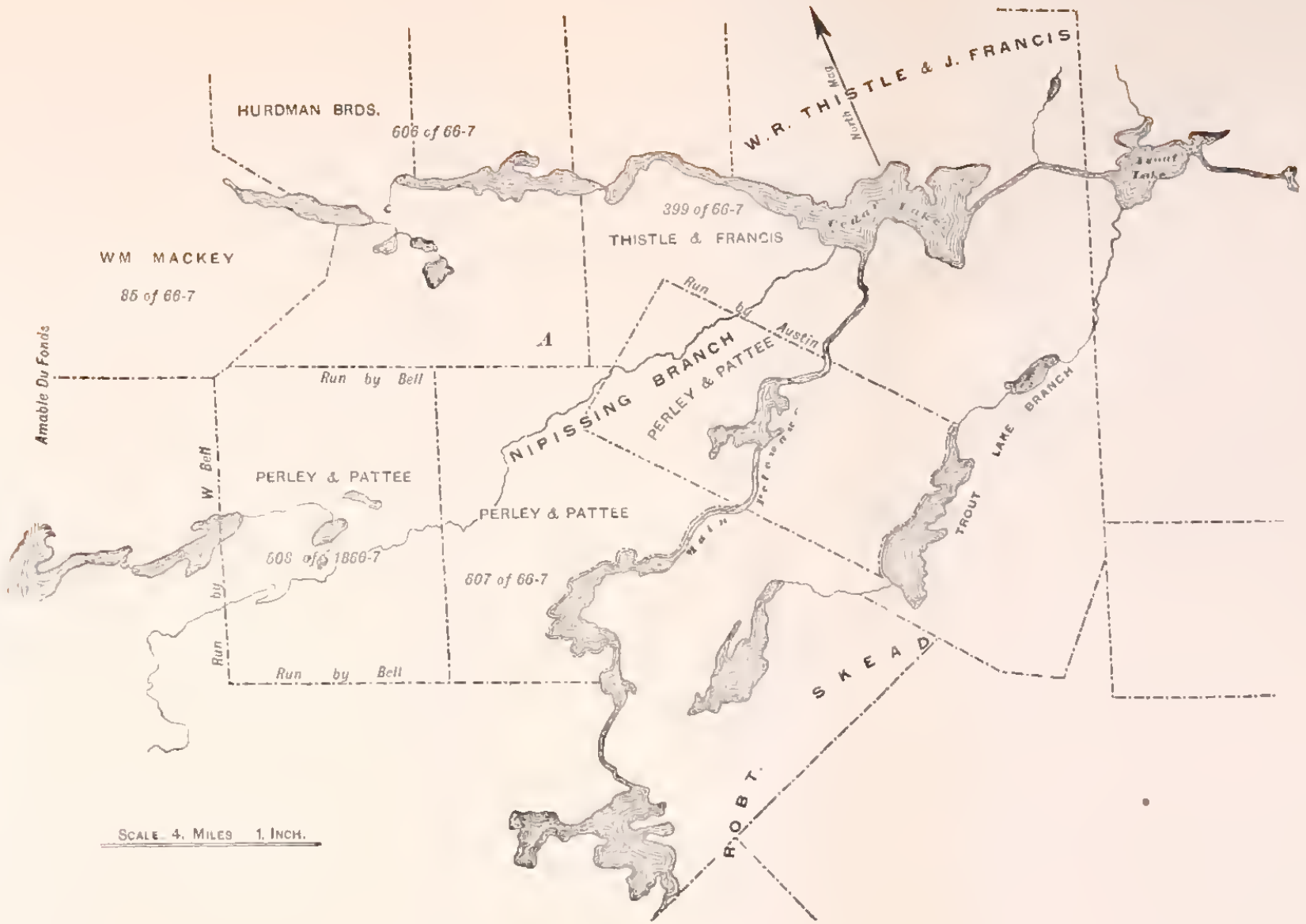
Sir,—In reply to your esteemed favour of the 20th inst., (13968—72) I beg to enclose herewith the plan referred to with the license numbers of surrounding limits for 1866–7 marked thereon.

Your obedient servant,

W. HURDMAN,
For Hurdman Brothers.

T. H. Johnson, Esq.,
Assistant Commissioner Crown Lands, Toronto.


E & J. FRANCIS
Trout Lake
TROUT LAKE BRANCH
A D


HURDMAN BRDS.
606 of 66-7
W. R. THISTLE & J. FRANCIS
North Mag.
399 of 66-7
THISTLE & FRANCIS
WM MACKEY
85 of 66-7
Amable Du Fonds
Run by Bell
NIPISSING BRANCH
PERLEY & PATTEE
Austin
TROUT LAKE BRANCH
W Bell
PERLEY & PATTEE
PERLEY & PATTEE
608 of 1866-7
607 of 66-7
Main
Run by
Run by Bell
ROBT. SKEAD
SCALE 4. MILES 1. INCH.

10.

This Agreement, made the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty,

Between William Hurdman, of the Township of Gloucester in the County of Carleton, Chas. Hurdman, of the Township of Hull in the County of Ottawa and Province of Quebec, and Robert Hurdman, of the Township of Gloucester aforesaid, carrying on business together under the name style and firm of "W. Hurdman & Brothers," of the first part;

and

John Francis Dowling, of the Village of Eganville, in the County of Renfrew, of the second part.

Witnesseth that in consideration of the sum of six thousand dollars in hand paid by the said party of the second part to the said parties of the first part at or before the execution hereof, the receipt whereof is hereby by them acknowledged, the said parties hereto of the first part have sold, assigned, transferred, set over and quitted claim, and by these presents do sell, assign, transfer, set over and quit claim unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, all the estate, right, title, interest claim and demand whatsoever of them and each and every of them the said parties of the first part, of, in and to that certain limit lying and being on the Amable du Fond branch of the Pettewawa River, and bounded on the south by the limits of Messieurs Perley and Pattee, on the West by the Limits of William Mackey, on the east by the limits of Thistle & Carswell, and on the north by the limits of the said parties of the first part, containing forty square miles more or less.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

John MacCraken.

W. HURDMAN & BROS,
per R. Hurdman.

11.

Eganville, 7th August, 1880.

The Honourable

The Commissioner of Crown Lands,

Sir,—I have purchased from the Hurdman Brothers their claim to a limit on the Lemab du Fond River.

I sent the assignment to your Department some time ago, and as yet have not received the license for the same.

You will please send it by return mail and oblige

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. DOWLING, M.D.

12.

Crown Timber Office,
Ottawa, 1st March, 1881.

Sir,—I have the honour of transmitting herewith for your approval a transfer from J. F. Dowling of his license No. 210 of 1880–81, on the River Pettewawa, Amable du Fond branch, to Ezra B. Eddy, of the City of Hull.

There are no arrears that I am aware of against Mr. Dowling.

I have the honour to be respectfully,
Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
A. J. RUSSELL.

The Honourable
The Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

Province of Ontario,
Ottawa, 4th February, 1881.

A. J. Russell, Esq.,
Crown Timber Agent, Ottawa.

Sir,—I hereby transfer all my right, title and interest in and to Timber License No. (210) two hundred and ten, of season 1880–81, and the Berth described thereby on the River Pettewawa, Amable du Fond branch to Ezra B. Eddy, of the City of Hull, in the County of Ottawa, and Province of Quebec, and request you to issue the renewal of said license for said Berth in his name.

Your obedient servant,
J. F. DOWLING.

Witness:
C. S. McNutt.

Transfer approved, subject to the limit being held liable for any claim for dues or other charges the Department now has or may establish against the transferor.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

12th March, 1881.

13

Pembroke, 2nd March, 1881.

Thos. H. Johnson, Esq.
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

Sir,—I find that one, Dr. Dowling of Eganville, has a gang of men working on the limit formerly trespassed on by Messrs. Hurdman Bros., and bounded as follows: on east by Thistle & Carswell's limit, on the south by Perley & Pattee's limit, on west by William Mackey's limit, and on the north by Hog Lake, on L'Amable du Fond branch of Pettewawa, and is drawing into Mink Creek, a branch of L'Amable du Fond River. This limit is said now to be under license to him, will you please say if it is so, or am I to report it as a trespass.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. RUSSELL.

SUPPLEMENTARY

To Return ordered by the Honourable the Legislative Assembly, on the 9th day of February, 1886, of a copy of the Petition of William Hurdman and Brothers, of the 4th August, 1873, addressed to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario, praying, among other things, that a license might be issued to them as the Assignee of one Richard McConnell, for the vacant space between the licenses granted on the Amable du Fond and those granted on the Amable du Fond Branch of the Pettewawa, and of all correspondence to and from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or any officer in the Crown Lands Department, relating thereto; also, of all reports made, and of all all Orders in Council passed with reference thereto; also, of all assignments of the claim set up in the Petition, and of all licenses issued in recognition of such claim, to whom issued, the area covered, and the amount paid (if any) on account of ground rent accruing previous to the first issue of such license: and the amount (if any) allowed to Messrs. Hurdman and Brothers, or their assignee, as compensation or in rebate of the double dues charged them for cutting thereon without proper authority.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 1886.

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4. Copy of letter from Crown Timber Agent, Ottawa, enclosing assignment of Timber Limit License. No. 90, season 1882-83, from E. B. Eddy to Mrs. Catharine Bonfield. Approval of Transfer dated 28th April, 1884, endorsed. 3rd August, 1883 5

5. Copy of letter from Crown Timber Agent, Ottawa, enclosing transfer from Mrs. Catharine Bonfield to Messrs. Barnet and McKay, of Renfrew Approval of Transfer dated 28th April, 1884, attached. 5th November, 1883 6

6. Copy of letters from Assistant Commissioner to Mrs. Catharine Bonfield and E. B. Eddy, notifying them of approval of transfer by E. B. Eddy to Mrs. Catharine Bonfield. 28th April, 1884. 7

7. Copy of letters from Assistant Commissioner to Mrs. C. Bonfield and Messrs. Barnet and McKay, notifying them of approval of transfer from Mrs. Catharine Bonfield to Messrs Barnet and McKay. 28th April, 1884 8

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SUPPLEMENTARY

TO RETURN ORDERED BY THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, ON THE 9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1886, OF A COPY OF THE PETITION OF WILLIAM HURDMAN AND BROTHERS, OF THE 4TH AUGUST, 1873, ADDRESSED TO THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS FOR ONTARIO, Etc., Etc.

No. 1.

Crown Timber Office,
Ottawa, 21st January, 1867.

Sir,—I have the honour of submitting herewith a memorandum of the application for timber berths in this territory not yet awarded to the applicants, but which, under Regulations of 8th August, 1851, they were entitled to obtain licenses for, called by your letter of the 10th August last.

I have the honour to be respectfully,
Sir,
Your very obedient servant,

A. J. RUSSELL.

The Honourable,
The Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Ottawa.

No. 2.

Memorandum of Applications for Timber Berths in the Upper Ottawa Territory not yet awarded to the applicant by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, but which, under Regulations of 8th August, 1851, they were entitled to obtain Licenses for, not including applications on the River Gatineau.

In Lower Canada.

Alex. McNaughton's application, No. 65, of 1854, covers a vacant space of thirty square miles in rear of forfeited licenses on north side of Lake Keepawa, west of license granted to Mr. Tobin; position only recently ascertained.

Samuel Dickson's application, No. 169, of 1854, covers a vacancy of forty square miles in rear of Ottawa and Keepawa limits.

George Bryson's application No. 64, of 1865. For a rear Ottawa berth of fifty square miles, referred to me on 16th., and reported upon on 22nd September last.

John Brown's application. No, 193, of 1865. For a space in rear of licenses on Lake Beauchine of ten square miles remaining of an application of Mr. Hamiltons, in which he was associated.

Samuel Dickson's application, No. 197, of 1865. For a remote rear space between the Rivers Dumoine and Keepawa of eighteen square miles.

Levi, Young & Co., application No. 161, of 1865. For rear space applied for by S. Winn on which ground rent was paid and one-half awarded, they representing Winn, now claim the remaining half-fifty square miles also, Lake Temiscuming.

In Upper Canada.

Richard McConnell's application, No. 19, of 1865 for a vacancy of thirty square miles at head of Amable du Fond, Branch River, Petewawa, to which he acquired a right by application No. 277 of 1851, but license could not be granted on account of gross discrepancy of plans of river, recently resolved.

R. Hennings's application No. 103 of 1854. Covers vacancy of about one berth of fifty miles on head waters of River Petewawa could not thus be granted on account of gross errors in Departmental survey still but imperfectly resolved.

W. S. Hunter's application No. 14 of 1856. Covers a vacancy of forty-one square miles west of licenses of Lake Temiscuming.

W. S. Hunter's application No. 10, of 1856. Covers a vacancy in rear of Jacko River license, west of Lake Temiscuming ; area, fifty square miles.

John Brown's application, No. 22, of 1865. Covers a rear vacancy of nineteen square miles north of Trout Lake, River Mattawin.

Besides the above there is the Hon. James Skead's application, No. 272, of 1853. For a vacancy of about two berths of fifty square miles each on the head waters of the River Amable du Fond, which clashes with a later application of Mr. W. M McKays, on which license was awarded to him by the Department, owing to its having escaped my memory that Mr. Skead had got license only for part of his application, owing to uncertainty as to the position of branches of the Petewawa at the time ; since partly resolved.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. RUSSEL.

Crown Timber Office,
Ottawa, 21st January, 1867.

Note.—If Mr. Kenny's application were restricted to one berth on the west side of the Petewawa, there would remain an indefinite vacancy depending on the position of the Petewawa, and the height of land from ten to thirty square miles which Mr. Robert Turner would be entitled to under his application—No. 149, of 1864, for space between the highest Madawaska and Petewawa limits, but position and extent very uncertain.

A. J. RUSSELL.

Total of the foregoing area square miles :

In Lower Canada about	198
In Upper Canada about	300
	498

The following is endorsed on this memorandum :

I do not think that under the present circumstances of the Province it is expedient to issue licenses on any of these applications.

Nor do I recognize the right of the applicants to limits on the score of their having made applications two to fifteen years ago.

A. C.

January 24th, 1867.

No. 3.

OTTAWA, 30th January, 1867.

SIR,—Referring to your memorandum of the 21st inst. respecting the applications therein mentioned for licenses in your Territory under Regulations of 8th August, 1851. I am desired by the Commissioner to state that he does not think under the present circumstances of the Province it is expedient to issue licenses on any of these applications, nor does he recognise the *right* of the applicants to limits on the score of their having made applications two to fifteen years ago.

You will please govern yourself accordingly,

A. RUSSELL,
Assist. Commissioner.

A. J. RUSSELL, Esq.,
Surveyor of C. T. Licenses, Ottawa. C. W.

No. 4.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

OTTAWA, 3rd August, 1883.

JOHN POUPORE, Esq.,
Crown Timber Agent, Ottawa.

SIR,—Hereby transfer all my right, title, and interest in, and to license No. 90, of season 1882-83, and the berth described thereby on the River Petewawa, Amable du Fond Branch to Mrs. Catharine Bonfield, widow of the late James Bonfield, of Eganville in the County of Renfrew, Ontario.

E. B. EDDY.

Transfer of limit of license No. 90, 1882-83, Amable du Fond River to Catharine Bonfield approved subject to the limit being held liable for any claim for dues or other charges the Department now has, or may establish against the transferor.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

April 28th, 1884.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 16th Oct, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting herewith for your approval a transfer from E. B. Eddy to Mrs. Catharine Bonfield, widow of the late James Bonfield, of Eganville of timber license No. 90 of season 1882-83, and the berth described thereby on the River Petewawa, Amable du Fond branch.

There are no arrears of sawlogs dues against Mr. Eddy.

There are, however, arrears of dues against this limit in name of J. F. Dowling for dues on logs cut in seasons 1881-82, namely :

11,513 pieces=4,661 standards..... $669 15

Against Mr. Dowling from whom Mr. Eddy got the limit in question there are $697.35 for dues of season 1881-82, and $1,155.90 dues of 1880-81 on logs and boom timber cut in Township of Wilberforce.

The total dues against Mr. Dowling amounting to $2,252.40, exclusive of Interest.

I have the honour to be respectfully,
Sir,
Your very obedient servant,

JOHN POUPORE.

The Honourable,
The Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

No 5.

Crown Timber Office,
Ottawa, 5th November, 1883.

Sir,—On the 16th ult, I had the honour of addressing you, enclosing a transfer from Mr. E. B. Eddy to Mrs. Catharine Bonfield of limit represented by license No. 90, of 1882-3 on the Amable du Fond Branch of the River Petewawa, and now enclose Mrs. Bonfield's transfer to Messrs. Barnet and McKay of Renfrew of the same limit.

My letter of 16th shows the amounts owing by Dr. Dowling, two items of which are for logs, etc., cut on the limits formerly held by the late Mr. James Bonfield on the Bonnechere,

vizt.	$ 697 35
and	1,155 90
	1,853 25

There being also a charge for logs, etc., cut on the limit now being dealt with ; $699.15 interest not included.

Messrs. Barnet & McKay's Solicitors in handing the transfer this morning intimated that they are prepared to pay the demands of the Department when assured that in doing so the transfer will be approved and accepted, of course deducting the amount from the purchase money payable to Mrs. Bonfield.

It will be noticed that both these transfers are personal to and by Mrs. Bonfield.

I have the honour to be, respectfully,
Sir,
Your very obedient servant,

JOHN POUPORE.

The Honourable,
The Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

To John Poupore,
Crown Timber Agent, Ottawa.

I do hereby certify that I have sold and transferred, and by these presents do sell and transfer all my right, title, estate and interest to Messrs. Barnet and McKay, lumber

merchants of the Village of Renfrew (the firm being composed of Alexander Barnet, and William McKay) for the price of six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars ($6,750) in that timber limit and license known as license number ninety (No. 90) for the season 1882-83, and the berths described thereby, and included therein which said limits as situated on the Amable du Fond River in the District of Nipissing, Province of Ontario, containing thirty-five square miles, more or less.

Dated at Renfrew the second day of November A.D., 1883.

Witness :
JAMES CRAIG, Barrister at Law.

CATHARINE BONFIELD.

Transfer of limit of license No. 90, 1882-83 Amable du Fond River to Barnet and McKay approved subject to the limit being held liable for any claim for dues or other charges the Department now has, or may establish against the transferor.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

28th April, 1884.

No. 6.

28TH APRIL, 1884.

SIR.—With regard to transfer of license No. 90, of season 1882-83, and the berth described thereby on the River Petewawa Amable du Fond branch from you to Mrs. Catharine Bonfield, I have to state that the transfer in question has this day been approved of, subject to the limits being held liable for any claim for dues or other charges the Department now has, or may establish against you.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

E. B. EDDY, Esq.,
Hull, Quebec.

28TH APRIL, 1884.

MADAM,—With regard to transfer of license No. 90, of season 1882-83, and the berth described thereby on the River Petewawa Amable du Fond from E. B, Eddy to you, I have to state that the transfer in question has this day been approved of, subject to the limit being held liable for any claim for dues or other charges the Department now has, or may establish against the transferor.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Mrs. CATHARINE BONFIELD,
Eganville, Ont.

No 7.

28TH APRIL, 1884.

GENTLEMEN,—With regard to transfer of license No. 90, of seasons 1882-83, and the berth described thereby on the River Petewawa Amable du Fond from Mrs. Catharine Bonfield to you, I have to state that the transfer in question has this day been approved of, subject to the limit being held liable for any claim for dues or other charges the Department now has, or may establish against the transferor.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assisstant Commissioner.

Messrs. BARNET & MCKAY,
Renfrew, Ont.

28TH APRIL, 1884.

MADAM,—With regard to transfer of license No. 90, of season 1882-83, and the berth described thereby on the Petewawa Amable du Fond branch from you to Messrs. Barnet & McKay.

I have to state that the transfer in question has this day been approved of, subject to the limit being held liable for any claim for dues or other charges the Department now has, or may establish against you.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

MRS. CATHARINE BONFIELD,
Eganville. Ont.

No. 8.

29TH APRIL, 1884.

SIR,—Referring to your letters of the 16th October, and 5th November last, I have now to advise you that the transfer by Mr. E. B. Eddy to Mrs. Catharine Bonfield of limit of license No. 90 of 1882-83 Amable du Fond branch of Petewawa River was to-day approved of, and the transfer of the same limit by Mrs. Bonfield to Messrs. Barnet & McKay was approved of at the same time, both subject to the limit being held liable for any claim for dues or other charges the department now has, or may establish against the transferors.

You will be further advised as to monies paid in the above connection.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

JOHN POUPORE, ESQ.,
Crown Timber Agent, Ottawa.

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly, that there be laid before the House a Return containing the Minutes of the Senate of the University of Toronto, from date of last Return down to close of 1880.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, February 21st, 1881.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE SENATE HELD AT UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, FEBRUARY 23RD., 1880.

Present the Chancellor, Mr. Hodgins, Principal Cockburn, Dr. Aikins, Mr. Macmurchy, Prof. Buckland, Mr. Pearman, Dr. McFarlane, Dr. Oldright, Judge Boyd, Mr. Mulock, Dr. Graham, Dr. Wilson.

The Vice-Chancellor presented the report of the Committee appointed to confer with the Government on the question of the proposed Parliament Buildings as follows :

The Committee appointed to confer with the Government upon the position of the University, with reference to the proposed erection of Parliamentary Buildings in the Park, beg leave to present their Report.

Soon after their appointment, they had the honour of an interview, at which all the members of the Executive Council and of your Committee were present. The whole question was discussed with the greatest fulness and frankness.

Your Committee directed attention to the important consideration that the ground had been originally leased to the city, with a view to its maintenance for public recreation, and upon the express stipulation that buildings should not be erected within its limits ; and they assured them that it was the earnest desire of the Senate that this condition should still be observed, so far as was consistent with the public interest. From this, it followed in the opinion of the Committee, that the greatest care should be exercised in the selection of the site.

Your Committee were aware, from the very nature of the case, that it must be of great importance to the Government to obtain the right to remove the stone building, and to throw open the land in connection therewith, reserved under the lease to the University. It is indeed quite obvious that without this concession the appearance and utility of the proposed buildings would be seriously interfered with and impaired. The Government, while partially admitting the correctness of this view, were naturally desirous of not paying more out of the Provincial Funds than the value of the concession. The Committee pointed out, what had been represented to the Government long before the question of erecting the buildings in the Park had been suggested, namely, that the largely increased number of candidates had rendered the accommodation now existing for examination purposes wholly inadequate, and that it was indispensable to provide more room. The attention of the Senate had long since been directed to the possibility of utilizing the stone building for the purpose ; and some three years ago an estimate of the necessary expenditure had been obtained. It was found that this could be accomplished at a moderate expenditure, and the possibility of having to resort to this course ultimately had led the authorities to decline a proposition to purchase the building. This refusal had been given with the sanction, if not by the direction of the Government. This consideration alone, it was respectfully urged, formed a sufficient ground for the Senate expecting reasonable compensation.

After much discussion the sum of $20,000 was named, and the Committee believe that the Government will be prepared to recommend the payment of that amount. While that sum is a moderate equivalent for the value of the property conceded, and will not suffice to erecta new building, furnishing the same extent of accommodation, this will be at least partially compensated for, the Senate being able to erect it in a more convenient position.

Your Committee, therefore, respectfully recommend that an arrangement be authorized to be made upon the basis above indicated; and that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council be prayed at the same time to authorize the expenditure of $30,000 out of capital account for the erection of a new building for examinations, and for enlarging the accommodation for museums and class-rooms. It is hoped that by strict attention to economy this sum will prove adequate. It will be observed that it involves an expenditure of $10,000 beyond the sum proposed to be given for the concession of the rights of the University in the stone building, and adjoining land—a drain upon the resources of the Institution which will press heavily on us at present; but the increased accommodation is simply indispensable, and without it, the work cannot be efficiently conducted.

The Report was received and adopted on motion of the Vice-Chancellor, seconded by Mr. Hodgins.

Mr. Macmurchy gives notice of motion for a special Committee to appoint subjects of examination for 1882.

Moved by Mr. Hodgins, seconded by Mr. Mulock, that the future meetings of the Senate be held in the University buildings, in the Park, except special meetings called by the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, who shall have power to name the place of meeting in the notice calling the same.—*Carried.*

The Senate then adjourned to the call of the chair

JOHN LANGTON,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE SENATE HELD AT THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 11TH,, 1880.

Present—Dr. Fulton, Prof. Wells, Mr. Macmurchy, Prof. Croft, Mr. Langton, Prof. Buckland, Mr. Pearman, Dr. McFarlane, Dr. Oldright, Judge Boyd, Mr. Mulock, Dr. Richardson, Dr. Thorburn, Dr. Wilson.

Mr. Langton occupied the Chair.

Prof. Wells gives notice that at the next meeting of the Senate he will move that the Statute providing for the holding of the first and second examinations of the University at affiliated Institutions under certain conditions be so amended as to make provision for also conducting the examinations for junior matriculation, and the examinations for women at affiliated colleges under the same conditions.

Mr. Mulock gives notice that he will move the following, at the next meeting of the Senate:

(1) That it is desirable to have a reunion of the graduates of this University, on or about next commencement day; and with a view to ascertaining how far such object may be obtained, the Registrar communicate by circular with the graduates, such circular to be prepared by a Committee of the Senate, and to whom the Registrar shall deliver such replies as he may receive to such circulars, and that as soon as practicable the Committee report to the Senate what encouragement the graduates are willing to give to the proposed action.

and (2) that the minutes of the proceedings of the Senate shall be regularly printed, and distributed amongst the graduates of the University.

The Senate adjourned to the call of the Chair.

DANIEL WILSON.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE SENATE, HELD IN THE SENATE CHAMBER, UNIVERSITY BUILDING, 10TH APRIL, 1880.

Present—Dr. Fulton, Prof. Wells, Mr. Macmurchy, Mr. Pearman, Mr. Mulock, Dr. Richardson, Prof. Loudon, Dr. Wilson.

Moved by Dr. Fulton, seconded by Mr. Pearman, that Dr. Wilson take the Chair.—*Carried.*

In accordance with notice, Mr. Mulock moved, seconded by Mr. Macmurchy, that it is desirable to have a reunion of the graduates of this University, on or about next commencement day; and, with a view to ascertaining how far such an object may be attained, the Registrar communicate by circular with the graduates, such circular to be prepared by a Committee of the Senate, and to whom the Registrar shall deliver such replies as he may receive to such circulars; and that as soon as practicable the Committee report to the Senate what encouragement the graduates are willing to give to the proposed action: and that the Committee to arrange for such reunion consist of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Wilson, Mr. Macmurchy, Dr. Richardson, Dr. Fulton, Prof. Loudon, Dr. Oldright, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Woods, Rev. Mr. MacNish, Mr. Gibson, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, and the mover, and that the Registrar convene the Committee for an early day.—*Carried.*

The meeting then adjourned until the first meeting of the regular session of the Senate on the 29th instant.

JOHN LANGTON,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE SENATE, HELD AT THE SENATE CHAMBER, UNIVERSITY BUILDING ON TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 27TH, 1880.

Present:—Mr. Cockburn, Dr. Fulton, Mr. Macmurchy, Mr. Langton, Prof. Buckland, Mr. Pearman, Dr. McFarlane. Dr. Oldright, Mr. Mulock, Dr. Richardson, Prof Loudon, Dr. Graham, Dr. Wilson, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell.

Mr. Langton took the Chair, on motion of Dr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Cockburn.

Mr. Mulock gives notice of motion for printing and distributing amongst the graduates of the University, the proceedings of the Senate that are not of a private character.

Dr. Wilson, for Prof. Wells, gives notice of motion for the amendment of the Statute relating to Examinations at affiliated Colleges, so that matriculation may be held at such Colleges.

Dr. Wilson moved, seconded by Prof. Loudon, that the Vice-Chancellor be authorized to appoint some person to conduct the examinations at the Literary Institute at Woodstock.—*Carried.*

Dr. Richardson gives notice, that at the next meeting of the Senate he will move that before any alterations in the Statutes of the University be adopted, such proposed alterations shall be submitted to convocation for its consideration.

The Senate adjourned to the call of the Chair.

DANIEL WILSON.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE SENATE HELD AT THE SENATE CHAMBER, UNIVERSITY BUILDING, ON THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 6TH., 1880.

Present:—Principal Cockburn, Dr. Fulton, Dr. Aikins, Mr. Macmurchy, Prof. Croft, Mr. Langton, Prof. Buckland, Mr. Pearman, Judge Boyd, Mr. Mulock, Dr. Richardson, Prof. Loudon, Dr. Wilson.

Dr. Wilson occupied the Chair.

The Report of the Committee on the reunion of graduates was presented as follows:

The Committee appointed by the Senate, with a view to promoting unity of feeling and action among the graduates of the University of Toronto, beg leave to report that they prepared and forwarded to the graduates a circular inviting their presence at a meeting to be held by them, in the University Buildings, on Monday, the 7th of June, the day before Convocation, to be followed up by a banquet in the Convocation Hall. The Committee are gratified in being able to report, that from the number of answers

already received, they have the assurance of a large and hearty gathering, and would therefore respectfully recommend that the Senate authorize the holding of this meeting; and that the Convocation Hall, and other needful accommodation in the University Buildings be placed at the disposal of this Committee for the use of the graduates on this occasion, in so far as this can be done without interfering with the requirements of the University. The Committee further ask the authority of the Senate to add to their number from the general body of graduates, both in Toronto, and throughout the Dominion, or such others as may be desirable.

DANIEL WILSON,
Chairman.

Toronto, May 3rd., 1880.

The Report was received and adopted, on motion of Dr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Mulock.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE SENATE, HELD AT THE SENATE CHAMBER, UNIVERSITY BUILDING, ON THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 13th., 1880.

Present: Dr. Fulton, Dr. Aikins, Mr. Macmurchy, Prof. Croft, Prof. Buckland, Mr. Pearman, Dr. McFarlane, Dr. Oldright, Mr. Mulock, Dr. Richardson, Prof. Loudon, Dr. Graham, Dr. Wilson.

Dr. Wilson occupied the Chair.

The following Repot of the Examiners in Medicine was presented:

The Examiners beg to report as follows, with reference to the special matters referred to them by the Senate:

1st. As to the petition of fifty-one students, asking the consideration of the Board of Examiners, in respect to the questions of the Examiner in Chemistry; it is not competent for this Board to consider any questions of the Examiners, or the values put upon the answers. They consider that each Examiner must decide for himself what, in his judgment, are the proper questions to ask candidates, and also what values to attach to each; and that the Board, as such, can only tabulate the results, and classify such, according to the values assigned by each Examiner.

2. With reference to the two cases mentioned in the report of Mr. McCaul (which sets forth that a certain candidate refused to give up certain papers, or leave them on his desk, and also refused to give his number when asked for it; and that another candidate was detected with papers containing certain memoranda in his possession), the examiners recommend that the two candidates named therein, be excluded from any examination in this University until 1882.

3. As to the case of No. 133, who asks for an ægrotat standing, the Examiners report that he obtained fifty-eight per cent. in Anatomy, and forth-eight per cent. in Chemistry.

4. It is the opinion of the Examiners that the portion of the answer underlined in No. 673 paper submitted herewith is impertinent, and they beg to call the attention of the Senate thereto.

The Examiners desire to express to the Senate their opinion that the present system of identifying candidates by assigning them numbers is extremely unsatisfactory. It leads to almost unavoidable mistakes, in the case of large numbers of candidates.

Moved by Prof. Croft, seconded by Prof. Loudon, that the Report be received and adopted.

Moved, in amendment, by Mr. Mulock, seconded by Dr. Graham, that, with regard to candidates Nos. 33 and 39, charged by the sub-examiner with improper practices at the recent examinations in medicine, it be referred to a Committee of Enquiry, who shall

have the power to require these candidates to personally appear before them, and who shall report the evidence to the Senate.—*Amendment lost.*

The original motion carried.

Mr. Pearman gives notice of motion to repeal Statute CIX., relative to the mode of identifying the papers of candidates at examinations.

Dr. Wilson presented the following Report on the results of the Senate elections:

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
13th May, 1880.

We beg to report the following candidates as having been duly elected this day, at the election holden in accordance with the Statute in that behalf:—John King, M.A., Samuel Woods M.A., Archibald Frederick Campbell, M.A.

DANIEL WILSON, for the V. C.,
WILLIAM BOYD } Scrutineers.
W. FITZGERALD }

The Report was received and adopted.

Moved by Dr. Wilson, seconded by Prof. Buckland, and carried, that the Senate of the University of Toronto at this, its first meeting after the death of the Hon. George Brown, a Senator of the Dominion of Canada, a member of this Senate, and throughout his long public career a consistent and faithful advocate of the highest interests of education, and the extension of its privileges to all, untrammelled by distinctions of race or creed, record their profound sorrow at the loss which this University, in common with the Province, and the entire Dominion sustains by his death.

The Senate adjourned until the evening of the 14th inst.

DANIEL WILSON.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE SENATE, HELD AT THE SENATE CHAMBER, MAY 15TH., 1880.

Present:—Dr. Fulton, Dr. Aikins, Mr. Pearman, Dr. Oldright, Prof. Loudon, Dr. Graham, Dr. Wilson.

Dr. Wilson took the Chair, on motion of Prof. Loudon, seconded by Dr. Fulton.

A letter was read from Prof. Pike, on the subject of the Medical Examinations in Chemistry.

The following resolution was moved by Dr. Wilson, and seconded by Mr. Pearman, and adopted:

The Petition of certain Candidates in Medicine, appealing for a reconsideration of the results in the Department of Chemistry having been referred to the Examiner, and his reply having been received, along with the marks obtained by the unsuccessful candidates, he withdraws their names from the list of those who have not passed in Chemistry; but declines to assume the responsibility of their being ranked as having passed. The Senate has, therefore, no alternative but to confirm the report of the Examiners.

The Senate adjourned to Friday evening, 21st inst.

DANIEL WILSON.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE SENATE, HELD AT THE SENATE CHAMBER, UNIVERSITY BUILDING, MAY 21ST., 1880,

Present:—Principal Cockburn, Dr. Fulton, Dr. Aikins, Mr. Macmurchy, Dr. Croft, Mr. Langton, Dr. L. W. Smith, Prof. Buckland, Mr. Pearman, Mr. Taylor, Dr. McFarlane, Dr. Oldright, Judge Boyd, Mr. Mulock, Dr. Richardson, Prof. Loudon, Dr. Graham, Mr. King, Mr. Campbell, Dr. Wilson, Judge Patterson, Hon. Mr. McMaster.

Dr. Wilson took the Chair, on motion of Mr. Macmurchy.

Communications were read from the Vice-Chancellor on the subject of the revision of the Curriculum, and from undergraduates in Medicine, as to the recent examinations.

Moved by Mr. Mulock, seconded by Prof. Loudon, that the proceedings of the Senate, not of a private character shall, from time to time be published.—*Carried.*

Moved by Prof. Loudon, seconded by Dr. Oldright, that with a view to giving the desired publicity to the proceedings of the Senate, there shall be furnished to the public press a fair abstract of the minutes, in so far as the same shall be approved of by the Committee on Applications and Memorials.—*Carried.*

Dr. Wilson gives notice of motion for a Statute to provide for a revision of the Curriculum in Arts.

The Report of the Committee on the revision was referred back to the Committee to report on the Matriculation Examination.

Moved by Dr. Wilson, seconded by Prof. Loudon, that with reference to the memorial of certain undergraduates in Medicine, the results of the Examinations in Chemistry having already been carefully considered and adjudicated upon by the Senate, it is not advisable to re-open the question.—*Carried.*

JOHN LANGTON,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE SENATE HELD AT THE UNIVERSITY ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 26TH, 1880.

Present:—Principal Cockburn, Dr. Fulton, Prof. Wells, Mr. Macmurchy, Prof. Croft, Mr. Langton, Prof. Buckland, Mr. Pearman, Mr. Taylor, Dr. McFarlane, Dr. Oldright, Judge Boyd, Mr. Mulock, Mr. Gibson, Dr. Richardson, Prof. Loudon, Dr. Thorburn, Dr. Graham, Mr. King, Dr. Wilson, Hon. Mr. McMaster.

Mr. Langton in the Chair.

Moved by Dr. Richardson, seconded by Dr. Fulton, that Dr. H. E. Buchan be appointed representative of this University, on the Medical Council for the next five years.

Moved by Mr. Mulock, seconded by Prof. Croft, that Dr. W. H. Ellis be appointed representative.

Amendment carried, and election made unanimous, on motion of Dr. Richardson, seconded by Dr. Fulton.

Revision of Curriculum.

Moved by Dr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Cockburn, that the Classics on page twelve of Draft Curriculum be adopted.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Mulock, seconded by Dr. Richardson, that the consideration of the proposed changes in the Curriculum be deferred until after June 7th., 1880; and that a copy of the proposed changes be forthwith sent to the Clerk of Convocation to be laid before that body in order to make such suggestions thereon, as it may consider of service to the Senate.

Moved in amendment to the amendment, by Mr. Macmurchy, seconded by Dr. Fulton, that the Registrar be instructed to send a copy of the proposed Curriculum to each Head Master of a High School in the Province.

The amendment to the amendment was put and lost.

The amendment was put, and lost on the following division:

Yeas—Mulock, Oldright, Graham, McFarlane, Gibson, King, Richardson.—7.

Nays.—Wells, Croft, Cockburn, Boyd, Taylor, Buckland, Wilson, Pearman, Macmurchy, Fulton,—11.

The original motion was carried on the same division.

Prof. Wells moved the first reading of the Statute relating to Examinations for Matriculation in Affiliated Colleges.

The Registrar was directed to send copies of the Curriculum of Matriculation to the High School Masters of Ontario.

The Senate adjourned to the call of the Chair.

THOMAS MOSS,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE SENATE, HELD AT THE SENATE CHAMBER, JUNE 3RD., 1880.

Present—Dr. Fulton, Mr. Macmurchy, Prof. Croft, Mr. Langton, Dr. L. W. Smith, Prof. Buckland, Mr. Pearman, Mr. King, Mr. Taylor, Dr. Oldright, Mr. Mulock, Dr. Richardson, Prof. Loudon, Mr. Justice Patterson.

Mr. Langton took the Chair, on motion of Dr. Croft

Dr. Richardson moved that before any alterations in the Statutes of the University be adopted, such proposed alterations shall be submitted to Convocation, for its consideration.

The motion was dropped—there being no seconder.

Dr. Oldright gives notice of a Statute to amend the Statute of the Faculty of Arts respecting degrading.

Mr. King gives notice of the following motion :—

That the Senate is of opinion that Sec. 12, of Chap. 210, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, being "An Act Respecting the University of Toronto," should be amended, so as to allow all graduates in the Faculty of Arts the right of voting for elective members of the Senate.

The Senate then adjourned to the call of the Chair.

THOMAS MOSS,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE SENATE, HELD AT THE SENATE CHAMBER, JULY 21ST., 1880.

Present—The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Fulton, Mr. Macmurchy, Dr. Croft, Mr. Langton, Dr. Larratt Smith, Prof. Buckland, Mr. Mulock, Mr. Gibson, Dr. Oldright.

A letter was read from Dr. Ellis, expressing his regret that circumstances prevented him from accepting the honour which the Senate had conferred on him, by electing him as its representative on the Medical Council.

Moved by Dr. Oldright, seconded by Mr. Gibson, and carried, that the Statute relating to undergraduates degrading be read a first time.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

I. That clause 8, of Section III, of the "Regulations" of the Curriculum in Arts, of 1877, be, and is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor: "No undergraduate in the honour course, who shall have degraded into a lower year, shall be permitted at the next ensuing examination to compete for medals, Scholarships, or relative standing, except by special permission of the Senate, to be granted only in case of illness, or for other grave reasons."

II. That clause 6 be, and is hereby amended, by striking out the words, "take a Scholarship," in the eighth line thereof, and substituting the words "compete for Scholar-

ships, medals, or relative standing" in lieu thereof; and by striking out the words "in the next year," in the third line, and the words "until the following year" in the seventh line.

Mr. Gibson gives notice, that at the next regular meeting he will move for leave to introduce a Statute providing for the payment of Scholarships to ladies who have been, or may be successful in the Examinations for the same, without requiring them to attend lectures.

The Senate adjourned until Monday, 26th.

THOMAS MOSS,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE SENATE, HELD AT THE SENATE CHAMBER, JULY 26TH., 1880.

Present—The Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Langton, Dr. Croft, Prof. Buckland, Dr. Oldright, Mr. Gibson, Prof. Loudon, Dr. Graham, Mr. Justice Patterson.

The Vice-Chancellor reported to the Senate that Mr. J. Macdonnell, acting on behalf of the Dominion Government, had called upon him with reference to the controversy existing between the Dominion Government and the University.

Moved by Mr. Langton, seconded by Dr. Croft, and carried, that a Committee be appointed consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, Col. Gzowski, and Mr. Langton, to take into consideration the present position of the Observatory, and the buildings connected therewith, and the residence lately occupied by Prof. Kingston, with authority to confer with any person appointed by the Dominion Government, with the view of arriving at some basis of settlement to be submitted to the two Governments, and to report to the Senate for its consideration the result of any such conference.

Mr. Gibson, seconded by Dr. Oldright, moves for leave to introduce the Statue relating to Scholarships gained by women.—*Leave granted.*

Mr. Gibson, seconded by Dr. Oldright, moved that the Statute be read the first time.—*Carried.*

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted:

That, notwithstanding the provisions to the contrary, in any other Statute contained, scholarships already won, or which may hereafter be won by females, be paid without requiring attendance on lectures.

Moved by Dr. Oldright, seconded by Mr. Langton, that the Statute relating to degrading be read a second time and passed.—*Carried.*

Mr. Gibson gives notice that at the next meeting of the Senate he will move that the proportion of marks required for pass candidates in all the Faculties be raised to two-fifths.

The Senate adjourned till Thursday, 29th inst.

THOMAS MOSS,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE SENATE, HELD AT THE SENATE CHAMBER, JULY 29TH., 1880.

Present:—The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Croft, Prof. Buckland, Mr. Gibson, Prof. Loudon, Dr. Oldright, Hon. Mr. McMaster.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved of.

Moved by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Prof. Loudon, that the Statute relating to the payment of Scholarships to women be read a second time and passed.—*Carried.*

The Senate adjourned to the call of the Chair.

JOHN LANGTON.

MEETING OF SENATE HELD AT THE SENATE CHAMBER, SEPTEMBER 30TH., 1880

Present:—Dr. Wilson, Mr. Crickmore, Principal Cockburn, Dr. Fulton, Prof. Wells, Mr. Macmurchy, Mr. Langton, Dr. L. W. Smith, Dr, Oldright, Judge Boyd, Mr. Mulock, Mr. Gibson, Dr. Richardson, Dr. Graham, Mr. King.

Mr. Langton took the Chair on motion of Dr. Richardson.

Letters were read from (1) The Clerk of Convocation; (2) The Provincial Secretary; (3) The Secretary of the Toronto School of Medicine.

Moved by Dr. Richardson, seconded by Dr. Oldright, that Dr. Buchan be appointed representative of the University to the College of Physicians and Surgeons.—*Carried.*

Moved by Dr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Macmurchy, that Section 7 of the Report of Convocation be referred to the Library Committee.—*Carried.*

As to Sec. 8, the Registrar was instructed to forward resolutions to the Clerk of Covocation.

Mr. Gibson moved, seconded by Mr. King, that the Registrar be instructed to furnish a copy of the Statutes, and such resolutions as are now in force.—*Carried.*

Moved by Dr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Cockburn, that it be an instruction to the Committee on Applications and Memorials in preparing an abstract of the proceedings of the Senate for publication that the results be reported as carried on a division; but that the names of voters be not published.

Moved in amendment by Dr. Richardson, seconded by Mr. Mulock, that in all cases when the yeas and nays have been called for, the names of the voters be published.

The amendment was carried.

DANIEL WILSON,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING OF REGULAR SESSION OF THE SENATE, HELD AT THE SENATE CHAMBER, UNIVERSITY BUILDING, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5TH., 1880.

Present:—Dr. Wilson, Mr. Crickmore, Mr. Macmurchy, Mr. Langton, Prof. Buckland, Dr. Oldright, Judge Boyd, Prof. Loudon, Hon. Mr. McMaster.

Dr. Wilson in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. McMaster gives notice (for Prof. Wells) of motion for a Statute providing for the holding of Matriculation Examinations at affiliated Institutions.

Moved by Judge Boyd, seconded by Mr. Langton, and carried, that the Registrar having reported from Prof. Pike, and Rev. Mr. Von Pirch, certain additions made to the answers of an impertinent character in certain answers to Examination papers—Resolved that it be an instruction to the Board of Examiners, with the concurrence of the Vice-Chancellor, or the presiding Chairman, to report the delinquent for such fine as the Board shall see fit in each special case; and that notice of this be posted in the Examination Hall.

The Senate adjourned until Thursday, 7th instant, at 8 p.m.

DANIEL WILSON,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE SENATE, HELD AT THE SENATE CHAMBER, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7TH., 1880.

Present:—Dr. Wilson, Mr. Crickmore, Principal Cockburn, Dr. Fulton, Mr. Macmurchy, Mr. Langton, Dr. Larratt W. Smith, Prof. Buckland, Mr. Taylor, Judge Boyd, Mr. Mulock, Prof. Loudon, Dr. Thorburn, Mr. King.

Dr. Wilson in the Chair.

Mr. Taylor gives notice of motion for the appointment of elective members on the Library Committee, and the Committee on Applications and Memorials, in place of Dr. Wilson, who has become an *ex-officio* member, by his appointment as President of University College.

Moved by Mr. Mulock, seconded by Mr. Langton, that the Hon. Chief Justice Moss be re-elected Vice-Chancellor.—*Carried.*

Mr. Mulock gives notice of the following motion:—That the abstract of the proceedings required to be published shall contain the full texts of all Resolutions and Statutes which it is intended to ask the Senate to adopt, and that the Minutes, as ordered to be published, be issued for publication after each meeting of the Senate.

The Senate adjourned until Wednesday, 13th inst., at 8 p.m.

DANIEL WILSON,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE SENATE, HELD AT THE SENATE CHAMBER, WEDNESDAY, 13TH OCTOBER, 1880.

Present:—Dr. Wilson, Mr. Crickmore, Prof. Wells, Mr. Macmurchy, Mr. Langton, Prof. Buckland, Dr. Oldright, Mr. Mulock, Prof. Loudon.

Dr. Wilson in the Chair.

Communications read:—1. Order in Council appointing Rev. William Caven, D.D. a member of the Senate in the place of Dr. Wilson, who has become an *ex-officio* member. —2. From Mr. Vandersmissen, on the subject of change of text-books in the sub-department of German.

The Report of the Library Committee on that part of the Report of the proceedings of Convocation referred to them, was presented as follows:—

The Library Committee have had under their consideration the resolution adopted at a meeting of Convocation in favour of allowing graduates to take books out of the Library, and that the Library should be open at least one evening every week to graduates and undergraduates.

1. They beg leave to report that the number of works in each Department of the Library is as yet small; in character they are to a large extent practically books of reference; and the special object and purpose of a College Library, as a library of reference, both for teachers and students, would be found incompatible with its use as a lending Library—Throughout the College term, as well as during the periods of University and College Examinations, from September till June, the absence of books from the shelves when they are in daily demand for consultation by Examiners, Professors, and Students, would constitute a serious impedimemt to the work of the University and College, and tend to defeat the very purpose for which the Library is provided.

The Library Committee recommend that every facility compatible with the proper use of the Library for teaching shall be given to any graduate engaged on special literary work; but further concession than this they believe will be found incompatible with the primary object recognized in the establishment of such a Library.

2. In reference to the recommendation that the Library should be kept open in the evening, during one or more days in the week, the proposal involves the necessity for a considerable outlay for gas-fittings, lighting, and attendance, not merely in the Library itself, but in the building at large, with a view to access to the Library and Reading-rooms, while it appears to the Committee exceedingly doubtful that advantage would be taken of it commensurate with the trouble, cost, and risk involved.

All of which is respectfully reported.

T. W. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

University College, 8th October, 1880.

The Report was adopted on motion of Dr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Langton.

Dr. Oldright gives notice that he will at the next meeting introduce a Statute to provide for Supplemental Examinations in Medicine.

Moved by Dr. Wilson, seconded by Dr. Oldright, that Prof. Loudon be put on the Library Committee in place of Dr. Wilson, who has become an *ex-officio* member.—*Carried.*

Moved by Dr. Oldright, seconded by Mr. Macmurchy, that Mr. Mulock be put on the Committee on Applications and Memorials in the place of Dr. Wilson, who has become an *ex-officio* member.—*Carried.*

With regard to the Statute to provide for holding Examinations for Junior Matriculation at Affiliated Institutions, it was moved by Prof. Wells, seconded by Mr. Mulock, that the Senate make such regulations with regard to the Examination of Candidates at any Affiliated College, School, or Institution in this Province as may appear convenient, and in accordance with the intention of 36 Vic., c. 29, Sec. 47.—*Carried.*

Moved by Prof. Wells, seconded by Mr. Mulock, that the matter be referred to a Committee composed of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the President, Dr. Oldright, Dr. Fulton, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Langton, Mr. Macmurchy and the mover and seconder, to draft such regulations, and report the same to the Senate.—*Carried.*

The Senate adjourned to the call of the Chair.

DANIEL WILSON,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE SENATE, HELD AT THE SENATE CHAMBER, NOVEMBER 1st., 1880.

Present:—Dr. Wilson, Mr. Crickmore, Dr. Ogden, Prof. Wells, Mr. Macmurchy, Dr. Croft, Prof. Buckland, Mr. Taylor, Dr. McFarlane, Dr. Oldright, Judge Boyd, Mr. Gibson, Dr. Richardson, Prof. Loudon, Dr. Thorburn, Mr. King, Rev. Principal Caven.

Dr. Wilson in the Chair.

Letters were read (1) From the Governor-General's Secretary respecting the medals awarded by his Excellency to undergraduates in the University; (2) From the Bursar respecting the pension to Mrs. Fitzpatrick; (3) From the Vice-Chancellor, tendering his resignation of the office of Vice-Chancellor.

Prof. Loudon gives the following notices of motion:

1 That it be an instruction to Examiners when Competitive Honour Examinations are held at different places, to omit oral Examinations.

2. That it be an instruction to Examiners to arrange Candidates in the Pass Classes alphabetically.

3. That Statute CIX. be amended in so far as the mode of designating Candidates is concerned, by substituting names for numbers, according to a list to be provided by the Committee on Examinations.

Mr. Gibson gives notice that at the next regular meeting of the Senate he will move for a Committee to revise the instructions to Examiners, and submit the same to the Senate, in a consolidated form.

Dr. Wilson gives notice that at the next meeting he will move a resolution to appoint a Pro-Vice-Chancellor, to perform the duties of the Vice-Chancellor during his necessary absence under medical advise.

Dr. Oldright, seconded by Dr. Richardson, moved the first reading of the Statute respecting the holding of Supplemental Examinations in Medicine as follows:

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted:—That Clauses 3, 4, 5, and 6, of the "Regulations relating to Undergraduates" in Medicine, as contained in the

Curriculum of 1878, be, and the same are hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :

Undergraduates below the standing of the fourth year, who have been rejected, or who have been prevented from attending the annual Examinations in April by sickness, domestic affliction, or other causes beyond their control, may present themselves for Examination in September, at the time of the Supplemental Matriculation Examination. A Candidate who has failed in one subject of Examination, but has shown respectable proficiency in the other subjects, may be permitted by the Examiners to take it at the next ensuing examination. Candidates who failed to attend at the April Examinations must prove to the satisfaction of the Vice-Chancellor, before presenting themselves in September, the existence and sufficiency of the alleged cause of absence.

Candidates who were rejected must pay a fee of $10, and those who did not attend, a fee of $5, before offering themselves for the Supplemental Examination.—*Carried.*

The Senate adjourned till Saturday, the 6th inst.

DANIEL WILSON,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE SENATE, HELD AT THE SENATE CHAMBER, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH., 1880.

Present :—Dr. Wilson, Mr. Macmurchy, Mr. Langton, Mr. Taylor, Dr. Oldright, Judge Boyd, Mr. Gibson, Prof. Loudon, Dr. Graham, Mr. Campbell, Hon. Mr. McMaster, Rev. Dr. Caven.

The Statute providing for Supplemental Examinations in Medicine, was read a second time and passed.

Prof. Loudon, seconded by Mr. Langton moved the first reading of the Statute relating to identification of candidates at examinations as follows, which was carried ;

By the Senate of the University of Toronto. Be it enacted :

That Statute CIX. be amended, in so far as the mode of designating candidates by numbers is concerned, by substituting names for numbers, according to a list to be provided by the Committe on Examinations.

Prof. Loudon, seconded by Judge Boyd, moved the first reading of the Statute amending Statute XIV. as follows, which was carried :—

By the Senate of the University of Toronto. Be it enacted :—

That it be an instruction to Examiners when Competitive Honour Examinations are held at different places to omit oral Examinations.

Moved by Dr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Langton, that in view of the unavoidable absence of the Vice-Chancellor, owing to his being required under medical advice to spend the winter in Europe ; Resolved that a Pro-Vice-Chancellor be appointed to fulfill his duties till his return.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Langton, seconded by Mr. Gibson, that Dr. Wilson be appointed Pro-Vice-Chancellor.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that the President, Prof. Loudon, Dr. Oldright, Mr. Macmurchy, Prof. Wells, Mr. Mulock, Dr. Fulton, Principal Caven, and the mover be appointed a Committee to revise the Instructions to Examiners, and to submit the same to the Senate in a consolidated form.—*Carried.*

Moved by Principal Caven, seconded by Judge Boyd, that the Senate appreciate the courtsey of the Board of Management in making the reference of the case of Mrs. Fitzpatrick's allowance to the Senate, but considering that the supervision of the finances of the University at present rests with the Board, the senate would leave the determination of the matter entirely in their hands.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Prof. Loudon, that a Committee consisting of Prof. Loudon, Dr. Oldright, and Messrs. Langton, Taylor, and Gibson, and the mover, be appointed a Committee to consider the question of the allowance to Mrs. Fitzpatrick, and report thereon to the Senate. *Amendment carried.*

Moved by Prof. Loudon, seconded by Dr. Graham, that it be an instruction to Examiners to arrange candidates in the Pass Classes alphabetically.—*Carried.*

The Registrar was instructed to have draft minutes of Senate meetings ready the day after the meetings of the Senate, and have the Committee on Applications and Memorials meet the same day.

DANIEL WILSON,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE SENATE, HELD AT THE SENATE CHAMBER, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19TH., 1880.

Present:—Dr. Wilson, Dr. Fulton, Prof. Wells, Mr. Macmurchy, Mr. Langton, Prof. Buckland, Dr. Oldright, Mr. Mulock, Prof. Loudon, Mr. King, Hon. Mr. McMaster.

The Committee appointed to consider the question of the pension to Mrs. Fitzpatrick reported as follows:

They learn from Mrs. Fitzpatrick that Mr. Fritzpatrick was on the staff having charge of the laying out and planting of the avenue ever since its commencement, and that they lived in the cottage at the gate ever since 1832. In 1844. Fitzpatrick appears to have become incapacitated for work: and they have ascertained from the Bursar that the following sums were paid to him in successive years—1844, £2; 1845, £6; 1846, £9; 1847, £18; 1848, £24; and the latter sum seemed to have been continued to him up to 1853, At the first meeting of the Senate under the new Act in 1854. there was a petition from Mark Fitzpatrick praying that the pension granted to him by the old Senate be continued. In April, 1854, a favourable report on this petition was passed by the Senate, to be forwarded to the Provincial Secretary: and in June of that year there was an Order in Council assenting to this, on the ground of his age and infirmity, and making an addition to it for rent of a house, but as they continued to live in the lodge, the latter part of the Order in Council does not appear to have been acted on.

In January, 1856, there was a petition from the widow praying that the pension to her late husband be continued to her: and in April, 1856, there was a resolution passed by the Senate continuing the pension to the widow, and counting back to July, 1855, apparently the date of Mark Fitzpatrick's death. The Committee are of opinion that the pension having been formally granted by the Senate, and having been regularly paid to the widow for twenty-five years, and as she is now seventy-five years of age, it should be continued to her for life.

All of which is respectfully reported.

On behalf of the Committee,
JOHN LANGTON.

NOVEMBER 10th. 1880.

The Report was adopted on motion of John Langton. seconded by Dr. Oldright.

Dr. Wilson presented the Report of the Committee on the subjects for matriculation in Law and Medicine.

Dr. Oldright moved, seconded by Mr. Macmurchy, that the report be referred back to the Committee to report on the advisability of any changes in the general requirements.—*Carried.*

Prof. Loudon gives notice that at the next meeting he will move a resolution to appoint a Committee to report upon the income and expenditure of the University of Toronto, and University College, and to consider the best means under the circumstances of improving the efficiency, and extending the usefulness of those institutions.

Mr. Macmurchy gives notice that at the next meeting he will move that the abstract of minutes prepared by the Registrar be not published until the said minutes be approved of by the Senate.

Mr. Mulock gives notice that he will. at the next meeting of the Senate introduce a Statute amending Statute No. 74, by providing that no person hereafter to be elected to the office of Vice-Chancellor shall be entitled to any salary, or other emolument.

Prof. Loudon, seconded by Mr. Langton, moved the second reading of the Statute amending Statutes XIV., and CIX., which was passed as follows :

By the Senate of the University of Toronto. Be it enacted.

1. That Statute XIV., Sec. 4, be amended by adding the words " except in the case when Competitive Honour Examinations are held at places outside of Toronto."

2. That Statute CIX., Sections 4 and 10 be, and the same are hereby repealed.

3. That Section 1. be amended by substituting " word as his designation for number."

4. That Section 2 be repealed, and the following substituted therefor : " In order to determine the designation of each candidate, the Registrar shall place in one box the envelopes addressed to the several candidates, and in another, cards marked with words, according to a list to be furnished by the Committee on Examinations. He shall then proceed by taking an envelope from one box, and a card, by chance, from the other, and the word on such card shall be the designation of the candidate whose name is on the envelope.

5. That Section 3 be amended by substituting " word" for " number."

6. That Section 6 be amended by substituting " words signed" for " numbers signed," and " words correspond" for " numbers are attached."

The Senate adjourned to the call of the Chair.

DANIEL WILSON,
Pro. Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE SENATE, HELD AT THE SENATE CHAMBER, DECEMBER 13th., 1880.

Present :—Dr. Wilson, Mr. Crickmore, Principal Cockburn, Dr. Ogden, Mr. Macmurchy, Mr. Langton, Dr. Larratt Smith, Prof. Buckland, Dr. Oldright, Mr. Mulock, Mr. Gibson Dr. Richardson, Prof. Loudon, Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Gibson presented the report of the Committee of the revision of the Regulations relating to Examiners and Examinations.

Moved by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Prof. Loudon, that the report of the Committee on Instructions to Examiners be referred back to the Committee for further revision, with instructions to print it, and that a copy of it be forwarded to each member of the Senate, with a view to its final consideration by the Senate.—*Carried.*

Mr. Gibson gives notice of motion for the revision and consolidation of all Statutes of the University now in force.

Mr. Macmurchy gives notice of intention to introduce a Statute for making regulations anent examinations for Teachers' Certificates.

Mr. Mulock, seconded by Dr. Richardson, moved the first reading of the following Statute, which was carried :

By the Senate of the University of Toronto. Be it enacted:

That no person hereafter elected Vice-Chancellor, shall be entitled to any salary, or other emolument.

Dr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Mulock, moved that the rule requiring notice of motion be suspended : and that Mr. T. W. Taylor be appointed a member of the Board of Management, and Dr. Larratt W. Smith a member of the Committee on Upper Canada College, during the temporary absence of Col. Gzowski.—*Carried.*

Prof. Loudon, seconded by Mr. Langton, moved that the Chancellor, the President, Mr. Langton, Mr. Gibson, Dr. Fulton, Mr. Mulock, Dr. Oldright, Mr. King, Rev. Principal Caven, Dr. L. W. Smith, and the mover, by a Committee to report upon the income and expenditure of the University of Toronto and University College, and to consider the best means under the circumstances of improving the efficiency, and extending the usefulness of those Institutions.—*Carried.*

DANIEL WILSON,
Chairman.

(No. 55).

Return giving the following information with regard to all lots or parts of lots in the Townships of Asphodel, Douro and Otonabee, in the County of Peterborough, the arrearages on account of which have been reduced or remitted since the 1st of January, 1881, namely: the year in which such lot or part of lot was sold, with acreage, price and terms of payment; the amounts paid thereon, distinguishing between principal and interest, the date of reduction, with amounts then due for principal and interest under original contract, the amount to which the claim of the Province was reduced, and the terms of payment of such reduced amount with copies of the valuations, recommendations or other data upon which such reductions were made. (*Not printed*).

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly, passed on the 8th day of March, 1886, for a Return shewing the Title of the Province of Ontario to that parcel of land on the west side of Simcoe Street between King and Wellington Streets, in the City of Toronto, known as Government House; also for copies of all Orders in Council accepting such Title, and all Title, Deeds and Documents affecting the Title.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,

Toronto, 9th March, 1886.

COPY

OF A REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF THE HONOURABLE THE PRIVY COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL, ON THE 14TH FEBRUARY, 1871.

The Committee have had under consideration the annexed memorandum, dated 13th February, 1871, from the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, recommending that certain public buildings and property situated in the Cities of Toronto and Quebec, and enumerated in the said annexed memorandum, together with all and every the appurtenances and dependencies belonging and appertaining to the same be transferred respectively to the Provincial Governments of Ontario and Quebec in their present condition and subject to any trust, rent, liability, servitude or other encumbrance whatsoever attaching thereto, and that Letters Patent issue to give effect to such transfer.

The Committee advise that the transfer be made as recommended in the said memorandum.

(Certified) W. A. HIMSWORTH,
C. P. C.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, February 13th, 1871.

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned has the honour to submit for your Excellency's approval:—

That by clause 108 of the British North America Act, 1867, it is provided that "the public works and property of each Province, enumerated in the Third Schedule of the said Act, shall be the property of Canada."

That section 8 of the said Third Schedule declares what public buildings shall be the property of Canada and expressly excepts "such as the Government of Canada appropriate for the use of the Provincial Legislatures and Governments."

That by Order in Council under date the 12th of Febrnary, 1870, the public buildings at Fredericton, in the Province of New Brunswick, occupied by the Legislature and Government, were transferred to the Provincial Government at its own request.

That by a subsequent Order in Council, under date the 29th of April, 1870, the Spencer Wood residence, near the City of Quebec, was transferred to the Government of the Province of Quebec.

That it is now expedient to fully relieve the Dominion Government from any responsibility and cost of maintaining, and to formally transfer to the Provincial Governments of Ontario and Quebec respectively the under-mentioned properties actually required for and appropriated to the use of their Legislatures and Governments, viz.:—

Ontario.—1st. The site of the Ontario Parliament House, situated in the City of Toronto, between and bounded by Front, John, Wellington and Simcoe Streets, containing a superficies of 411,207 square feet, English measure, more or less, with the buildings thereon erected.

2nd. The site of the Ontario Government House, situated in the City of Toronto, between Wellington, John, King and Simcoe Streets, containing a superficies of 266,151 square feet, English measure, more or less.

Quebec.—3rd. The site of the Quebec Parliament House, situated in the City of Quebec, at the south-eastern extremity of the Grand Battery, near to Prescott Gate, containing a superficies of 76,993 square feet, French measure, more or less, with the buildings thereon erected.

4th. The rights of the Government of Canada to the site of the old Government House, known as the Chateau St. Louis and Durham Terrace, in the City of Quebec, covering a superficies of 70,000 square feet. English measure, more or less, with the buildings thereon erected, and the dependencies and appurtenances of the same.

5th. The site known as the "Sewell Property," situated in the City of Quebec, on St. Lewis Street and fronting the Esplanade, at present occupied by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec, containing a superficies of 31,000 square feet, English measure, more or less, with the buildings thereon erected.

The undersigned, therefore, recommends that the above-mentioned public properties and buildings, situated in the Cities of Toronto and Quebec, with all and every the appurtenances and dependencies belonging and pertaining to the same, be appropriated and transferred respectively to the Governments of Ontario and Quebec in their present condition, and subject to any trust, rent, liability, servitude, or other encumbrance whatsoever, for the use of the said Governments and their Legislatures.

The undersigned further recommends that Letters Patent do issue, giving effect to the appropriation and transfer of public properties herein recommended, as also to those previously appropriated and transferred by the Orders in Council of February 12th and April 29th, 1870, for the use of the Legislatures and Governments of the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick respectively; but providing that the several Governments hereinbefore mentioned may dispose of the properties so appropriated and used as residences for their Lieutenant-Governors, on providing and substituting therefor such other suitable residences as may be approved and deemed an adequate and satisfactory equivalent by the Government of Canada.

Respectfully submitted,

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,
Minister of Public Works.

COPY

Of an Order in Council and of other documents relating to the Assignment of the Contract for the Government Printing from The Grip Printing and Publishing Company to Messrs. Warwick & Sons.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Office of the Provincial Secretary,
Toronto, March 10th, 1886.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ON MATTERS REFERRED TO THEIR CONSIDERATION.

To His Honor,

The Honorable John Beverley Robinson,

Lieut-Governor, &c.:

May it Please Your Honor:

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable, the Treasurer, the Committee of Council advise that the accompanying assignment of the contract for the Government Printing from the *Grip Printing and Publishing Company* to Messrs. Warwick & Sons, be approved of by your Honor.

Respectfully submitted,

O. MOWAT.

March 9th, 1886.

This Indenture, made the first day of February, A.D. 1886:

Between the Grip Printing and Publishing Company, of the City of Toronto, of the First part, and Rosina Warwick, of the City of Toronto, widow; Guy Frederick Warwick and George Robinson Warwick, of the same place, Merchants, trading under the style and firm of "Warwick & Sons," of the Second Part.

Whereas, the parties of the first part by an agreement in writing dated the 3rd day of December, 1883, became the assignees of one Squire Frank Wilson, of a contract which the said Wilson had entered into with the Government of the Province of Ontario on the 1st day of December, 1883, for the performance of the Printing and Binding, except publications in a foreign language, for the service of the several departments connected with the Government of the Province of Ontario, including all the printing and binding except as aforesaid, required by the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and the publication and issue of the *Ontario Gazette*, upon the terms and conditions therein set forth for and during the space and term of five years, to be computed from the 1st day of January, 1884;

And Whereas, it has been agreed by and between the parties hereto, that the parties of the first part shall assign the said contract to the parties of the second part with the assent of the Ontario Government, and subject to the approval of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario at its present Session, such assignment to take effect on, from, and after the First day of February, 1886, for the unexpired portion of the five years over which the said contract extended, and the parties of the second part have agreed to assume the fulfilment of all and every, the obligations under the said original contract with the said Squire Frank Wilson, for the said unexpired portion of the said period of five years.

Now this Agreement Witnesseth, That in consideration of the premises, and of the agreements and stipulations hereinafter contained, the said parties of the first part hereby transfer, assign, and set over to the said parties of the second part, their executors administrators and assigns, all the said contract and interest of the said parties of the first part therein, and all the benefit, advantage and profit, if any, thereof, and all sums to be earned thereunder, from, including and after, the said First day of February, 1886, in respect of any services or matter therein specified, to have and to hold the same absolutely to them the said parties of the second part, their executors, administrators and assigns.

And the said parties of the second part hereby agree to perform the whole of the printing and binding and other services provided for by the said contract, and that they will faithfully and well perform and fulfil all the covenants, conditions and obligations

now imposed upon the said parties of the first part by the said contract, and shall indemnify and save the said parties of the first part harmless from any and all loss or damage whatsoever that may hereafter arise in respect of the said contract, and shall indemnify the said parties of the first part against any claim of Her Majesty, or of the Ontario Government, for any breach or breaches of the contract committed or suffered by them the said parties of the second part:

For and in consideration of the said transfer of the said contract, the said parties of the second part hereby covenant and agree with the said parties of the first part, as follows :—

The said parties of the second part shall purchase from the parties of the first part, forthwith, printing plant for the said Government work, to the value of not less than Twenty Thousand Dollars, at a valuation already settled by Messrs. R. Patterson and James Murray, for the parties hereto.

It is also hereby agreed that if at any time before the first day of December, 1886, the parties of the second part shall require any type or printing material (exclusive of presses) which the parties of the first part may have and be willing to sell, the parties of the second part shall purchase the same from the parties of the first part and not elsewhere, paying therefor in cash when the same is taken at the prices already fixed by the said valuators.

And in order to facilitate the performance by the parties of the second part of the said Government printing work, the parties of the first part agree to lease to the said parties of the second part the top flat of the "Grip" buildings, on Front Street, at an annual rent of Eleven Hundred Dollars, payable quarterly, such lease to be for a term extending to the Thirty-first December, 1888, and the said lease shall include the supply of steam power to the extent of running seven presses similar to those purchased from the parties of the first part, also heating, taxes and water, and use of hoist, together with the right of way over the rear premises of the parties of the first part for the employees of the parties of the second part, under the same regulations as are in force with the employees of the parties of the first part, and also a right of way from the front of the said premises for themselves, the said parties of the second part, their customers and the public generally, other than the said employees, during the usual business hours. Provided that if steam power be required after the hour of two o'clock p.m. on Saturday, and six o'clock p.m. on other days, it shall be supplied to the parties of the second part at the price of sixty cents per hour, which sum shall cover all costs, charges and expenses connected therewith.

It is hereby also agreed that the whole Government work shall be taken over by the parties of the second part on January 30th, 1886, and up to that date the accounts of the parties of the first part with the Government shall be closed, but all work then in hand and in progress shall be completed by the parties of the second part, who shall settle with the parties of the first part for the portion of the work done when transferred and found correct at Government rates, and shall forthwith give them promissory notes therefor, payable in thirty days.

And the said parties of the first part hereby covenant with the said parties of the second part, that they, the said parties of the first part will duly pay all rent, taxes, and rates, and do and perform all covenants and acts contained in the lease under which they hold the premises so agreed to be sublet by them promptly, and will protect the said parties of the second part in the free and uninterrupted occupation and enjoyment of the said premises.

That they will indemnify and save harmless the said parties of the second part, their executors, administrators, and assigns of, from, and against all claims and demands arising in respect of the portion of the said contract up to the first day of February, and of, from, and against all claims, liens, and demands in any way existing upon or arising, in respect of the plant and material hereby purchased, or agreed to be purchased, by the parties of the second part, as aforesaid.

That they are the owners of the said plant and material free from all charges, liens, and incumbrances thereon, and that they have the right to sell and convey the said plant

and materials free from all charges, liens, and incumbrances of every nature and kind whatsoever.

Provided always that this agreement and every part thereof is made subject to the assignment and transfer of the said Government contract to the parties of the second part, being ratified and acknowledged by the Government of the Province of Ontario and the Legislature of the said Province, and to the parties of the second part, being accepted and recognized as the sole contractors with the Government; and provided, further, that in the event of such ratification, adoption, acceptance, and recognition not being given, the said parties of the first part and the second parts shall be remitted to their original positions in the same manner and in the same state as if this agreement had not been made or entered into; in which case the parties of the first part shall forthwith pay to and allow the said parties of the second part all moneys earned for work done and material supplied by them, in pursuance of this agreement, and which, but for this agreement, the said parties of the first part would have required to have been done and furnished by the parties of the first part under the said Government contract.

In witness whereof the parties hereto of the second part have hereunto set their hands and seals, and the said company have caused to be hereunto affixed their corporate seal.

Sealed, signed and delivered in the presence of—

HARRIET EVEREST.

J. L. MORRISON,
President.
S. J. MOORE,
Manager.

E. A. MADDISON,
GEO. R. AUSTIN.

R. WARWICK,
G. F. WARWICK,
G. R. WARWICK.

Know all men by these presents, that we, James Alexander, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, merchant, and Charles Davidson, of the same place, merchant, are severally held and firmly bound to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and her successors, in the several sums following, that is to say: the said James Alexander in the sum of five thousand dollars, and the said Charles Davidson in another sum of five thousand dollars, to be paid to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and Her successors, for which payments, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves severally and respectively, but not the one for the other, and our respective heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated this fifth day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-six.

Whereas, The *Grip* Printing and Publishing Company, of the City of Toronto, by an agreement in writing, dated the 3rd day of December, 1883, became the assignees of one Squire Frank Wilson, of a contract which the said Wilson had entered into with the Government of the Province of Ontario, on the 1st day of December, 1883, for the performance of the the printing and binding, except publications in a foreign language, for the service of the several departments connected with the Government of the Province of Ontario, including all the printing and binding, except as aforesaid, required for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and the publication and issue of the *Ontario Gazette*, upon the terms and conditions therein set forth, for and during the space and term of five years, to be computed from the 1st day of January, 1884.

And Whereas, under date 1st day of February, 1886, The *Grip* Printing and Publishing Company of the City of Toronto assigned and transferred all the right, title and interest of the said company of, in and to the said agreement to Rosina Warwick, widow, Guy Frederick Warwick and George Robinson Warwick, of the said City of Toronto, merchants, trading under the style and firm of "Warwick and Sons."

And Whereas, the said assignment by the said *Grip* Printing and Publishing Company to the said Rosina Warwick, Guy Frederick Warwick and George Robinson Warwick, has been approved of and ratified by the Honourable the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, acting for and on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen:

Now the condition of this obligation is such that if the said Rosina Warwick, Guy Frederick Warwick and George Robinson Warwick, shall faithfully and truly perform and observe all the conditions and obligations in the said hereinbefore in part recited agreement mentioned and set forth, and shall do and perform the work, and furnish the materials mentioned and referred to in said agreement, and the specifications thereunto annexed, in accordance with the terms of the said agreement and specifications, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force and effect.

Signed, sealed and delivered, in the presence of

GEO. R. AUSTIN.

JAS. ALEXANDER.

CHAS. DAVIDSON.

(No. 58).

Return shewing the amount expended on the Northern Colonization Road, in the Township of Gladstone, since the year 1881, giving the details of the expenditure in each year, the persons to whom moneys were paid and for what purposes, and also a return giving the like particulars of the expenditure upon the Bridge over the Mississaga River in the same Township. (*Not printed*).

(No. 59).

Return of copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Agriculture and any persons in regard to the outbreak of Swine Plague in the County of Essex; a copy of the Report of Professor Greenside in regard thereto. Also, all correspondence with the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, or with any other persons in regard to the outbreak of the disease in said County, or elsewhere in the Province. (*Not printed*).

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR

1885.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 26 & 28 FRONT STREET WEST.
1886

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

To the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned has the honour to submit the following Report on the operations of the Immigration Department, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1885.

In 1885, as compared with 1884, there was a decrease of 39,088 in the number of passengers who left the British Isles for places out of Europe; of 14,258, in the number landed at Halifax, Quebec and Montreal; and of 8,304 in the number of immigrants settled in the Province of Ontario. In no year since 1878 has the immigration to this Province been so small. As a consequence of the low railway rates from New York to Chicago during the immigration season—$1.00 per adult—many passengers bound for the Western States who would otherwise have come by Quebec, took their passage *via* New York. Of the arrivals at Quebec, Ontario received a fair proportion; of the number who left the British Islands, only a fraction over 5 per cent. settled in Ontario. The decrease in the immigration of mechanics, as well as in that of clerks, book-keepers and persons seeking light employments in general, is marked, and it is not a misfortune as, in the face of the present depression in trade, employment could not have been procured for any large number. Even the few men who arrived, expecting to obtain clerkships or kindred employments, have been in most instances disappointed.

FARM LABORERS.

Owing to the low price of wheat and the more general use of machinery, the wages of farm laborers have ranged somewhat lower than in 1884. This reduction was particularly noticeable in the case of harvest hands. It will be remembered that not many years ago in some parts of the Province farmers had to pay harvest hands $2.50 per day

with board, and in some places, even at these high wages, laborers could not be had. This difficulty is not a recent one, as farmers were under the necessity, at least for one season, of paying in some localities as high as $5 per day to harvest hands. This state of things led to the general use of reapers, mowers, self-binders and other machinery and the farmer who is well supplied with machinery can now take off his harvest with his ordinary help. This is of course an advantage, although it involves a large outlay in the purchase of farming implements.

From the beginning of August till the end of October there was a steady demand for farm laborers, especially for single men. More than double the number who arrived could easily have obtained employment by the year at fair wages. Of one large lot of practical and experienced farm hands thirty reached Toronto at 5 a.m., their expected arrival having been published in the morning papers, and before noon all had been engaged at wages ranging from $144 to $150 per annum with maintenance. It must, however, be understood that only experienced men are wanted by the year. A single man who can plough well, and who has had some experience in taking care of stock, can readily obtain employment at about $150 per annum with maintenance, with a prospect of considerable increase if he should be found to be a good trustworthy man. Should 30 or 40 come together, and advise the Department on their arrival at Quebec, farmers would certainly be in waiting at Toronto to employ them. Farmers have been so often disappointed in coming for men that they do not now feel disposed to come to meet immigrants, unless they have some assurance of success.

Families of farm laborers can find ready employment if they are experienced and have the means of providing a little furniture and provisions. If there are young women in the family, able and willing to take places as servants, so much the better. Some farmers may be found willing to provide furniture and provisions, but, as a rule, they prefer not to allow the men to get in their debt till they know whether or not the latter are worthy of being trusted.

Female Domestic Servants.

During the last immigration season only a few female domestic servants came to Ontario; not more than eighty-eight reported themselves at Toronto. These were employed in this city and in various parts of the country. The demand for this class is everywhere so great that the few arriving at Quebec are employed in various parts of the lower province. Wages of experienced servants were higher in 1885 than in the preceding year. Good general servants can readily find employment at from $8 to $10 per month.

Ocean Fares.

During the years 1884 and 1885, owing to the breaking up of the steamship conference, ocean fares were exceptionally low. The conference has again been formed, with the result that the fare per adult, from British ports to Toronto, has been raised to $25.25, and when paid in England it is even higher—$28.40. This will probably have the effect reducing still further the immigration of the current year.

London Immigration Board.

During the current year great efforts are likely to be made in London and other great centres of population to send their surplus population to the colonies. Much as the people of this province may sympathise with their fellow-subjects, who are suffering so severely in the British Islands, they cannot forget the lessons of experience which may well cause them to fear that large numbers of people, utterly unsuited to the requirements of the country, may be sent to this and other Provinces of the Dominion. If they are supplied with capital and placed on land under proper instructors, they may succeed; but every precaution should be taken to prevent their being left in this Province in a state of destitution.

The arrivals at Quebec in 1884 and 1885 respectively were as follows:—

1884—Steerage passengers, 27,084; Cabin, 3,941	31,025
1885—Steerage passengers, 14,220: Cabin, 2,508	16,728
Decrease in 1885	14,297
Total arrivals at Halifax in 1885	4,427
Total arrivals at Quebec in 1885	16,728
Total arrivals at Montreal in 1885—Cabin, 245; Steerage, 1,403	1,648
Total arrivals at Halifax, Quebec and Montreal, in 1885	22,803
Total arrivals at Halifax and Quebec in 1884	37,061
Decrease in 1885	14,258

The following is a statement of the number of immigrants settled in the Province of Ontario, through the Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and London Agencies, with their nationalities, during the years 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885, respectively:—

Year.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	German.	Other Countries.	Total.
1876.	5,722	1,054	1,266	654	2,736	11,432
1877.	4,891	1,362	1,310	756	3,335	11,654
1878.	6,124	1,785	1,551	620	2,975	13,055
1879.	12,169	2,894	3,993	1,450	3,901	24,407
1880.	7,980	3,027	4,518	1,197	2,569	19,291
1881.	7,704	3,070	4,521	1,274	1,664	18,233
1882.	10,873	3,173	6,322	1,033	1,290	22,691
1883.	11,954	2,658	8,993	1,384	2,130	27,119
1884.	11,020	2,623	3,782	1,716	3,136	22,277
1885.	7,261	2,131	2,105	1,098	1,378	13,973

The above table shews a decrease of 8,304 in 1885 as compared with 1884.

The total arrivals in and departures from Ontario, in 1884 and 1885 respectively, were as follows :—

	Via St. Lawrence.	United States.	Total Arrivals.	Passed through the Province.	Remained in Ontario.
1884—	22,855	64,505	87,360	65,083	22,277
1885—	13,127	28,726	41,853	25,139	13,973
Decrease in 1885					8,304

The immigrants settled in this Province during the years 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885, were distributed through its respective Agencies as follows :

Year.	Ottawa.	Kingston.	Toronto.	Hamilton.	London.	Total.
1877.	431	743	2,534	6,590	1,356	11,654
1878.	416	746	4,602	6,348	943	13,055
1879.	608	1,134	9,509	10,639	2,517	24,407
1880.	767	1,363	7,094	8,241	1,826	19,291
1881.	977	2,187	7,779	6,227	1,063	18,233
1882.	2,248	5,473	8,404	5,365	1,201	22,691
1883.	2,670	3,984	11,233	7,535	1,697	27,119
1884.	3,033	3,196	7,229	7,176	1,643	22,277
1885.	1,398	1,877	5,166	4,698	834	13,973

In addition to the above immigrants, the following numbers were reported through the Customs as having arrived and settled in Ontario :—

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Ottawa and Ports within its Agency	768	721	No return.	1,133	1,123 1,395*	1,131 968*	1,020
Kingston do	566	589	859	958	1,001	939	855
Toronto do	716	646	1,145	1,546	1,622	426	1,593
Hamilton do	959	748	930	1,138	1,366	1,179	987
London do	1,411	2,731	4,033	6,740	6,868	6,574	2,642
Total	4,420	5,435	6,967	11,515	13,378	11,217	7,097

*Sent from Quebec direct to other places within the Ottawa Agency.

STATEMENT shewing the number of persons who arrived at the undermentioned Ports of Entry, with the value of their effects, from the United States for settlement in the Province of Ontario from the 1st January to 31st December, 1885.

PORT OF ENTRY.	Total reported.	NATIONALITIES.					SEXES.			Value of effects.
		Canadians	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other Countries.	Males.	Females.	Children.	
										$ c.
Amherstburgh	66	36	11	1	1	17	17	19	30	1804 00
Belleville	124	103	3	2	2	14	33	40	51	5066 00
Brighton	28	18	.....	.....	.....	10	8	10	10	870 00
Brockville	254	110	11	24	16	93	72	84	98	8737 00
Cornwall	181	115	4	.....	12	50	46	49	86	5145 00
Crahame	26	22	.....	.....	.....	4	7	9	10	735 00
Cobourg	74	47	10	4	.....	13	21	28	25	3526 00
Chatham	389	243	50	15	7	74	108	108	173	14784 00
Collingwood	98	50	18	18	10	2	30	25	43	3142 00
Clifton	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	77	108	16957 00
Colbourne	43	18	.....	.....	.....	25	11	15	17	2150 00
Darlington	23	22	.....	.....	.....	1	12	7	4	955 00
Erie	233	75	58	1	2	97	69	77	87	12037 00
Goderich	63	38	2	.....	16	7	13	19	31	1495 00
Gananoque	60	39	.....	.....	.....	21	18	19	23	1252 00
Hamilton	478	149	102	8	30	189	136	148	194	27427 00
Kingston	217	82	3	1	2	129	58	77	82	11577 00
London	356	182	59	22	9	84	94	134	128	24528 00

STATEMENT shewing the number of persons, etc.—*Continued.*

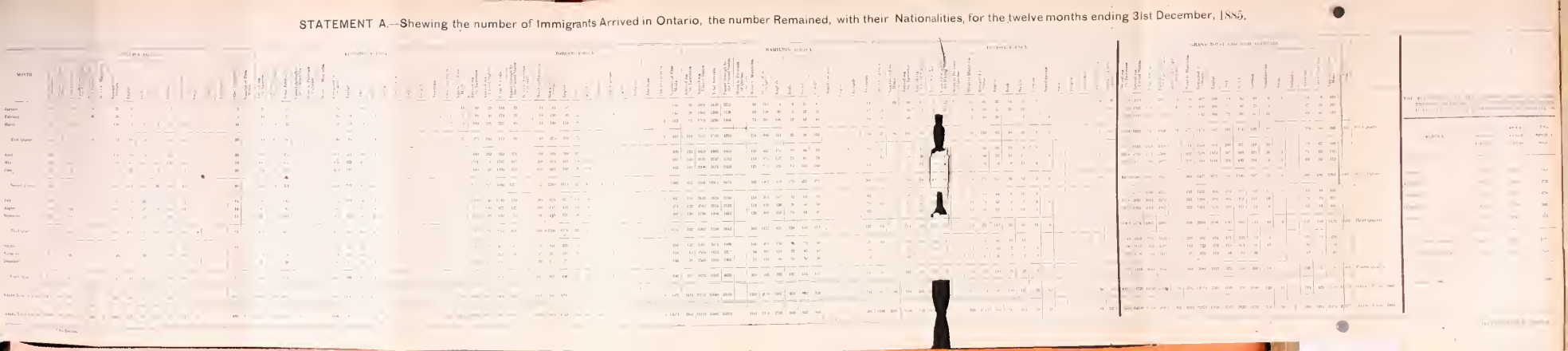
PORT OF ENTRY.	Total reported.	NATIONALITIES.					SEXES.			Value of effects.
		Canadians	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other Countries.	Males.	Females.	Children.	$ c.
Morrisburg	76	22	1	14	.....	39	17	22	37	2198 00
Napanee	49	47	.....	.....	.....	2	12	16	21	1730 00
Newcastle	8	3	3	2	.....	.....	2	3	3	400 00
Niagara	28	10	2	.....	.....	16	8	11	9	540 00
Ottawa	384	267	43	26	13	35	108	119	157	14257 00
Oshawa	35	20	6	.....	.....	9	9	9	17	2670 00
Owen Sound	57	.....	.....	.....	2	55	25	20	10	5735 00
Prescott	125	72	1	3	5	44	34	38	53	5330 00
Port Hope	49	41	1	.....	.....	7	11	18	20	2045 00
Picton	36	27	.....	.....	.....	7	12	14	10	2331 00
Sarnia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas	310	174	29	10	.....	97	88	103	119	15646 00
Stratford	308	132	50	35	30	61	89	103	116	15199 00
Saugeen	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	6	637 00
Trenton	65	22	17	9	11	6	22	19	24	1469 00
Toronto	1438	492	330	97	66	453	375	453	610	119302 00
Whitby	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9	490 00
Windsor	1134	588	110	15	36	385	338	383	413	56972 00
Total	7097	3300	926	307	270	2046	1993	2288	2834	389138 00

st December, 1885.

GRAND TOTAL THROUGH AGENCIES.

Total Arrivals.	Passed through to the United States.	Went to Province of Quebec.	Went to Manitoba.	Remained in Ontario.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	Swiss.	Icelandic.	American.	Other Countries.	Number of Free Meals.	
2765	2260	4	94	407	188	54	42	46	6	1	.....	64	6	330	
1730	1177	30	90	433	200	57	46	25	9	.....	.....	67	29	221	
2247	1522	.....	93	632	299	72	66	65	22	.....	.....	63	45	129	
6742	4959	34	277	1472	687	183	154	136	37	1	.....	194	80	680	
6570	4698	.....	214	1658	886	239	257	116	20	.....	.....	73	67	389	
5517	2380	.....	428	2709	1473	397	448	227	29	1	.....	71	63	591	
5299	2877	.....	322	2100	1018	314	485	164	4	1	.....	64	50	412	
17386	9955	.....	964	6467	3377	950	1190	507	53	2	.....	208	180	1392	
4190	2312	.....	443	1435	854	214	167	66	15	8	.....	63	48	445	
3913	2270	.....	335	1308	670	206	155	111	16	.....	.....	71	79	371	
2934	1507	.....	220	1207	656	220	171	72	9	.....	.....	63	16	306	
11037	6089	.....	998	3950	2180	640	493	249	40	8	.....	197	143	1122	
2751	1532	.....	228	991	474	167	139	112	2	.....	.....	76	21	224	
2153	1287	.....	143	723	370	119	103	59	16	.....	.....	56	.....	154	
1784	1317	.....	97	370	173	46	52	35	.....	.....	.....	63	1	148	
6688	4136	.....	468	2084	1017	332	294	206	18	.....	.....	195	22	526	
41853	25139	34	2707	13973	7261	2105	2131	1098	148	11	.....	794	425	2720	
87360	58489	302	6292	22277	11020	3782	2623	1716	259	30	71	964	1812	23179	

STATEMENT A.—Shewing the number of Immigrants Arrived in Ontario, the number Remained, with their Nationalities, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1885.



OTTAWA, and Ports within its Agency.

PORTS OF ENTRY.	Total reported.	Value of effects.
		$ c.
Ottawa	1020	35667 00
Kingston	855	37266 00
Toronto	1593	128179 00
Hamilton	987	56961 00
London	2642	131065 00
Total	7097	389138 00

The value of the effects of the Immigrants reported through Customs was :—

	1882.	1883.	1884	1885
Ottawa	$36.695	45,974	37,408	35,667
Kingston and ports within its Agency	34,549	38,246	51,130	37,266
Toronto and ports within its Agency	133,592	134,153	25,563	128,179
Hamilton and ports within its Agency	55,190	65,103	60,214	56,961
London and ports within its Agency	243,006	249,819	236,109	131,065
Total value	$503,032	$533,295	$410,424	$389,138
Total value in 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884	314,075	503,032	533,295	410,424
Increase	$188,957	$30,263		$11,286
Decrease			$122,871	

Table A shows the monthly, quarterly and yearly arrivals at, and departures from, the various Agencies, the nationalities of those Immigrants who settled in this Province, and the grand totals of 1884 and 1885 respectively.

The following statement shews the number of emigrants who left the British Islands for places out of Europe, and the percentage settled in Ontario, through Agencies, during the years 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885 respectively :—

Year.	Numbers Left.	Settled in Ontario	Percentage
1874.	241,014	25,254	10.55
1875.	173,809	17,655	10,16
1876.	138.222	11,432	8.27
1877.	119,971	11,654	9.77
1878.	147,663	13,055	8.84
1879.	217,163	24,407	11.23
1880.	332,294	19,291	5.80
1881.	392,514	18,233	4.64
1882.	413,288	22,691	5.49
1883.	397,157	27,119	6.83
1884.	304,074	22,277	7.32
1885.	264,986	13,973	5.27

The following statement shews the aggregate number of children settled in this Province since 1868 by the undermentioned parties:—

Year.	Miss Rye.	Miss Macpherson.	Miss Bilbrough.	Mr. Middlemore.	Rev. Dr. Stephenson	Dr. Barnardo.	Shaftesbury's Boys' Home, London, Eng.	Cardinal Manning and others.	Total.
1868	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
1869	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187
1870	253	194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	447
1871	277	498	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	775
1872	185	321	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	506
1873	134	358	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	594
1874	193	279	.....	50	81	.....	.....	.....	603
1875	.....	184	.....	78	43	.....	.....	.....	305
1876	.....	163	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	234
1877	91	115	.....	83	28	.....	.....	.....	317
1878	42	68	79	86	32	.....	.....	.....	307
1879	96	95	126	57	24	.....	.....	.....	398
1880	68	114	129	41	22	.....	11	22	407
1881	117	90	158	60	43	.....	49	45	562
1882	118	183	153	70	41	51	24	139	779
1883	170	193	194	125	53	172	43	183	1,133
1884	165	165	254	145	75	252	39	283	1,375
1885	125	183	351	115	87	395	32	323	1,611
Total	2,226	3,203	1,444	1,083	529	870	198	995	10,548

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure on account of Immigration during the years 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885, respectively, was as follows :—

——	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Agencies in Europe	4,806 00	5,553 00	7,125 25	9,017 38	7,690 27	5,150 00
Agencies in Canada	2,903 48	2,777 93	2,725 83	2,900 46	6,690 52	4,964 63
Dominion Government proportion of carriage from Quebec	20,000 00	14,803 55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriage of Immigrants in Ontario	9,321 76	5,064 97	4,071 44	8,842 41	12,175 90	2,852 74
Provisions for Immigrants, including medical attendance	8,513 75	5,952 84	6,547 90	10,211 58	7,148 94	2,959 16
Incidentals	939 46	674 08	1,707 45	1,706 06	2,033 94	623 48
Immigration Pamphlet and Maps	6,497 74	.....	.....	2,743 00	1,394 38	2,538 10
Carriage of female domestics from Quebec	.....	.....	8,236 80	12,343 52	6,235 97	.....
Total	52,982 19	34,826 57	30,414 67	47,764 41	43,369 92	19,088 11
Cost per head, including Immigrants settled through Agencies only	2 74	1 91	1 34	1 76	1 94	1 36

The following statement, condensed from the Reports of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, shows the progress of the settlement of the Free Grant Districts since 1868 :—

YEAR.	Number of Townships set apart.	Number of persons located.	Number of acres located.	Number of purchasers.	Number of acres sold.	Number of lots, the locations of which have been cancelled.	Number of patents issued.
1868	15	511	46,336	82	2,120	.....	.....
1869	24	566	56,011	52	956	.....	.....
1870	14	1,200	155,427½	148	4,585½	.....	.....
1871	1	1,113	153,105½	139	3,452½	.....	.....
1872	18	875	115,065	97	2,268½	148	.....
1873	6	757	100,603½	79	5,038	381	.....
1874	10	919	119,070	57	2,144	453	755
1875	1	1,387	186,807	89	,896	381	570

STATEMENT of settlements in Free Grant Districts, etc.—*Continued.*

YEAR.	Number of Townships set apart.	Number of persons located.	Number of acres located.	Number of purchasers.	Number of acres sold.	Number of lots, the locations of which have been cancelled.	Number of patents issued.
1876		1,463	192,858	110	2,261	462	546
1877	4	1,914	260,801	149	5,534	691	542
1878	1	2,115	274,238	188	6,637	1,118	472
1879		1,506	199,500	123	4,911	1,018	513
1880	23	1,292	181,745	110	3,621	870	487
1881	5	1,077	153,764	155	8,870	781	487
1882	1	932	129,535	150	5,562	624	502
1883	1	985	134,594	143	8,927	587	790
1884	3	1,157	161,964	125	5,809	635	609
1885	2	1,236	175,351	149	5,998	563	581
Total	129	21,005	2,796,775½	2,145	82,590½	8,712	6,854

The following statement shews the nationalities of the Immigrants who arrived at the Port of Quebec from 1878 to 1885, inclusive :—

——	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
English	5335	10395	11000	13591	23119	23376	18720	10338
Irish	1041	1543	3163	2624	6621	10926	3774	1897
Scotch	1077	1448	2861	2958	4384	3119	3019	2234
Germans	238	349	282					
Scandinavians	1538	2872	7395					
French and Belgians	134	149	27					
Swiss	146	33	3					
Italians	8	6	.....	10365	11970	7623	5512	2259
Russian (Mennonites)	323	208	70					
Russians	.....	.....	.....					
Icelanders	418	238	71					
Total	10258	17241	24872	29538	46094	45044	31025	16728

STATEMENT shewing the number of Immigrants settled in Ontario, through Agencies and reported through Customs, from 1868 to 1885.

YEAR.	Number settled through Agencies.	Number reported through Customs.	Total number settled.	Value of the effects of Immigrants reported through Customs.
1868			10873	No returns reported
1879			15893	"
1870			25590	"
1871			25842	"
1872			28129	"
1873*			39184	"
1874	25444	6276	31720	Returns not complete.
1875	17655	4096	21751	$328,236 00
1876	11432	7691	19123	279,138 00
1877	11654	6225	17879	305,662 00
1878	13055	4885	17940	311,117 00
1879	24407	4420	28827	244,618 00
1880	19291	5435	24726	258,919 00
1881	18233	6967	25200	313,075 00
1882	22691	11515	34206	503,032 00
1883	27119	13375	40494	533,295 00
1884	22277	11217	33494	405,770 00
1885	13973	7079	21052	389,138 00
Total	227231	89181	461923	$3,873,000 00

* The immigrants settled through Agencies, and those reported through Customs, are included in the totals up to the year 1874.—D. S.

Further details will be found in the various appendices in this Report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Commissioner.

TORONTO, January, 1886.

APPENDICES.

No. 1.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PETER BYRNE, Esq., ONTARIO IMMIGRATION AGENT, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

The Honourable A. S. Hardy,
Commissioner of Immigration.

Sir,—I have the honor to report that the works of disseminating information regarding the Province of Ontario throughout the United Kingdom has been carried on by this Agency during the past year by the same methods as heretofore (though on a more restricted scale) namely, by advertising in the public press, distribution of pamphlets, maps, and other printed matter at agricultural shows, etc.; by conferences with intending emigrants, correspondence, etc. These various means have not been called into requisition to the same extent as in previous years owing to the very decided falling off in the demand for information on the part of the emigrating classes.

In fact the tide of emigration so far as concerns the British Isles has touched the lowest ebb during the past season that it has reached for several years.

The principal cause for this is obvious enough. It is due to the commercial and agricultural depression that has prevailed and continues to prevail throughout the United States and the Colonies as well as in the mother country itself. People who have the means to emigrate and who have come to the conclusion that emigration affords the only chance of improving their condition in life and the prospects of their children are discouraged from making the venture when they learn that things are about as bad beyond the sea as they are at home.

Even persons who are possessed of some capital and who contemplate going out to settle on Improved Farms, seem, in many cases, affected by the same feeling of mistrust, though assured that the present time of depressed values and scarcity of money is their best opportunity. They seem to require the stimulus of a general movement to induce them to act. This general movement will not begin till the depression shows decided signs of passing away and a fresh era of activity in trade and general prosperity is seen to be setting in on the other side of the Atlantic.

It is to the moneyed class of emigrants just referred to that I have for a considerable time past been mainly devoting my attention and especially tenant farmers who are fighting what seems a hopeless battle with ever increasing difficulties.

These difficulties, which the present year has increased rather than diminished, must force the question of emigration more and more on their attention as the most hopeful way of escape from utter ruin.

For ten years they have been suffering from bad seasons and falling markets, but this year they have experienced the severest blow of all in the serious decline which has taken place in the prices of live stocks. This fresh trial is most severely felt in the North and North-Eastern parts of Scotland where the rearing of cattle and sheep forms perhaps the most important branch of agriculture and where a long continuance of bad weather, including a severe frost and a fall of snow in September, almost destroyed the crops.

By these misfortunes many farmers have been ruined and all have suffered serious loss of capital and are looking into the future with increasing anxiety. To these suffering tenants I have no hesitation in saying when opportunity offers that had their capital, skill and energy been similarly employed in Ontario during the last decade the results would have been vastly different.

For the special information of this valuable class of possible emigrants I would respectfully suggest that a new and enlarged series of sketches of the careers of successful Ontario farmers be prepared for distribution during the coming season. It could be printed in a separate pamphlet with an introduction giving a brief description of the Province and a summary of the attractions it offers to settlers with capital. The advantage of having it printed in separate form instead of as a portion of a general pamphlet, would be that a very large number of copies could be put into circulation at a comparatively small cost. It might also be incorporated with a new general pamphlet of which I shall soon be in need.

It is publicly announced that the Government of New Zealand, in order to attract tenant farmers as settlers have decided to offer them a special inducement in the form of an assisted passage for themselves and families. Whether such a scheme would be practicable in the case of our own Province might be worth consideration.

In dealing with the other portions of the emigrating classes besides those already referred to, I have been careful, in view of the state of the labor market in the Province, to offer no encouragement whatever to mechanics, clerks, or common laborers. Many unemployed men who are able to pay their passage have eagerly inquired whether I would advise them to go out on the chance of getting employment, but to all such inquiries I have invariably given a negative answer.

Female domestic servants still continue to enjoy the enviable distinction among the industrial classes of being always and everywhere in demand; and good ones are at a premium no less than in Canada. It is therefore impossible without offering very extraordinary inducements to get any considerable number of them to emigrate.

In former years a great many were forwarded through this Agency whose passage money was paid by friends in the Province; but owing to competition among the steamship lines this stream of supply has been diverted during the past year into other channels.

I still continue to receive inquiries regarding the Guelph Agricultural College, as to the conditions of admission, term, etc., and the Reports of the College and the Model Farm are much sought after. I could dispose with advantage of a much larger number of these reports than I have hitherto received.

I am indebted to the excellent publication of the Bureau of Statistics for much information which I find of great use in the prosecution of my duties.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

P. BYRNE,
Agent for Ontario

No. 2.

REPORT OF R. M. PERSSE, Esq., ONTARIO IMMIGRATION AGENT, QUEBEC.

TORONTO, *15th January, 1886.*

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information the following report, shewing the total arrivals of cabin and steerage passengers at the port of Quebec, during the season of navigation, which opened on the 11th day of May and closed on the 18th November, 1885, to which I have appended some statistical tables, shewing the nationalities of the immigrants and the general destination of the steerage statutory adult passengers.

The total arrivals of cabin and steerage passengers at port of Quebec during the navigation season of 1885, were :—

Cabin	2,508
Steerage	14,220
Total	16,728

The corresponding figures for the previous year were :—

Cabin	3,941
Steerage	27,084
Total	31,025

These figures compared with those of 1884, show a decrease of 1,433 cabin and 12,864 steerage—in all 14,297 persons.

The nationalities of the cabin and steerage passengers of 1885, compared with those of 1884, were as follows :—

NATIONALITIES.	1884. Cabin and Steerage.	1885. Cabin and Steerage.	Increase in 1885.	Decrease in 1885.
English	18,720	10,338	.....	8,382
Irish	3,774	1,897	.....	1,877
Scotch	3,019	2,234	.....	785
Total from British Isles	25,513	14,469	.....	.....
Total from other countries	5,512	2,259	.....	3,253
Grand total	31,025	16,728	.....	14,297
Decrease in arrivals in 1885, of 14,297 persons.				

The general destination of the statutory adult steerage passengers for the years 1884 and 1885, respectively, were as follows :—

General Destination of the Statutory Adult Steerage Passengers.	1884.	1885.
	Adults.	Adults.
Maritime Provinces	89½	42½
Eastern Townships	878	337
Montreal City	2,709½	1,829½
British Columbia	44½	25
Manitoba	2,486	1,386½
United States	4,663	1,464½
Ontario	10,629½	5,607
Total statutory adults	21,500	10,692
Add children and infants	9,525	6,036
Total number of souls	31,025	16,728

This report relates only to the season of navigation, comprising about seven months, and to the passengers landed at Point Levis from the steamships of the Allan, Dominion, Temperley and Ross Lines—the Beaver Line of steamers not included—while the report of the Dominion agent may be compiled from the arrivals of the whole year. Several hundred immigrants also find their way from Halifax and Portland to Quebec and are thence forwarded by the Dominion agent to their destination and these may be included in his returns. This will account for any discrepancy that mny exist between the returns of the Dominion and Ontario agents.

The Beaver line steamers from Liverpool and Queenstown landed their passengers during the past summer season at the port of Montreal.

The number of passengers were :—

Cabin	245
Steerage	1,403
Total	1,648

These passengers not being landed at the port of Quebec, are omitted from the general returns in this report. I learned on enquiry at Montreal that they had their own European orders, which they exchanged for railway tickets from Montreal to their various destinations. Of the 1,403 steerage passengers, by this line, 1243 were booked for Canada, chiefly Ontario, the remainder, 160 souls went to the United States.

Railway Free Passes.

Owing to the free pass system being partly stopped by the Dominion Government, last season, quite a number of desirable settlers were unable to proceed westward to join their friends in Ontario. Many of them had to wait for days at Point Levis pending answers to their telegrams to friends for money to pay their railway fare from Quebec ; free board and lodging were however provided them by the Department at Ottawa, during their stay at Point Levis. Many of the friends were unable to assist and it was found, necessary after several days, to give the really indigent families free transport to Toronto and other parts of Ontario ; the single men and women were also sent *free* to the nearest point where they were likely to find employment.

The children brought out by Miss Rye, Miss Macpherson, Miss Bilbrough, Mr. Middlemore, Dr. Barnardo and other philanthropic parties, purchased railway orders in Liverpol in connection with the children's ocean tickets. In the absence of European railway orders the matron or guardian in charge of a party of children had to purchase their railway tickets at Point Levis from Mr. T. D. Shipman, the agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, who generally arranged a very low special rate for them.

FEMALE DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

The number of female domestics that arrived, was not so large as in 1883 or 1884 The high wages now paid to experienced servants in the British Isles and the great demand for them in the New Zealand and Australian colonies, who are offering them a reduced ocean rate with outfit for £2 stg., is to a great extent the cause of the numbers falling off. In speaking of female domestic servants, I don't include young women sent out in batches from Public Institutions, from Training or Industrial Homes, or women assisted to emigrate by benevolent ladies; such persons have very little experience, if any, in household or domestic work; they are not a desirable class and should not be encouraged to emigrate, at all events not to Ontario.

The following statement shews the number of children assisted by various parties to emigrate and settle in the Province of Ontario, during the year 1885:—

By Whom Assisted.	Sexes.		Total number of souls.	Homes in Ontario.
	Males.	Females.		
Miss Rye	.....	125	125	"Our Western Home," Niagara.
Miss Macpherson	115	68	183	"Boy's Home," Stratford.
Miss Bilbrough	210	141	351	"Marchmont Home," Belleville.
Rev. Dr. Stevenson	57	30	87	"Children's Home," Hamilton.
Rev. Dr. Barnardo	277	118	395	"Hazel Brae," Peterborough.
Mr. John T. Middlemore	77	38	115	"Guthrie Home," London.
The National Refuges, etc	32	.....	32	"Shaftesbury Boys' Home," Hamilton.
Catholic Protective Society	85	51	136	Kingston and Hamilton.
Rev. Lord Douglas	8	.....	8	Ottawa.
Mr. Feegan	98	.....	98	Toronto.
Cardinal Manning	43	.....	43	Toronto and Ottawa.
Rev. Mr. Nugent	.....	38	38	Toronto.
Total assisted in 1885	1,002	609	1,611	
Total assisted in 1884	758	620	1,378	
Increase in 1885	.....	.....	233	Children.

Comparative statement of the number of children brought out and settled in Ontario during the years 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885:—

——	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Number of children settled	234	317	307	398	407	562	779	1133	1378	1611

STATEMENT shewing the number of cabin and steerage passengers arrived at the port of Quebec: also the general destination of the steerage satutory adult, and the nationality of the cabin and steerage passengers, during the navigation season of 1885, as compared with that of the corresponding months of the previous year.

DATE OF ARRIVAL.	Number of Passengers.			General Destination of the statutory adult Steerage Passengers.								Nationalities of Cabin and Steerage Passengers.				REMARKS.
				Province of Quebec.												
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.	Eastern Townships.	Montreal.	Total Quebec.	Maritime Provinces.	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	United States.	Ontario.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other countries.	
May	369	4503	4872	126	410½	536½	22½	7	488	643½	1774	3012	516	575	769	
June	272	2650	2922	36½	295½	332	10	3	244	350½	1072	1522	319	633	448	
July	280	2101	2381	53	247	300	.....	.....	306½	177½	777½	1436	266	321	358	
August	697	1997	2694	54	314	368	.....	7½	148	123½	794½	1958	311	247	178	
September	578	1454	2032	29½	213	242½	8	4½	89	87	601½	1364	263	278	127	
October	199	870	1069	21	115½	136½	2	3	69½	55	377½	682	167	101	119	
November	113	645	758	17	234	251	.....	.....	41½	27½	210	364	55	79	260	
Grand total in 1885	2508	14220	16728	337	1829½	2166½	42½	25	1386½	1464½	5607	10338	1897	2234	2259	16728, total souls arrived in 1885.
Grand total in 1884	3941	27084	31025	878	2709½	3587½	89½	44½	2486	4663	10629½	18720	3774	3019	5512	31025, total souls arrived in 1884.
Increase in 1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Decrease in 1885	1433	12864	14297	541	880	1421	47	19½	1099½	3198½	5022½	8382	1877	785	3253	

In closing this report, Sir, I desire to convey my sincere thanks to Mr. McKenna, agent of the Canadian Pacific, and to Mr. C. W. Graves, of the Grand Trunk Railway, for the courtesy extended in furnishing me with returns showing the numbers and destination of the immigrants, on the departure of each special or regular train over their respective roads.

These returns enabled me to telegraph to Mr. Spence, the secretary of the department, the departure, the number and the general destination of the immigrants, as well as to compile statistics for this report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. M. PERSSE,
Government Immigration Agent.

To Hon. A. S. Hardy, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Toronto.

No. 3.

REPORT OF E. McC. CLAY, ESQ., IMMIGRATION AGENT, HALIFAX.

Dominion Immigration Office,

Halifax, Nova Scotia, *January 29th, 1886.*

Sir,—Enclosed please find a statement of Immigration at this port for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

Although the number coming is not so large as the year before, I must say there has been a very great improvement in the different classes.

The amount of money and property brought into the country exceeds that of any former year.

I am yours obediently,

EDWIN McC. CLAY.

David Spence, Esq.,
Secretary Ontario Immigration Department,
Toronto.

Statement shewing the number of Children Immigrants landed at Halifax in 1885.

Steamer.	Date of Arrival.	By whom sent.	No. of Children.		Remarks.
			M.	F.	
Circassian	April 6	Dr. Barnardo	153	.....	One boy died at sea 2 days before ship arrived in port.
Peruvian	April 13	Miss McPherson	42	23	
Hanovarian	April 13	Mr. Quarrier	100	.....	
Sarmatian	April 27	Miss Rye	.....	55	
			295	78	

MONTHLY RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Halifax, N.S., Immigration Agency for the year ending December 31st, 1885.

MONTHS.	Number of arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence.	Number of arrivals *via* the United States.	SEXES.			Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.							TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.					GENERAL DESTINATION.									Amount of five transport to Indigent Immigrants.
			M.	F.	Children.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm and general Laborers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, etc.	Female Servants.	Lower Provinces. N. S.	N. B.	P. E. I.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Eastern States.	Western States.	
																												$ cts.
January	....	....	113	30	16	159	122	16	10	....	5	....	6	8	94	11	....	16	62	12	....	48	31	4	....	1	1		5,650 00
February	....	....	156	54	26	236	169	33	17	....	12	....	5	35	95	25	1	27	66	14	....	61	78	15	2	....	....		2,680 00
March	....	....	394	117	85	596	414	54	44	....	76	2	6	94	215	65	20	45	100	16	....	176	173	50	5	11	65		19,700 00
April	....	....	932	326	571	1829	1020	187	134	35	119	23	311	284	634	9	5	134	121	29	....	696	708	178	....	12	85		$20,000 00
May	....	....	100	54	29	183	134	31	7	....	5	....	6	21	61	16	2	27	113	13	1	26	9	....	....	20	1		9,150 00
June	....	....	73	42	41	156	113	24	11	....	8	....	....	....	72	....	1	17	109	40	....	3	3	....	....	1	....		4,680 00
July	....	....	95	50	41	186	123	40	17	....	3	....	3	24	61	6	4	20	94	57	6	11	7	5	....	6	....		6,000 00
August	....	4	142	59	38	239	168	50	16	....	14	....	1	....	117	21	4	23	202	22	....	12	1	1	....	1	....		8,000 00
September	....	....	68	36	20	124	68	15	16	....	25	....	....	12	54	....	2	26	86	11	....	4	14	....	....	7	2		5,000 00
October	....	....	48	41	33	122	85	30	....	....	....	7	....	22	26	....	....	19	68	10	9	2	10	....	....	23	....		5,000 00
November	....	....	163	71	80	314	255	34	....	....	23	....	2	35	116	10	2	45	93	23	....	69	76	7	....	46	....		7,856 00
December	....	....	156	78	49	283	235	25	....	7	5	3	8	19	128	7	2	41	110	20	1	43	59	50	....	....	....		10,188 00
	....	4	2440	958	1029	4427	2906	539	262	42	295	35	348	554	1076	180	43	440	1224	267	17	1151	1169	310	7	128	154		83,898 00

JANUARY 31st, 1885.

No. 4.

ANNUAL REPORT OF R. MACPHERSON, Esq., DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT, KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

Government Immigration Office,
Kingston, *2nd January*, 1886.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose herewith my Annual Statement showing the number of immigrant arrivals and departures at this Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1885, and their nationalities.

The immigrants who arrived during the past season, though fewer in numbers than in former years, were generally of a very superior class, many bringing considerable amounts of money with them, who, after becoming acquainted with the mode of farming in this country, will settle down on farms purchased for themselves. Still there were a goodly number who, although poor, will make good, steady reliable settlers; these in many cases suffered disappointment, trial and hardship, owing to the withdrawal of all aid in the way of meals and passes, or free tickets to where work awaited them. Many complaints were made on this account by deserving immigrants, and I do hope a change in this respect will be made before the coming season of immigration, which will enable me to grant necessary relief to immigrants without means who may come under my charge, both as to feeding and forwarding them within my district.

The health of the immigrants during the past season has been remarkably good, in fact there has not been a single case requiring medical aid brought to my notice during the year, something that has not previously happened in all of my sixteen years' service. It has been impossible for me to supply the demand in my district for farm laborers and female servants, and I trust more of these classes will be sent to me next season.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. MACPHERSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Commissioner of Immigration,
Toronto.

STATEMENT shewing the number of Immigrant arrivals and departures at this Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1885, and their nationalities.

MONTHS.	Number of Arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals *via* the United States	Total Number of Souls.	Went to the United States.	Went to Province of Quebec.	Went to Manitoba.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Nationalities of Immigrants settled in Ontario.								Number of Free Meals.	Number of Immigrants fed.	Number of Free Lodgings.	Number of Free Passes.
								English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	Swiss.	Icelandic.	American.	Other countries.				
January	20	1	21	....	....	....	21	15	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
February	14	7	21	....	....	....	21	14	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....
March	15	8	23	....	....	....	23	13	4	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
April	370	2	372	....	....	....	372	237	20	113	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
May	491	2	493	....	....	....	493	323	49	121	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
June	359	....	359	....	....	....	359	132	72	155	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
July	190	2	192	....	....	....	192	154	24	13	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
August	42	....	42	....	....	....	42	27	11	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
September	202	....	202	....	....	....	202	135	34	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
October	72	....	72	....	....	....	72	50	15	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
November	54	....	54	....	....	....	54	38	11	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
December	26	....	26	....	....	....	26	18	6	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1855	22	1877	....	....	....	1877	1156	254	457	2	3	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....

R. MACPHERSON,
Agent.

No. 5.

ANNUAL REPORT OF JOHN A. DONALDSON, Esq., DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
TORONTO, *December 31st*, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting for the information of the Honourable the Commissioner of Immigration, this, my Twenty-fifth Annual Report, showing the workings of this Agency for the year ending December 31st, 1885.

The total number of arrivals here during that period was some 8,304. Of these 7,489 came by way of either Quebec or Halifax, and 815 by the different ports in the United States.

Their destinations were as follows :—

Remained in Ontario	5,166
Passed through to Manitoba	1,313
Passed through to Western States	1,825

The numbers this year remaining in Ontario fall short of those of 1884 by some 2,063, but the class of immigrants was, however, superior to those of former years, and with very few exceptions, were able to pay their way to their destinations or to where work was to be obtained.

The demand for farm laborers during the past year has not been quite so brisk as formerly, owing to the introduction of machinery, but we have always had applications in excess of the numbers arriving. The principal demand at present is for skilled farm hands and domestic servants, the applications for the latter class, especially in the country parts, being far in excess of the supply.

The immigrants arriving at the depot during the past season have been of an exceedingly healthy class, and but very little sickness has been reported, and that almost wholly confined to children.

The past year has seen the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and now that the last spike is driven in the rails, it will not only be in the interest of the company, but of the country generally, that every effort should be made to fill up the vast extent of country traversed by this railway with permanent settlers. The writings of Lord Lorne with reference to the North-West have been widely circulated in Europe. I would also allude to the opinion expressed by Walter Shanly, Esq., M.P., for Prescott, whose statement is most valuable, coming as it does from an engineer of the highest standing, and one of the earliest settlers in Canada. In a letter to me, after his visit there last summer, he states that he was greatly impressed with this magnificent country, lacking but one thing, "Population, to make it great." He also says further, that the most successful settlers there were those who came from Ontario. This is not, however, to be wondered at, after their experience gained in this Province, and they will no doubt benefit others by their example.

One item, if adopted, would add materially to the other inducements held out to the intending immigrant. and that is, if houses were erected in advance of the settlers going in, especially those from the old country, which could be done at far less expense either by the Government, colonization companies. or the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, than by the settlers themselves. Parties frequently lose more time and expense in hunting up material and procuring mechanics to do the work, and boarding out their families all this time, than would pay for the house. If it were made a rule that parties should pay cash down on entering into possession, the Government or company building would run no risk of being losers.

I have much pleasure in alluding to a pamphlet published during the course of the year., by H. B. Small, Esq., of the Bureau of Agriculture, Ottawa, on "The Industries and Manufactures of Canada," in which the fullest information is given in a condensed

form, which cannot help attracting the intending immigrant with capital to our shores. Time, patience, and a vast amount of labour, has been expended, in compiling this valuable work, which cannot be too largely circulated throughout Europe and elsewhere.

Of the rapid growth of our city, I can only repeat what appears in the columns of our newspapers from day to day, that it is simply marvelous. New houses and manufacturies are going up in every direction. The value of buildings erected in the city during the past year, has been estimated at over three million dollars. This alone will show the rapid strides this city is taking. Its growth in the past has been without a parallel in Canadian history, and its position is such, as to make it the distributing point for manufactured and other goods, for the whole Province. By the opening of the territory stretching westward to the Pacific Ocean, tributary to Toronto, it is impossible that Toronto shall cease to grow and thrive.

The great inducement held out to farmers, by the demand in England for Canadian cattle and sheep, has been the means of introducing a far superior stock in the market, and farmers and breeders are now turning their attention more to the improvement both in their stock and lands. A larger quantity of oil cake is now consumed, while top dressing, together with age, has greatly improved many of the permanent pastures.

The early completion of the Ontario and Pacific Junction Railway will be the means of opening up a vast extent of country, hitherto without railway facilities, and of drawing a large number of settlers into the Nipissing and Muskoka districts. Already quite a number of persons of means have signified their intention of settling there, and a society is being formed for the purpose of giving intending settlers every information and assistance possible.

The amount of capital brought into the country during the past year, so far as I could ascertain, has been some $127,400.

Our thanks are due the different railway companies for the facilities offered during the past year. Every attention and civility has been shown by conductors, brakesmen, and station agents, to immigrants on their way, nor has a single complaint reached me.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. A. DONALDSON.

To David Spence, Esq.,
Secretary Department of Immigration,
Toronto

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1885.

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
Acton	5	Cookstown	9
Agincourt	10	Cooksville	1
Allandale	1	Corinth	1
Alton	2	Craigvale	1
Aylmer	5	Chatsworth	2
Baden	2	Cobden	3
Barrie	6	Dundas	2
Beachville	1	Douglas	1½
Berlin	7	Eastwood	5
Bluevale	5½	Exeter	3
Blyth	2	Essex Centre	1
Bothwell	1	Flesherton	15½
Bowmanville	6	Galt	2
Bracebridge	8⅓	Glenford	1
Bradford	11	Garafraxa	1
Brampton	18	Garnet	1
Brantford	13	Georgetown	4½
Brigden	1	Glenworth	6
Brooklyn	1	Glen Huron	6
Brucefield	2	Goderich	1
Burford	19	Goldstone	3
Burlington	2	Gravenhurst	28⅓
Buxton	6	Guelph	11
Caledonia	1	Hagersville	5
Cannington	3	Hamilton	12
Campbellville	3½	Harriston	4
Charing Cross	1	Ingersoll	4
Chatham	8	Innerkip	2
Cheltenham	1	Islington	7½
Chesley	1½	Jarvis	5
Clarkson's	2	Kinmount	3½
Clifford	6	Kleinburg	1
Cobourg	1	Lakefield	2
Collingwood	2	Lefroy	1

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants.—*Continued.*

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
Lisle	4	Port Dover	13
Listowel	1	Port Hope	2
London	6½	Princeton	1
Luther	1	Richmond Hill	2
Malton	9½	Rosseau	5½
Markham	3	Rymal	1
Markdale	1	Schaw	4
Meaford	7½	Simcoe	7½
Millbank	1	Springfield	1
Minesing	1	Stayner	1
Milton	12	Stratford	1
Minden	3	Strathallan	1
Mitchell	6	Streetsville	5
Mono Road	1	Sturgeon Bay	8
Mount Brydges	1	Sunderland	2
Mount Forest	7	St. Catharines	8
New Lowell	2	St. Thomas	1
Newmarket	1	Stromness	2
Newry	4	Tara	1
Niagara	2	Tavistock	2
Niagara Falls	3	Teeswater	8½
Norval	9	Thornton	1
Oakville	6	Thorndale	3
Oshawa	1	Thornhill	2
Ottawa	1	Thornbury	1
Owen Sound	2	Tilsonburg	2
Otterville	3	Tilbury	2
Paisley	4	Unionville	2
Paris	18	Uxbridge	1
Parkhill	4½	Uptergrove	1
Parry Sound	19½	Victoria Road	2
Peterboro'	6	Watford	1
Pickering	4	Welland	1
Pinkerton	1	Weston	1

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants.—*Continued.*

STATION.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
Whitby	1½	Waterloo	6
Wiarton	1	Hamilton to Corinth	4
Windsor	2	Hamilton to Niagara Falls	3
Woodbridge	3		
Wooostock	8	Total	604½

STATEMENT shewing the number of Immigrant arrivals and departures at this Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1885, and their nationalities, the number of free meals and free passes by railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

MONTHS.	Number of Arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals *via* the United States.	Total Number of Souls.	Went to the United States.	Went to Province of Quebec.	Went to Manitoba.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Nationalities of Immigrants settled in Ontario.									Number of Free Meals.	Number of Immigrants fed.	Number of Free Lodgings.	Number of Free Passes.
								English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	Swiss.	Icelandic.	American.	Other countries.				
January	89	29	118	23	....	14	81	55	19	5	1	1	....	....	....	...	189	....	....	27½
February	84	90	174	26	....	18	130	96	23	7	....	4	....	....	....	....	145	....	....	23
March	100	121	221	40	....	13	168	118	30	15	....	2	....	....	....	Fr. 3	113	....	....	37
April	650	283	933	276	....	68	589	390	127	61	7	4	....	....	....	....	389	....	....	83½
May	1781	6	1787	617	....	298	872	481	168	213	10	....	....	....	....	....	591	....	....	108½
June	1440	28	1468	378	....	191	899	548	130	214	7	....	....	....	....	....	412	....	....	115½
July	1092	48	1140	190	....	280	670	475	114	80	....	....	....	....	....	1	445	....	....	65
August	877	100	977	127	....	205	645	423	121	86	15	....	....	....	....	....	371	....	....	39½
September	579	23	602	76	....	81	445	276	96	72	1	....	....	....	....	....	306	....	....	39
October	442	23	465	49	....	75	341	220	78	39	4	....	....	....	....	....	244	....	....	32½
November	262	21	283	23	....	47	213	131	38	41	2	1	....	....	....	....	154	....	....	15½
December	93	43	136	...	...	23	113	77	17	13	6	....	....	....	....	....	148	....	....	18
Totals	7489	815	8304	1825	....	1313	5166	3290	961	846	53	12	....	....	....	4	3507	....	....	604½

TORONTO, Dec. 31st, 1885.

J. A. DONALDSON,
Agent.

No. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF JOHN SMITH, ESQ., DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Immigration Office,

Hamilton, Ontario, *January, 1886.*

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following Annual Report with tabular statements showing the arrivals and departures of immigrants at this Agency for the year ending December 31st. 1885.

The past year shows a decrease of 1,509 immigrants settling in Ontario, as compared with the corresponding period of 1884.

There is also a decrease of 2,449 passing through to Manitoba and the North-West Territories, from the United States, owing to the late unsettled state of the Territories, caused by the North-West rebellion, and the unfounded and injurious reports put into circulation by interested parties in Canada, and by real estate agents, land companies, and railroad companies owning land in Dakota and other North-West States and Territories of the American Union.

The low rates offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from the Eastern and Middle States to the North-West, has caused a large share of the immigrant traffic from the East to go by their line, as the roads passing through New York State and Canada, refused to accept the arbitrary low and and unremunerative rates adopted by the Pennsylvania Company, thereby causing a loss of traffic to the northern lines leading to Chicago and the North-West, which will account for a portion of the apparent decrease to Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

There is also a decrease of 35,929 immigrants reported as passing through this Agency, to the Western States, the decrease may be attributed to the falling off of immigration to New York, and the cut rate of one dollar fare, made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company over their system from Philadelphia and New York to Chicago and intermediate points.

Statement A shows the arrivals and departures of immigrants at this Agency.

Statement B shows the arrivals and departures, the number of free meals, lodgings and free passes by railway.

Statement C shows the monthly arrivals and departures, the general destination, the capital brought into Canada and the value of immigrants effects.

Statement D shows the monthly arrivals of immigrants *via* the St. Lawrence settling in Ontario.

Statement E shows the monthly arrivals of immigrants *via* the United States settling in the Dominion and those passing through to the Westesn States.

Statement F shows the arrivals and the general destination of the immigrants.

Statement G shows the number of children brought into and settled in Canada by philanthropic societies.

Statement H shows the number of immigrants to whom assistance has been furnished.

Statement I shows the amount of capital reported as brought into Canada.

Statement J shows the number of passes granted, and destination of the immigrants.

Statement K shows the number of immigrants settled in Canada and their destination.

Statements M, L, N and O, shows the number of immigrants and the value of their effects, as reported at the respective Ports of Entry.

Statement P shows the total number of immigrants, and the value of effects, as reported at the Ports of Entry.

Statement Q shows the number of immigrants settling in Canada, and those passing through to the Western States.

Statement R shows the rate of wages paid in the district of the Hamilton Agency.

Statement S shows the prices of the different articles of food and raiment.

The immigrants arriving at this Agency and settling in the Dominion during the past season have been of a superior class, and with very few exceptions, did not require any assistance.

The number of mechanics and mill operatives having arrived and reported at this Agency during the year shows a total number of 36, 13 of which, arriving from and *via* the United States, the balance amounting to 23 arriving *via* Halifax and St. Lawrence.

The principal number of immigrants being composed of agricultural and general laborers, accompanied by their wives and children.

During the past year a number of immigrants who came into this district one and two years ago, for the purpose of studying Canadian farming, have gone to the North-West Territories, for the purpose of taking up land and settling there; and during the same time a number of others have arrived from the Old Country for the purpose of getting a practical knowledge of Canadian husbandry before proceeding to the North-West. Others have arrived and intend to remain and purchased farms in Ontario.

There has been an active demand for all kinds of agricultural and general laborers which it was imposible to supply, and the demand for female domestics servants, both for the city and country, was largely in excess of the arrivals, and a large number of the applicants had to return without obtaining the desired help.

Agricultural Labor has been in great demand during the past year, a large number of the farmers calling at the sheds and waiting upon the trains were unsuccessful in obtaining the hands that they required. Wages have been well maintained, $150 to $175 being paid for the year for first-class hands, and $12 to $15 dollars by the month for the year, and from $15 to $20 per month for the summer season, and from $20 to $30 per month for the harvest season of four months.

Female Servants have been in great demand during the year, and the applications continue to increase for all classes of domestic servants, both in city and country, and it has been impossible to supply the numerous applications made at this Agency.

Mechanics.—The demand still continues light, the number of arrivals being in proportion to the demand, the number, as already stated only amounting to 36 hands, including the St. Lawrence and United States routes.

Mill Operatives.—The reported arrivals this year being less than any other previous season, have readily found employment, the demand being in excess of the supply. At present the mills are badly in want of weavers, some of the managers being compelled to advertise in the States for operatives, to keep pace with the growing demand for fabrics, several of the mills running entirely on orders.

Manufacturers Operatives.—The demand for this class of labor has been fully supplied, principally from the Eastern States.

Common and Skilled Laborers have been in good demand during the past year, contractors engaged on public works being compelled to import hands from the States to complete their contracts.

Agriculture.—The past year has again been productive of good cereal and root crops, with the exception of spring wheat, in the teir of the northern townships, which was struck with rust. Hay and clover have been fully up to the average; the cool, damp season affording excellent pasturage.

Live Stock raising continues to increase, and it now forms one of Canada's principal exports, and which is causing a gradual change from wheat raising to mixed farming or rotation cropping.

The increase and development of young stock still continues, and there is a good demand for all desirable lots of store cattle for feeding.

There has been a good demand for all export lots in prime condition, prices being a shade off, as compared with last year's rates.

Tariff rates, both by rail and ocean, have ruled low, whilst the loss from casualities and shrinkage has been reduced to a minimum owing to the rapid transitu and improved accommodation.

Owing to the strict quarantine regulations enforced by the Government, Canadian cattle have been kept free from all contagious disease, thereby enabling Canadian shippers to land their cattle free from being scheduled by the British Government at the Ports of Embarkation, securing to them the advantages of the interior local markets without being compelled to slaughter on landing.

Herds.—The past year still shows a steady increase in the number and enlargement of the breeding establishments and the stock held by farmers. There has also been large additions made to the leading herds by importations from the leading tribes and families from Britain.

At all the leading sales in Britain there was a keen competition for all noted animals, the choice selections falling to the Canadian breeders at top prices, the greatest competition taking place at the short horn sales, Mr. John Hope, of Bow Park, securing for the noted family the favourites against all competition.

There has been during the year a fair demand for thoroughbred bulls of the improved tribes, the short horns still taking the lead, followed by the Polled Angus and Herefords.

At the Provincial, Toronto, Central and County shows, there was a good display of thoroughbred stock of fine quality and grand form, indicating a steady improvement amongst the different tribes.

At the annual Christmas fat stock shows held in all the Counties the animals evinced great merit, both in form and condition, which was especially noticeable amongst the high class grades, being the result of the judicious selections in the crosses. At all the sales there was a keen competition both for home consumption and export.

There has been a good demand during the year for milkers for dairy purposes, all offerings being freely taken at outside prices.

The Jerseys still attract attention, and are fast pushing to the front as the future butter cow of Canada. During the year there has been a good demand for all desirable animals, the Americans being the chief purchasers.

Holsteins are still growing into favour as a dairy cow, being well represented at the Provincial and County shows, where a number of fine animals were exhibited which had recently been imported.

Horses.—The demand still continues good for all useful animals for street car purposes and for heavy draught horses, also for saddle, roadsters and carriage horses, the principal shipments having gone to the States, at ruling high prices.

The imports during the year have been on a liberal scale, some fine specimens of Clydesdale and Shire horses being amongst the number.

The leading breeders of thoroughbreds have also made additions to their studs by the importation of new blood from some of the principal stables in England and the United States.

Sheep.—Owing to the low price of wool a number of the farmers are turning their attention more to cattle feeding than sheep raising. The importations during the past year have been on a liberal scale, the Downs predominating over the Leicesters and Cotswold.

Hogs.—There has been a good demand for all grades for home packing and curing.

During the year the hog cholera developed to a serious extent in the Counties of Kent and Essex, and also in a few localities in the Counties of Oxford and Brant.

Owing to the energetic and stringent measures adopted by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, under the powers of the Act respecting infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals, assented to 20th July, 1885, the disease was soon brought under control, and by the co-operation of the farmers it is anticipated that it will soon be effectually stamped out.

Dairy Produce.—The make still continues to increase both in quantity and quality —although the prices during the past season have ruled low both for home consumption and export.

The butter industry of the Dominion is still in a very unsatisfactory condition, a large portion of the article being little better than grease.

The dairies and creameries that have adopted the factory system are turning out a prime article, for which outside figures are paid.

To bring about a more satisfactory state of affairs the Local Governments should take into consideration the advisability of establishing a sufficient number of creameries in the different Provinces, by granting bonuses for a term of years to responsible parties, and by the appointment of a practical lecturer to lecture at the different institutes connected with the agricultural interest of the respective Provinces.

Lumber.—There has been a good demand for the local building trade and for general purposes—the principal supply of lumber used in this district being manufactured on the Georgian Bay, and on the line of the Northern and North-Western Railways.

Manufacturing Industries.—The business has improved during the past year, especially in the textile fabric manufactures ; the mills having started on full time to meet the growing demand for all classes of domestic goods. There is also a better feeling in the iron trade, the foundries having been run on full time with a larger output than any previous year. The machine shops have also been fairly employed ; all other factories have been kept running, whilst other new industries have been put into operation, and another rolling mill has been started for the manufacturing of bar and rod iron.

The building trade has also been very active, more buildings having been erected during the year than in any other previous one in the history of the city.

Flour Mills have been fairly active during the year, running altogether on Canadian wheat.

Railways.—The past year has been very severe on all classes of railway property, caused by the severe competition entered into by some of the railway managers on lines leading to and from Chicago and other Western points—one of the chief causes that has brought about the ruinous competition has been owing to the numerous fast freight lines established upon the same roads, the agents of the same company cutting rates against each other.

Grain has been carried from Chicago to New York for ten cents per hundred pounds, a distance of nine hundred and eighty-three miles. The emigrant rate from Philadelphia and New York to Chicago and intermediate points being one dollar, and from New York to Hamilton first-class passengers have been carried at four dollars and fifty cents, a distance of four hundred and eighty-seven miles.

Although the through traffic has been carried at a serious loss, the local rates have been well sustained at paying rates.

Owing to the heavy losses sustained by carrying throught freight, railway managers have been compelled to cut down the wages of the employees, although the volume of traffic shows an increase.

At a late meeting of the pool managers of the through lines rates have been established on a paying basis, the roads already showing an increase in the mileage earnings.

All railway supplies, including coals, have ruled exceedingly low during the year.

Commerce.—A good deal of caution has been exercised during the year, both by the wholesale and retail trade, the retailers buying sparingly, thereby reducing stocks in all the stores throughout the country—the goods being now manufactured and imported being required for actual consumption.

Free Grant Lands.—As the Northern and Pacific Junction Railway approaches completion, from Gravenhurst to Callander, there is more enquiry respecting the Free Grant Lands situated in the Province of Ontario.

A portion of the Ontario free grant district is well adapted for settlement, other tracts being suitable for grazing purposes, but before being utilized the land regulations will require to be modified, as the present allotments are too circumscribed to make them available to induce capitalists to enter upon the business

The migration from Ontario to Manitoba and the North-West Provinces has been light, an increase having taken place in the number going to British Columbia.

There has also been a large falling off in Canadians leaving for the North-West States, and the movement to Dakota may be said to have entirely ceased, the railway land companies and real estate agents having withdrawn their agents from Canada, their field of operations being broken up, so far as relates to this Province, the advantages offered

by the Dominion Government, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories being of a more liberal character, the land and climate being better, and the country free from cyclones and floods.

There has been during the past year a large number of inquiries from Sweden and other European countries respecting the North-West Territories, and a movement may be anticipated to set in during the coming season from the European continent to the fertile lands of the North-West

There is also a large interest being manifested in the Eastern or Middle States of the American Union, from the action taken by the Department in the circulation of posters, folders and pamphlets, as all the leading railways in the States are now co-operating with the Dominion for the purpose of securing a share of the emigrant traffic leaving there for the North-West and British Columbia.

During the past year the managers and superintendents of the different railways engaged in carrying live stock through Canada, from the Eastern to the Western States, have exercised great vigilance in carrying out the regulations referring to the Contagious Disease Act by the Minister of Agriculture, and at all times I have had every assistance granted by Mr. Stiff, the Superintendent of the Grand Trunk, and by Mr. John Crompton, the Eastern General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central Railway. In visiting Buffalo, Black Rock, Niagara Falls and the International Bridge at Fort Erie, I found the returned live stock cars on west bound trains well cleaned and disinfected, previous to crossing the river into Canada.

During the past year pleuro-pneumonia has spread to an alarming extent in portions of the Eastern, Middle and Western States of the American Union, and the disease is still increasing and will continue to do so unless the Federal Government, at Washington, amend the legislation so as to enable the Federal officers to enforce the Act of the Contagious Disease Bill, so as to apply to the whole of the States in the Union.

At present each State deals with its own local laws in relation to the disease, so that, if any one of the several States should pass and put into force a law, for the purpose of stamping it out, the next or neighboring State taking no action, would neutralize the effort of the State having adopted remedial laws for the suppression of the plague.

To prevent the undesirable position in which separate States find themselves placed, several of them are now petitioning Congress to pass the necessary legislation for the better protection of the stockmen throughout the country, who have suffered heavily during the past season from lung disease and splenic fever, and which will ultimately lead to ruin, unless concerted measures are adopted to stamp it out.

The foregoing remarks will also apply to hog cholera, which is steadily increasing in the Western and South-Western States.

By strict and close watchfulness in the carrying out of the Dominion Contagious Disease Act, the quarantine laws, and rules regulating the cattle traffic, this country may continue to enjoy immunity from the diseases that are now ravaging the herds and droves in the United States to the south and west of us.

The ocean rates from Europe to all the American ports have ruled very low during the whole of the season; the regular rate, from Liverpool to Hamilton being $17.40 by steerage, to New York, thence by first-class rail to Hamilton, with a cut rate of $14.40 on prepaid passages.

The low rates to New York, thence to Hamilton, Chicago, the West and North-West, have been the means of diverting a portion of the immigrant travel from Quebec to the New York lines.

By reference to statement H it will be noticed that a large reduction has taken place in the relief granted to immigrants, which is principally attributable to the superior class of settlers arriving this season, and the demand for their labor.

The whole of those relieved with meals and lodgings in the months of May and June, were not chargeable to the Department, the funds being remitted by the Rev. R. McKay, Secretary of the London Congregational Union Self Help Emigration Society, under whose auspices they were sent out.

Referring to the low price of coals, the American Coal Companies have deducted the whole of the Canadian duty on large contracts, in addition to the regular discount allowed to the Canadian dealers.

Out of the small number of mechanics arriving during the season, 13 of them have been taken into one single establishment, and there has been a fair demand for all first-class hands, at the same time inferior and unskilled operatives have had great difficulty in finding employment.

The work of this Agency has been very progressive during the last decade, as will be noticed by a comparison of the number of communications passing through this office as noted below.

Communications, inwards and outwards, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1885	6,958
Communications, inwards and outwards, from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1875	1,217
Increase	5,741

Owing to the opening up of Manitoba, British Columbia and the North-West, and the circulating maps, posters, folders and pamphlets, from this office, in the United States, and along the leading lines of railways, the correspondence has been very much increased, from enquiries made in regard to the public lands of the Dominion, routes, rates and expense of settling, and other matters pertaining to emigration.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,
Immigration Agent.

The Honorable
COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Toronto.

STATEMENT A.—Return of Immigrant arrivals and departures in the district of the Hamilton Agency, including those reported by the Customs Port of Entry and the Philanthropic Societies for the year ending December 31st, 1885.

NATIONALITIES.	Number of arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of arrivals *via* the States.	SEXES.			TOTAL.	NATIONALITIES.						GENERAL DESTINATION.		
			Males.	Females.	Children.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
English	1161	3834	.....	.....	.....	4995	4995	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1907	213	2875
Irish	185	3467	.....	.....	.....	3652	.....	3652	.....	.....	.....	.....	439	195	3018
Scotch	225	2225	.....	.....	.....	2450	.....	.....	2450	.....	.....	.....	663	174	1613
German	7	9028	.....	.....	.....	9035	.....	.....	.....	9035	.....	.....	708	151	8176
United States Citizens	.....	1057	.....	.....	.....	1057	.....	.....	.....	.....	1057	.....	794	263	.....
Other countries	.....	7900	.....	.....	.....	7900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7900	187	296	7417
	1578	27511	14341	5124	9624	29089	4995	3652	2450	9035	1057	7900	4698	1292	23099
Philanthropic Societies	426	.....	.....	.....	426	426	243	.....	183	.....	.....	.....	426	.....	.....
Customs Return	.....	987	276	313	398	987	213	42	32	51	413	236	987	.....	.....
Total	2004	28498	14617	5437	10448	30502	5451	3694	2665	9086	1470	8136	6119	1292	23099
1884	3312	63119	35196	10396	20839	66431	9091	6293	4437	23808	1676	21126	7620	3741	55070
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	1308	34621	20579	4959	10391	35929	3640	2599	1772	14722	206	12990	1509	2449	31971

STATEMENT B.—Return shewing the number of arrivals and departures at the Hamilton Agency including those reported by the Philanthropic Societies and the Collectors of Customs at the Ports of Entry, the number of free meals, lodgings and free passes by railway, for the year ending December 31st, 1885.

	Number of arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of arrivals *via* the United States.	Total number of souls.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to Manitoba.	Went to the Western States.	Nationalities of Immigrants Settled in Ontario.						Number of Free Meals.	Number of Immigrants Fed.	Number of Free Lodgings.	Number of Free Passes.
							English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other countries.				
	1578	27511	29089	4698	1292	23099	1907	439	663	701	794	187	409	52	14	56
Philanthropic Societies	426	.....	426	426	.....	.....	243	.....	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Customs Returns	.....	987	987	987	.....	.....	213	42	32	51	413	236	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2004	28498	30502	6111	1292	23099	2363	481	878	759	1207	423	409	52	14	56
1884	3312	63119	66431	7620	3741	55070	3149	640	835	846	964	1186	2561	1269	621	322
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	243	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	1308	34621	35929	1509	2449	31971	786	159	.....	87	.....	763	2152	1217	607	266

STATEMENT C.—Yearly returns of Immigrant arrivals and departures at the Hamilton Agency for the year ending December 31st, 1885.

1885.	Number of arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence.	Number of arrivals *via* the United States.	SEXES.			Total number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.						GENERAL DESTINATION.			Total amount brought in and value of effects.
			Males.	Females.	Children.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.	
																$ c.
January	39	2460	1478	331	690	2499	358	268	215	815	81	762	219	65	2215	22970 00
February	28	1362	713	226	451	1390	197	155	122	415	78	423	198	63	1129	49350 00
March	51	1769	1139	218	463	1820	292	206	170	560	80	512	281	73	1466	30900 00
April	132	4853	2405	882	1698	4985	600	506	288	2013	96	1482	442	139	4404	64200 00
May	540	2197	1281	509	947	2737	755	328	220	724	93	617	872	113	1752	50125 00
June	181	2998	1616	552	1011	3179	554	443	263	965	91	863	589	131	2459	53170 00
July	134	2492	1225	491	910	2626	451	370	273	782	94	656	364	154	2108	47200 00
August	122	2542	1244	498	922	2664	426	315	224	833	97	769	422	119	2123	57000 00
September	136	1768	864	372	668	1904	366	272	162	521	91	492	366	126	1412	52500 00
October	122	1951	948	400	725	2073	405	299	231	562	102	474	461	144	1468	36880 00
November	69	1583	737	330	585	1652	336	278	156	418	75	389	301	94	1257	25950 00
December	24	1535	691	315	554	1560	255	212	126	427	79	461	183	71	1306	20200 00
	1578	27511	14341	5124	9624	29089	4995	3652	2450	9035	1057	7900	4698	1292	23099	510445 00
Children's Homes	426	.....	.....	.....	426	426	243	.....	183	.....	.....	.....	426	.....	.....	.....
Custom's Report	.....	987	276	313	398	987	213	42	32	51	413	236	987	.....	.....	58251 00
	2004	28498	14617	5437	10448	30502	5451	3699	2665	9086	1470	8136	6111	1292	23099	568696 00
Via the St. Lawrence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2004	1404	185	408	7	.....	.....	2204	.....	.....	.....
Via the United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28498	4047	3509	2257	9079	1470	8136	4107	1292	23099	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30502	5451	3694	2665	9086	1470	8136	6111	1292	23099	.....

STATEMENT D.—Yearly return of Immigrant Arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence at the Hamilton Agency and the Departures for 1885.

1885.	Total.	NATIONALITY.						DESTINATION.		
		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
January	39	34	3	2	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....
February	28	22	2	4	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....
March	51	47	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....
April	132	110	7	9	6	.....	.....	132	.....	.....
May	540	469	37	34	.....	.....	.....	540	.....	.....
June	181	103	22	56	.....	.....	.....	181	.....	.....
July	134	86	17	30	1	.....	.....	134	.....	.....
August	122	73	21	28	.....	.....	.....	122	.....	.....
September	136	83	31	22	.....	.....	.....	136	.....	.....
October	122	71	30	21	.....	.....	.....	122	.....	.....
November	69	49	9	11	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	.....
December	24	14	6	4	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
	1578	1161	185	225	7	.....	.....	1578	.....	.....
Children's Homes	426	243	.....	183	.....	.....	.....	426	.....	.....
Total	2004	1404	185	408	7	.....	.....	2004	.....	.....

STAEMENT E.—Yearly Return of Immigrant arrivals *via* the United States at the Hamilton Agency, and the departures for 1885.

1885.	Total.	Nationality.						Destination.		
		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
January	2460	324	265	213	815	81	762	180	65	2215
February	1362	175	153	118	415	78	423	170	63	1129
March	1769	245	206	166	560	80	512	230	73	1466
April	4853	490	499	279	2007	96	1482	310	139	4404
May	2197	286	291	186	724	93	617	332	113	1752
June	2998	451	421	207	965	91	863	408	131	2459
July	2492	365	353	243	781	94	656	230	154	2108
August	2542	353	294	196	833	97	769	300	119	2123
September	1768	283	241	140	521	91	492	230	126	1412
October	1951	334	269	210	562	102	474	339	144	1468
November	1583	287	269	145	418	75	389	232	94	1257
December	1536	240	206	122	427	79	461	159	71	1306
	27511	3834	3467	2225	9028	1057	7900	3120	1292	23099
Customs	987	213	42	32	51	413	236	987	.....	.....
Total	28498	4047	3509	2257	9079	1470	8136	4107	1292	23099

STATEMENT F.—Return shewing the number of Immigrants reported at the Hamilton Agency arriving *via* the St. Lawrence, Halifax and the United States, and the departures and their general destination for the year ending December 31st, 1885.

1885. NATIONALITIES.	Number of arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of arrivals *via* the United States.	Total.	GENERAL DESTINATION.		
				Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
English	1161	3834	4995	2363	213	2875
Irish	185	3467	3652	481	195	3018
Scotch	225	2225	2450	878	174	1613
German	7	9028	9035	759	151	8176
United States Citizens		1057	1057	1207	263	
Other countries		7900	7900	423	296	7417
	1578	27511	29089			
Philanthropic Societies	426		426			
Customs Returns		987	987			
Total	2004	28498	30502	6111	1292	23099
1884	3312	63119	66431	7620	3741	55070
Increase						
Decrease	1308	34621	35929	1509	2449	31971

STATEMENT G.—Shewing the number of Children received in the district of the Hamilton Agency from the Societies engaged in Immigration for the year ending December 31st, 1885.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number remaining in the Home 31st December, 1884.	Number remaining in the Home 31st December, 1885.
Rev. Mr. Stephenson's Home	57	30	87	13	13
Miss Rye's Home		124	124	9	13
Miss Macpherson's Home	115	68	183	16	14
Earl Shaftesbury's Home	32		32	2	2
	204	222	426	40	42

STATEMENT H.—Shewing the number of Immigrants assisted, the number of meals and lodgings and free passes issued by Railway from the Hamilton agency for the year ending December 31st, 1885.

1885.	Number fed.	Number of Free Meals.	Number of Free Lodgings.	Number of Passes Issued.
January				1
February				5
March				10
April				2
May	2	42	14	8
June	12	265		3
July	10	20		5
August	2	6		4
September	9	27		7
October	17	49		8
November				3
December				
1885	52	409	14	56
1884	1269	2561	621	322
Increase				
Decrease	1217	2152	607	266

STATEMENT I—Shewing the amount of capital brought to Canada by Immigrants and settlers in the district of the Hamilton agency for the year ending December 31st, 1885

1885.	1885.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
January	22,970 00	33,800 00		
February	49,350 00	46,370 00		
March	30,900 00	86,175 00		
April	64,200 00	75,700 00		
May	50,125 00	74,500 00		
June	53,170 00	81,450 00		
July	47,200 00	79,500 00		
August	57,000 00	66,800 00		
September	52,500 00	91,850 00		
October	36,880 00	55,400 00		
November	25,959 00	60,100 00		
December	20,200 00	41,750 00		
	510,445 00	793,395 00		282,950 00

STATEMENT J.—Shewing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded by free passes from the Hamilton Agency for the year ending December 31st, 1885.

DESTINATION.	No. of Passes.	DESTINATION.	No. of Passes.
Beeton	3	*Brought forward*	33
Collingwood	4	Rockwood	2
Cookstown	1	St. Catharines	2
Caledonia	1	St. Thomas	2
Clifton	1	Simcoe	1
Capetown	3	Stewarton	1
Forest	3	Toronto	8
Guelph	2	Tottenham	1
Gravenhurst	5	Windsor	1
Grimsby	3	Welland	1
Listowell	1	Watford	1
London	4	Walkerton	1
Milton	1	Woodstock	1
Paisley	1	Zimmerman	1
Carried forward	33	Total	56

STATEMENT K.—Shewing the location of Immigrants reported in the district of the Hamilton Agency, including those sent out by the Philanthropic Societies and those reported by the Customs Ports of Entry in the Hamilton District for the year ending December 31st, 1885.

COUNTY.	Number.	COUNTY.	Number.
Algoma	152	*Brought forward*	1169
Bruce	214	Halton	188
Brant	187	Haldimand	122
Durham	10	Huron	173
Essex	181	Hastings	14
Elgin	239	Kent	243
Frontenac	21	Lincoln	190
Grey	156	Leeds	7
Grenville	9	Lambton	121
Carried forward	1169	*Carried forward*	2227

STATEMENT K—Shewing the location of Immigrants, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Number.	COUNTY.	Number.
Brought forward	2227	*Brought forward*	4791
Lanark	10	Peel	109
Middlesex	440	Perth	129
Muskoka	162	Renfrew	23
Monk	62	Stormont	10
Manitoba	1292	Simcoe	156
Norfolk	194	Wentworth	746
Northumberland	2	Wellington	229
Nippissing	57	Waterloo	280
Ontario	13	Welland	286
Oxford	325	York	644
Peterboro'	7		
Carried forward	4791	Total	7403

STATEMENT L—Shewing the number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Hamilton and the value of their effects for the year ending December 31st, 1885.

NATIONALITY.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of effects.
					$ c.
English	28	32	42	102	7238 00
Irish	2	4	2	8	286 00
Scotch	8	8	14	30	2219 00
German	17	18	10	45	3315 00
United States Citizens	40	41	61	142	9539 00
Other countries	41	45	65	151	6820 00
Total	136	148	194	478	29417 00

STATEMENT M—Shewing the number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Niagara Falls and the value of their effects for the year ending December 31st, 1885.

NATIONALITY.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of effects.
					$ c.
English	13	13	25	51	4380 00
Irish	6	9	18	33	390 00
Scotch					
German					
United States Citizens	44	55	65	164	11487 00
Other countries					
Total	63	77	108	248	16257 00

STATEMENT N—Shewing the number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Fort Erie and the value of their effects for the year ending December 31st, 1885.

NATIONALITY.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of effects.
					$ c.
English	16	14	28	58	1538 00
Irish	1			1	35 00
Scotch	1	1		2	400 00
German	3	3		6	300 00
United States Citizens	25	30	36	91	3890 00
Other countries	23	29	23	75	5874 00
Total	69	77	87	233	12037 00

STATEMENT O—Shewing the number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Niagara and the value of their effects for the year ending December 31st, 1885.

NATIONALITY.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of effects.
					$ c.
English	1	1		2	100 00
Irish					
Scotch					
German					
United States Citizens	5	6	5	16	400 00
Other countries	2	4	4	10	40 00
Total	8	11	9	28	540 00

STATEMENT P—Shewing the number of Immigrants and the value of effects entered at the respective Ports of Entry in the district of the Hamilton Agency for the year ending December 1st, 1885.

NATIONALITY.	Hamilton.	Niagara Falls.	Fort Erie.	Niagara.	Total.	Value of Effects.
						$ c.
English	102	51	58	2	213	13256 00
Irish	8	33	1	.....	42	711 00
Scotch	30	.....	2	.....	32	2619 00
German	45	.....	6	.....	51	3615 00
United States citizens	142	164	91	16	413	25316 00
Other countries	151	.....	75	10	236	12734 00
Total	478	248	233	28	987	58251 00

STATEMENT Q—Shewing the arrivals and destination of Immigrants in the district of the Hamilton Agency *via* the St. Lawrence and United States, including those brought out by the Philanthropic Institute and those reported by the Customs of the Ports of Entry at Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie and Niagara for the year ending December 31st, 1885.

1885.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other countries.	Total.	Remained in Ontario.	Went to Manitoba.	Went to Western States.
Via the St. Lawrence	1404	185	408	7	.....	.....	2004	2004	.....	.....
Via the United States	4047	3509	2257	9079	1470	8136	28498	4107	1292	23099
Total	5451	3694	2665	9086	1470	8136	30502	6111	1292	23099
1884	9262	6361	4497	23907	1917	21707	67651	8840	3741	55070
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	3811	2667	1832	14821	447	13571	37149	2729	2449	31971

STATEMENT R.—Rate of wages paid in the district of the Hamilton Agency.

Employment.	Wages. From	Wages. To
	$ c.	$ c.
Bookbinders and Printers	1 50	2 00
Bakers	1 25	1 75
Brewers	1 30	2 50
Butchers	1 25	1 50
Bricklayers	1 50	2 50
Bricklayers and Masons	2 50	2 75
Blacksmiths	1 50	2 25
Boilermakers	1 50	2 25
Carpenters	1 50	2 00
Cabinet Makers	1 50	2 00
Coopers	1 50	2 00
Fitters	1 50	2 25
Firemen—locomotive	1 50	1 75
Laborers—common	1 00	1 25
" farm	1 00	1 25
" railway	1 15	1 25
Lathe hands	1 50	2 00
Moulders	2 00	3 00
Millwrights	1 75	2 25
Millers	1 25	2 00
Painters	1 50	2 00
Plasterers	1 50	1 75
Plumbers	1 50	2 00
Shoemakers	1 25	2 00
Shipwrights	1 75	2 25
Stone Cutters	2 75	3 00
Saddlers	1 25	1 75
Tanners	1 50	1 75
Tailors	1 25	2 50
Tinsmiths	1 50	1 75
Patternmakers	1 75	2 50
Riveters	1 50	1 75
Woollen Mills.		
Cardroom	0 50	1 25
Spinners	1 00	1 50
Weavers	0 75	1 25
Dyers	1 00	1 25
Wool Assorters	1 25	1 75
Cotton Mills.		
Cardroom	0 50	1 00
Spinners	1 25	1 50
Weavers	0 80	1 25
Overlookers	2 25	3 00
Females per month with board and lodging.		
Cooks	9 00	12 00
Dairymaids	7 00	10 00
Dressmakers and Milliners	10 00	15 00
General Servants	7 00	10 00
Laundry Maids	8 00	9 00
House Maids	8 00	9 00
Monthly hands with board and lodgings.		
Farm laborers	12 00	15 00
Harvest hands	20 00	20 00
Lumbermen	15 00	25 00

STATEMENT S.—List of retail prices of the ordinary articles offered and raiment required by the working class.

ARTICLES.	PRICES. From	To	ARTICLES.	PRICES. From	To
	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
Bacon, per lb	7	10	Eggs, per doz	15	20
" Ham, per lb	10	14	Potatoes, per 60 lbs	30	35
" Shoulders, per lb	8	9	Salt do	50	
Pork do	8	10	Firewood, per cord	5 00	6 00
Beef do	7	12	Coals, per 2,000 lbs	5 50	6 00
Mutton do	9	12	Coats, over	6 00	10 00
Veal do	8	10	do under	4 00	6 00
Butter, fresh do	15	20	Pants	2 00	3 00
" salt do	12	15	Vests	1 00	1 50
Candles do	12½		Shirts, flannel	1 25	2 00
Cheese do	10	15	do cotton	50	1 00
Coffee do	20	35	do underwear	40	1 00
Codfish do	5	7	Drawers, woollen woven	50	75
Mustard do	20	25	Hats, felt	1 00	1 50
Pepper do	25	30	Socks, worsted	25	50
Rice do	4	5	do cotton	10	35
Soap do	4	6	Blankets, per pair	2 00	5 00
Sugar do	5	8	Rugs	1 00	1 50
Tea, green do	20	50	Flannel, per yard	25	45
" black do	20	50	Cotton, do	5	10
Tobacco do	35	45	do double sheeting	20	30
Corn meal, per 100 lb	1 50	1 75	Canadian tweed cloth	40	75
Flour do	2 00	2 50	Shoes, men's, per pair	1 00	1 50
Buckwheat do	2 00	2 50	do women's do	1 00	1 25
Oatmeal do	2 00	2 50	Boots, men's, do	1 75	2 25
Bread, per 4 lb loaf	8	10	do women's do	1 25	1 75
Milk, per quart	5	6	Rubbers, men's do	60	75
Herrings, per brl	4 50	7 00	do women's do	40	

No. 7.

ANNUAL REPORT OF A. G. SMYTH, ESQ., DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT, LONDON, ONTARIO.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
LONDON, ONT., 6th January, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Hon. the Minister of Immigration, my annual report of the London agency for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

Statement A shews the number arrived at the London Agency *via* the St. Lawrence or Halifax and also *via* the United States.

Statements B and C shew the number and nationality of those who remained in the Province of Ontario, and of those who obtained employment through this Agency.

The demand for farm labourers was good during the spring and summer months; in fact, as usual, in excess of our supply, and at fair wages.

The demand for female servants during the whole season was large for cooks, house maids, general servants, laundresses, etc., and at good wages, but they could not be supplied, as so few of that class can get so far west as London.

We have still considerable enquiry about the Free Grant Lands of Ontario.

The general health of the immigrants arrived this season was excellent; they were also of a very good class.

We shall to all appearance have the usual demand for farm and ordinary labourers for country work the coming season.

The capital and effects of immigrants settled in this district (exclusive of the amounts reported to the customs) amounts to $55,145.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. G. SMYTH,
General Immigration Agent.

DAVID SPENCE, ESQ.,
Secretary Department of Immigration,
Toronto, Ontario.

STATEMENT A. Shewing the number of Immigrants arrived at the London Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1885, and their nationality, the number assisted with provisions, and with free passes by railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals *via* United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	454	173	627	509	118	.....	.....
Ireland	134	66	200	129	71	.....	.....
Scotland	121	61	182	113	69	.....	.....
Germany	38	26	64	33	31	.....	.....
Norway, Sweden	8	4	12	12	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iceland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
America	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	39	26	38	65	27	.....	.....
	794	356	1150	834	*316	47	14

*102 of these to Manitoba.

STATEMENT B. The undersigned has the honour to report, for the information of the Honourable the Commissioner of Immigration, Ontario, as to the number of Immigrants arrived at this Agency, and their distribution, as per Schedule, for the period commencing 1st January, 1885, and ending 31st December, 1885.

NUMBERS.	*Via* St. Lawrence.	*Via* U. States.	Total.
1st.—The number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at this Agency	794	356	1150
2nd.—The number of free meals furnished to Immigrants	.....	.....	120
3rd.—The number of Immigrants to whom free meals have been furnished	.....	.....	47
4th.—The number of free lodgings furnished	.....	.....	.....
5th.—The number distributed by free passes on railways	.....	.....	9
6th.—The number distributed by free passes on steamboats	.....	.....	.....
7th.—The number distributed by other means of conveyance	.....	.....	5
8th.—The number furnished with employment in the locality of this Agency	.....	.....	220
9th.—The number passed on to the United States (214), to Manitoba (102)	.....	.....	316
EXPENSES INCURRED.			
1st.—For meals	.....	.....	30

STATEMENT shewing the number of Immigrant arrivals and departures at this Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1885, and their nationalities, the number of free meals and free passes by railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

MONTHS.	Number of Arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals *via* the United States.	Total Number of Souls.	Went to United States.	Went to Province Quebec.	Went to Manitoba.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS SETTLED IN ONTARIO.									Number of Free Meals.	Number of Immigrants fed.	Number of Free Lodgings.	Number of Free Passes.
								English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	Swiss.	Icelandic.	American.	Other Countries.				
January	83	15	98	22	....	15	61	35	14	5	3	....	....	....	....	4	39	21	....	7
February	56	32	88	21	....	9	58	22	20	13	....	....	....	....	....	3	69	18	....	7
March	46	17	63	16	....	7	40	28	6	2	..	4	....	....	....	....	12	8	....	....
April	75	45	120	18	....	7	95	60	19	8	5	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....
May	78	38	116	11	....	17	88	55	11	13	....	4	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....
June	81	51	132	40	....	....	92	54	8	11	4	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....
July	56	35	91	14	....	9	68	44	8	10	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....
August	82	23	105	20	....	11	74	43	9	7	9	4	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
September	76	41	117	19	....	13	85	55	9	18	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
October	61	29	90	15	....	9	66	41	11	13	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
November	55	13	68	7	....	2	59	42	7	6	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
December	45	17	62	11	....	3	48	30	7	7	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Total	794	356	1150	214	....	102	834	509	129	113	33	12	....	....	....	38	120	47	.....	14

A. G. SMYTH,
Agent.

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 12th February, 1886, for a Return shewing the number, concession and acreage of the lots in the Township of Livingstone, placed under License to cut timber, to John Ludgate, in August, 1884, the Township number, concession and acreage of the lots in lieu of which the license of 1884 was issued; the date when the last named lots were taken out of Ludgate's license, and the disposition made of the timber thereon, with copies of all correspondence, reports, and Order in Council relating to the exchange of territory thus effected.

By Command.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, March 12th, 1886.

RETURN

TO AN ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, DATED THE 12TH FEBRUARY, 1886, FOR A RETURN SHEWING THE NUMBER, CONCESSION AND ACREAGE OF THE LOTS IN THE TOWNSHIP OF LIVINGSTONE, PLACED UNDER LICENSE TO CUT TIMBER, TO JOHN LUDGATE, IN AUGUST, 1884, ETC., ETC.

PETERBORO', June 5th, 1872.

Honourable R. W. SCOTT,
Commissioner Crown Lands,
Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to enclose a letter from Boyd, Smith and Co., who desire to obtain a license to cut the timber upon the lots mentioned in the letter. From what Mr. Smith says some immediate disposition should be made of the matter, as, unless cut this fall, the timber will be useless.

Could it be arranged for your own agent or forest ranger to inspect the lots and report to you as to the timber, in which case should Mr. Smith's statement be borne out, it would be clearly in the interests of the Crown to have a ready utilization of the timber. Mr. Smith is quite willing to accede to any reasonable terms you may impose.

By kindly giving the matter your early consideration you will greatly oblige,

Yours very truly,

T. M. FAIRBAIRN.

PETERBOROUGH, 4th June, 1872.

The Honourable
THE COMMISSIONER CROWN LANDS,
Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—Our wood ranger, Mr. Robinson, made application for us for the license on the following lots in the Township of Lutterworth :—2 in the 1st concession ; 6 and 7 in the 2nd concesssion ; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, in 7th concession ; 2, 3, 4, 5, in the 8th concession ; and 2, 3 and 4, in 9th concession, all in Lutterworth.

The fires last fall ran over some of these lots, and, unless cut this fall, the timber will be useless. A good portion of this timber will be used for local purposes, as at our Lakefield Mill we supply the local demand for farmers and others building. We keep our mill sawing all winter on custom sawing and bill lumber, and when we have licenses handy, cut dry logs, and saw them for local use, as you are aware dry logs will not do for the American market. We would feel obliged if you would grant us a license of the above lots.

Yours very respectfully,

BOYD, SMITH & CO.

PETERBOROUGH, 11th Sept., 1872.

I hereby certify that at the request of A. S. Smith, Esq., I have examined the following lots in the Township of Lutterworth, viz. :—in lot 2 in the 1st concession ; lots 6 and 7 in the 2nd concession ; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, in the 7th concession ; lots 2, 3, 4, 5, in the 8th concession ; and lots 2, 3, 4, in the 9th concession, and found no signs of any improvement on any of them, with the exception of lot No. 1, in the 7th concession, on the south-east corner of which there have been a few acres chopped and a small house put up, but at the present time there is nobody living on it, nor is there any person occupying any of the above-mentioned lots.

Fire has been through these lots.

V. M. CLEMENTI.
P. L. Surveyor.

On the within certificate of V. M. Clementi, Esq., and the certificate of Mr. Crown Land Agent, Joseph Graham, in L. 16.6 11 | 71. I order the sales of the following lots in the Township of Lutterworth to be cancelled, and the lands resumed for non-fulfilment of settlement duties, and placed under license to Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co. :—

Lot 2, in 1st concession.
" 6, 7, in 2nd concession.
" 2, 4, in 7th concession.
" 2, 5, in 8th concession.
" 2, 3, in 9th concession.

Also, that the following unsold lots (in the same Township) be included in the same license :—

3, 5, in 7th concession.
3, 4, in 8th concession.
4, in 9th concession.

The license to be granted on the consideration that the lumber manufactured from the logs cut under it is to be disposed of solely for local consumption, as expressed in Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co.'s letter of 2nd June last, L. 9296 | 72, in which they also state that the timber on the lands has been run over by fire.

Assuming the lots are unoccupied.

R. W. SCOTT,
Commissioner.

20th September, 1872.

PETERBOROUGH, Ontario, 13th September, 1873.

To the Honourable
The COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto.

SIR,—We now desire to lay before you in the form of a letter the facts concerning certain lots in Lutterworth, as to which Mr. Ludgate waited upon you recently.

We were licensees for many years of lots in Lutterworth, in respect of which we paid a bonus and usual ground rents. Of these lots, 3, 4, 5, in 7th concession ; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, in the 8th concession ; 2. 3, 4, in 9th concession, were withdrawn from our licenses as having been sold, in accordance with the practice of the department, as we then understood ; but we now learn that they were not all sold, but some must have been omitted from license by mistake.

Recently the department has cancelled the sales of these lots, whereupon, in accordance with the policy of the department, and in the practice of the good faith upon which persons in our position invest large sums of money in payment of bonuses and ground

rents, these several lots should have been restored to our license, instead of which a separate license has been unjustly, and, as we conceive, improperly issued to Boyd, Smith & Co., for these very lots.

We learn that Boyd, Smith & Co. based their application for this license on two grounds:—

1st. That the timber had been burned over, and would need to be cut last winter in order to be saved; and

2nd. That they proposed to use the timber for local consumption. As to the first ground, we would say that had there been a burning of timber, such as represented, we would, as licensees interested in the lots adjoining on three sides, have learned of it. We never heard of any such fire.

Reference to the returns of Boyd, Smith & Co. for last year it is said will shew that they never cut a stick last winter on these lots: or, if they did, they did not return them.

Then as to the second ground. We do not know what is meant by the statement that the timber would be used for local purposes, or local consumption, or how far the department may have placed reliance upon this statement, or what they understood from it. But this we can say, that Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co.'s only mills are in the neighbourhood of Peterborough, one at Nassau and the other at Lakefield, both large mills which cut lumber for export. These mills are over eighty miles from the lots in question, and where these mills are, there are other mills that cut for local consumption.

We may add that we supply large amounts of lumber to local consumers in the neighbourhood of our mills on Rice Lake.

We have now to ask that the department will at once take such steps as may be necessary to place us in the position which we would have occupied had these lots been restored to our license, as they should have been; and in order that we should be so placed, these lots should at once be withdrawn from Boyd, Smith & Co. and restored to us; and the department should credit to us the full value to us of any trees that, on examination, it may appear have been cut by Boyd, Smith & Co.

We would also say that we have been credibly informed that they have men on these lots cutting and making logs at the present time; this being so, they should be stopped immediately.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servants,

McDOUGALL & LUDGATE.

PETERBOROUGH, 17th September, 1873.

The Honourable
The COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto:

SIR,—We are in receipt of letter from Crown Timber office, dated 15th, advising us not to cut timber of any kind on our license No. 79, Lutterworth, the Department being of opinion that the representations made to obtain licenses is not borne out by facts. We obtained the license through our member, Mr. Fairbairn, and he was advised that if on report of a Provincial Land Surveyor, that timber was burned to any extent, and that the lots were not occupied, we could have them. Mr. U. M. Clementi, P. L. S., made an inspection and handed his report to Mr. Fairbairn who presented it to the Department, and we are quite satisfied that his report is correct.

We cut on this license last year to a small extent, and we have to inform you that we have a shanty built and our men at work cutting logs since the 25th of August, and we had men there in July looking after hay, oats, and lines for roads. We have now a large quantity of oats, pork and flour there, and should we stop now it would be a heavy

loss to us, and we feel quite satisfied you would not act so harshly with any one in the trade, and it is mere spite on Mr. McDougall and Ludgate's part to represent the matter as they have done, to do us an injury. They have not had these lots since 1866, and they even then never purchased from the crown.

We believe they must have known perfectly well that these lots were not occupied by settlers.

We most respectfully submit that our men are now at work on this license and provisions on the spot, which cannot be removed as you can find by inspection from your agent at Bobcaygeon, or Mr. McWilliams, or Mr. Bick, Woodrangers.

We hope this will be satisfactory for this winter's cutting at all events.

We are,
Your obedient servants,

BOYD, SMITH & Co.

Toronto, Sept. 19th, 1873.

By Telegraph from Peterboro'.

To Honourable,
Commissioner Crown Lands.

What is done about subject of our last letter. No answer received from Department.

McDOUGALL & LUDGATE.

Crown Timber Office,
Belleville, 29th Sept., 1873.

Sir,—In connection with Department letter of 12th inst., instructing me to advise Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co. that they were not to cut timber on certain lots in the Township of Lutterworth, included in license No. 79 of current season.

I have the honour to state that I immediately advised Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co. as directed, and on the 27th inst. received the enclosed telegram from Messrs. McDougall and Ludgate; on the receipt of the telegram I wrote to Messrs. McDougall & Ludgate informing them that Boyd, Smith & Co. had been advised to desist from further cutting on the lots, and also informed them that I would communicate with the Department with reference to the matter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J. F. WAY,
Crown Timber Agent.
Per Crozier.

The Honourable,
The Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

Belleville, 27th Sept., 1873.

By Telegraph from Peterborough.

To J. W. Way:

Boyd, Smith & Co. still cutting under license that you were to act about.

McDOUGALL & LUDGATE.

PETERBOROUGH, 15th October, 1873.

To the Honourable,
The COMMISSIONER CROWN LANDS,
Toronto :

SIR,—Referring to our letter to you of the 13th September last, and your reply thereto, dated 18th September, we wish to mention that on making enquiry, we find that Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co. still continue cutting timber and trees on the lots mentioned, having some three gangs of men at work. We trust some sufficient course to protect and compensate us may be taken by the Department, as we have not the means of protecting ourselves in consequence of the Department having granted Boyd. Smith & Co. a license.

Your obedient servants,

McDOUGALL & LUDGATE.

PETERBOROUGH, 19th Dec., 1873.

To the Honourable,
The COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto :

SIR,—At request of Messrs. McDougall & Ludgate, we wrote to enquire what course the Department intend to take with reference to subject of letters to them from Department dated 18th September and 20th October last, we are instructed to say, that notwithstanding what may have been communicated by the Department to Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co., they have continued the cutting of saw-logs, etc., complained of, Messrs. McDougall & Ludgate feel that they should have these lots restored to them, and the logs that have been cut improperly as they contend, handed over to them or some reasonable compensation made to them for their loss.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

DENNISTOUN BROS. & HALL.

PETERBOROUGH, 26th January, 1874.

THOS. H. JOHNSON, Esq.,
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

SIR,—As requested in your letter of the 31st December, I have examined lots 2 in the 1st concession, 6 and 7 in the 2nd concession, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 7th concession, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 8th concession, 2, 3 and 4 in the 9th concession, of the Township of Lutterworth, and beg leave to report that Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co., have cut during the present season on lots 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 7th concession, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 8th concession, 2, 3 and 4 in the 9th concession, 9,696 pieces of saw logs, about 16 inch average, 152 pieces boom timber and 35 pieces of crib timber.

It is impossible to give the number of pieces cut on each lot without having the lines run, but as near as I can ascertain they have cut on lots 3 and 5, in the 7th concession 350 pieces, on 3 and 4, in the 8th concession 2,000 pieces, on 4, in the 9th concession, 50 pieces.

The principle part of the cutting has been on 5 in the 8th concession, and 2 and 3 in the 9th concession ; all the lots in the 7th and 8th concessions have been badly burned over some years ago, except 5 in the 8th concession, which has been burned over during past summer. The lots in the 9th concession have been very little injured by fire

nearly half of the logs cut will only be fit for local consumption, as they are injured by worms. All the boom and crib timber has been made from burned trees and are greatly injured with worms.

Between 300 and 400 pieces of saw logs, and all boom and crib timber, are drawn to Gull Lake; the balance of the logs are still in the woods.

The mill at which the logs are intended to be cut is in the village of Lakefield, distant fifty miles from the above-mentioned lots. Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co., claim to dispose of a large quantity of lumber for local consumption at that mill to assist in settling the question as to whether the timber is intended for local use it would be well to have them make a return of all lumber sold at their Lakefield mill during the past season.

There is an error in that part of your letter of the 31st inst., stating that no returns have been made of timber cut on any of those lots in the season 1872-73.

You will see by examining my returns for that season that Paul Crego, jobber, cut for Boyd, Smith & Co., on lot 2 in the 1st concession, 346 pieces saw logs and 203 pieces of boom timber.

The expenses incurred in making the above examination, $17.50.

Your obedient servant,

J. B. McWILLIAMS.

PETERBOROUGH, 14th April, 1874.

To the Honourable,
THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS, Toronto.

SIR,—On the 31st December last the Department addressed us on the subject of a correspondence which had been going on between us and the Department with reference to limit in Lutterworth, whereon Boyd, Smith & Co. were cutting timber, notwithstanding order of the Department to the contrary. We were therein informed that after report of Forest Ranger McWilliams we should be advised of the course to be pursued. Our client (McDougal & Ludgate) are anxious for an adjustment—to be reinstated to their rights—and to receive such compensation as may be just.

We are your obedient servants,

DENNISTOUN BROS. & HALL.

PETERBOROUGH, 11th May, 1874.

T. H. JOHNSON, Esq.,
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—As instructed in your letter of the 5th inst., I have obtained affidavit showing the number of saw logs, number pieces boom timber, and number pieces crib timber, cut on lots under license to Boyd, Smith & Co. in the Township of Lutterworth during the past season. The affidavits give the number of pieces cut before the 15th day of October, 1873. The affidavits I enclose herewith are made by A. C. O'Beirne and A. Crowe, who were employed as clerks and cullers in Lutterworth during the past season.

It would take a week or more to obtain affidavits from the foremen, but as I have taken them before I did not consider it necessary. I enclose copies of their affidavits taken before me this spring to their winters' work. All Paul Cugo's cutting was done after I made the examination of these lots in January last.

The contract between Boyd, Smith & Co. and Paul Cugo is dated the 27th of January, when my report was made on the 21st January.

I also enclose affidavit from James Saulter, clerk for Boyd, Smith & Co., at their mills in Lakefield, giving the quantity of lumber disposed of for local consumption, exclusively from the 1st day of May, 1873, to the 1st day of May, 1874.

Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co. have shown me all books in connection with their operations in Lutterworth and their Lakefield mill, and have willingly given me any information I required.

Your obedient servant,

J. B. McWILLIAMS.

AFFIDAVIT OF PERSON IN CHARGE OF EACH LUMBERING OPERATION.

To be taken by the person in charge of each Lumbering Operation in which Saw Logs or Boom Timber have been made.

CANADA, Province of Ontario, County of Peterborough, To Wit: } I, John Stacey, of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, do hereby solemnly swear that I was employed last winter making saw logs and boom timber for Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co., of Peterborough, on lots 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 7th concession, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 8th concession, and lots 2, 3, 4 in the 9th concession of the Township of Lutterworth.

That I made or caused to be made, at the place above mentioned, the full quantity of nine thousand six hundred and ninety-six pieces saw logs, thirty-five crib timber, and one hundred and fifty-two pieces boom timber. That the above nine thousand six hundred and ninety-six pieces of saw logs and thirty-five pieces crib timber, and one hundred and fifty-two pieces of boom timber constitute all the saw logs, crib timber and boom timber that were made during the past winter under my supervision, and that no other saw logs or boom timber were made at the plate above mentioned, under any other supervision.

That I caused a correct account to be kept of the number of pieces of each description of timber made, and had the same measured by Charles O. Beirne, who was employed as culler to measure it.

That I have seen and examined the books of the said culler, and his account of the measurement of the said saw logs and boom timber, and feel certain that the account given by him, and which is hereunto annexed, is a true and faithful account of the number of pieces of saw logs and boom timber, and their respective lengths and diameters (the diameters of boom timber from bark to bark at top and butt being given) made at the place above mentioned during the winter of 1873-4, that two thousand five hundred of these logs are still in the woods, So help me God.

Sworn before me at Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, this 27th day of March, 1874.

J. B. McWILLIAMS, A Commissioner in B. R.

JOHN STACEY.

AFFIDAVIT OF PERSON IN CHARGE OF EACH LUMBERING OPERATION.

To be taken by the person in charge of each Lumbering Operation in which Saw Logs or Boom Timber have been made.

CANADA, Province of Ontario, County of To Wit: } I, Paul Cugo, of Somerville, in the County of Victoria, do hereby solemnly swear that I was employed last winter making saw logs and boom timber for Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co., of Peterborough, on lot 2 in the 1st concession, and lots 6 and 7 in the 2nd concession of the Township of Lutterworth, in the County of Victoria.

That I made or caused to be made, at the place above mentioned, the full quantity of one hundred and seventy-one pieces saw logs, and one hundred and ninety-seven pieces boom timber. That the above one hundred and seventy-one pieces saw logs and one hundred and ninety-seven pieces of boom timber constitute all the saw logs and boom timber that were made during the past winter under my supervision, and that no other saw logs or boom timber were made at the place above mentioned, under any other supervision.

That I caused a correct account to be kept of the number of pieces of each description of timber made, and had the same measured by Nathaniel Crowe, who was employed as Culler to measure it.

That I have seen and examined the books of the said Culler, and his account of the measurement of the said saw logs and boom timber, and feel certain that the account given by him. and which is hereunto annexed, is a true and faithful account of the number of pieces of saw logs and boom timber, and their respective lengths and diameters (the diameters of boom timber from bark to bark at top and butt being given) made at the place above mentioned during the winter of 1873-74. So help me God

Sworn before me at Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, this 24th day of March, 1874.

J. B. McWILLIAMS,
A Commissioner in B. R.

PAUL CUGO.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, County of Peterborough, To WIT:

I, Nathaniel Crowe, of the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough, do solemnly swear that I was employed during the past season as wood ranger and culler for Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co. That I measured all the saw logs and boom timber made by Paul Cugo on lot 2 in the 1st concession, and lots 6 and 7 in the 2nd concession of the Township of Lutterworth, that I counted and measured as cut by the said Paul Cugo on lot 2 in the 1st concession and lots 6 and 7 in the 2nd concession of Lutterworth, one hundred and seventy-one pieces of saw logs, and one hundred and ninety-seven pieces of boom timber, which constitutes all the saw logs, boom timber, or other timber that was made on the said lots during the past season, that the said saw logs and boom timber were all made after the 15th day of October, 1873.

Sworn before me at the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough, this 9th day of May, 1874.

J. B. McWILLIAMS,
A Commissioner in B.R.

N. CROWE.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, County of Peterborough, To WIT:

I, Andrew Charles O'Beirne, of the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, do solemnly swear that I have been employed during the past season as clerk and culler for Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co., at their operations in the Township of Lutterworth, under the superintendence of John Stacey, that as such clerk and culler I have a personal knowledge of all the timber cut for the said Boyd, Smith & Co. on lots 2, 3, 4, 5, in the 7th concession, 2, 3, 4, 5, in the 8th concession, 2, 3, and 4, in the 9th concession of the Township of Lutterworth, that there was cut altogether upon the above mentioned lots nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine pieces of saw logs, one hundred and fifty-two pieces of boom timber, and thirty-five pieces of crib timber, that the cutting was commenced on the above mentionen lots on 3rd day of September, 1873, that there was cut

on the 15th day of October, 1873, five thousand three hundred and fifty-five pieces of saw logs, that the remaining four thousand six hundred and twenty-four pieces of saw logs, one hundred and fifty-two pieces of boom timber, and thirty five pieces of crib timber, were all cut after the 15th day of October, 1873.

Sworn before me at Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, this 9th day of May, 1874.
J. B. McWILLIAMS,
A Commissioner in B.R.

A. C. O'BEIRNE.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. County of Peterborough, To WIT:

I, James Saulter, of the Village of Lakefield, in the County of Peterborough, do solemnly swear that I have been employed as book-keeper for Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co., at Lakefield, during the past year, that as such book-keeper I have a thorough knowledge of all the lumber disposed of for local use by the said Boyd, Smith & Co. at their mill in the village of Lakefield, from the 1st day of May, 1873, to the first day of May, 1874. That there has been disposed of for local use at the Lakefield mill the total quantity of one million four hundred and thirty-three thousand six hundred and twelve feet board measure between the above mentioned dates, that the above mentioned quantity of lumber is composed of two hundred and thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight feet of market lumber, five hundred andthree thousand four hundred and twenty-nine feet bill stuff, six hundred and ninety-two thousand two hundred and ninety-five feet of cull lumber.

That all the above mentioned lumber was disposed of exclusively for local use.

Sworn before me at Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, this 8th day of May, 1874.
J. B. McWILLIAMS,
A Commissioner B.R.

JAMES SAULTER.

PETERBOROUGH, 4th June, 1874.

The Honourable
THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS, Toronto.

SIR,—We beg to enclose copy of letter addressed you on 14th April last, to which we do not appear to have had the honour of a reply.

We now are instructed by Messrs. McDougall & Ludgate to call your attention to the matter again, and to ask that steps may be taken to have the claim of these gentlemen adjusted before renewal licenses are issued.

We are your obedient servants,

DENNISTOUN BROS. & HALL.

PETERBOROUGH, 14th April, 1874.

To the Honourable
THE COMMISSIONER CROWN LANDS, Toronto.

SIR,—On the 31st December last, the Department addressed us on a subject of a correspondence which had been going on between us and the Department with reference to limit in Lutterworth, whereon Boyd, Smith & Co. were cutting timber, notwithstanding order of the Department to the contrary we were therein informed that after report of

Forest Ranger McWilliams we should be advised of the course to be pursued, our clients (McDougal & Ludgate) are anxious for an adjustment, to be reinstated to their rights, and to receive such compensation as may be just.

We are your obedient servants

DENNISTOUN BROS. & HALL.

PETERBOROUGH, 26th July, 1884.

Honourable T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner Crown Lands, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—In October, 1872, lots 2, 3, 4, and 5, in the 7th concession, lots 2, 3, 4, and 5, in the 8th concession, and lots 2, 3 and 4, in the 9th concession of the Township of Lutterworth, previously in Messrs. McDougall & Ludgate's license, were placed in Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co.'s license. During the seasons 1872-73 and 1873-74 Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co. cut on said lots 10,213 pieces saw logs, making 1,590,844 feet board measure; 552 pieces boom timber, making 141,610 feet board measure; and 35 pieces square timber, making 2,205 cubic feet. When Messrs. McDougall & Ludgate became aware that the said lots had been taken from their license they wrote to the Department asking to be reimbursed for the loss of the timber, as they could not take action against Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co., who had cut the timber under license from the Department.

After considerable correspondence and a number of interviews it was decided to give Messrs. McDougall & Ludgate a quantity of timber in the unlicensed lands in lieu of timber on said lots.

In the fall of 1879, according to instructions I went to the Township of McClintock and Livingstone to make an allotment, but before the report was completed Messrs. McDougall & Ludgate got into financial difficulties and requested me not to report until their business was in a more satisfactory state, and now their business is so arranged that the allotment can be made.

It is nearly five years since I made an examination of McClintock and Livingstone, so thought it better to have another examination made before making an allotment according to instructions. Messrs. Bick and Moore made an examination, and on their report I would recommend that lots 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, in the 1st and 2nd concessions of Livingstone, be given to Mr. Ludgate (the only surviving partner) of McDougall & Ludgate in lieu of said lots in the Township of Lutterworth. There is a greater quantity of timber on the lots in Livingstone than on the lots in Lutterworth, but the timber is very faulty, besides timber in Lutterworth would be far more valuable than timber in Livingstone on account of the extra cost of manufacturing and taking to market.

Your obedient servant,
J. B. McWILLIAMS.

Let license be issued to Mr. Ludgate for the above-mentioned lots in the Township of Livingstone.

T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner.

5th August, 1884.

23rd September, 1872.

SIR,—I have to inform you that the sales of the following lots in the Township of Lutterworth have been cancelled and the lands resumed, viz.:—1st concession, lot 2; 2nd concession, lots 6 and 7; 7th concession, lots 2 and 4; 8th concession, lots 2 and 5; 9th concession, lots 2 and 3.

You will please to grant license to Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co. for the above lots, and also the following unsold lots in the same township, viz. :—7th concession, lots 3 and 5 ; 8th concession, lots 3 and 4 ; 9th concession, lot 4. On the usual terms of payment, of which you will advise T. M. Fairbairn, Esq., M. P. P., Peterborough.

This license is granted on consideration that the trees on the land have been burned over, and on condition that the lumber manufactured from the logs cut on the ground for which license is granted is to be disposed of solely for local supply, an infraction of which condition will be followed by cancellation of the license. You will enter the condition on the same and in your register of licenses.

Your obedient servant,

G. B. COWPER,
for Commissioner.

Joseph F. Way, Esq.,
Crown Timber Agent, Belleville.

23rd September, 1872.

Sir,—In connection with your letter of 5th June last, on behalf of Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co., and affidavit of Provincial Land Surveyor, V. M. Clementi, filed by you in the same interest respecting certain lots in Lutterworth, which Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co. desire to have licensed to them, I have to inform you that Mr. Crown Timber Agent Way has to-day been advised that the sales of the following lots in the township named have been cancelled, viz. :—1st concession, lot 2 ; 2nd concession, lots 6 and 7 ; 7th concession, lots 2 and 4 ; 8th concession, lots 2 and 5 ; 9th concession, lots 2 and 3 ; and directed to place these lands and the following unsold lots in the same township, viz. :—7th concession, lots 3 and 5 ; 8th concession, lots 3 and 4 ; 9th concession, lot 4 : under license to Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co., on consideration that the trees on the land have been burned over, and the condition that the lumber manufactured from logs cut on the ground for which license is granted is to be disposed of solely for local supply, an infraction of which condition will be followed by the cancellation of the license. Mr. Way will advise you as to the payment to be made before the issue of license.

Your obedient servant,

G. B. COWPER,
for Commissioner.

T. M. Fairbairn, Esq., M.P.P.,
Peterborough.

12th September, 1873.

Sir,—I have to request you to advise Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co. that they are not to cut timber of any kind on lots, 1st concession, 2 ; 2nd concession, 6 and 7 ; 7th concession, 2, 3, 4 and 5 ; 8th concession, 2, 3, 4 and 5 ; 9th concession, 2, 3 and 4 ; of the Township of Lutterworth, included in License No. 79 of current season, the Department being of opinion that the representations made in order to obtain license for the lots last season are not borne out by facts.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

J. F. Way, Esq.,
Crown Timber Agent, Belleville.

18th September, 1873.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, asking that a license issued on the 8th October, 1872, for certain lots in the Township of Lutterworth to Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co. be cancelled, and the lots restored to your license, I herewith enclose you copy of a letter addressed to Jos. F. Way, Esq., Crown Timber Agent, 12th instant, respecting the license in question.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Messrs. McDougall & Ludgate,
Peterboro'.

9th October, 1873.

Gentlemen,—In connection with your letter of 17th ultimo, intimating that you have been notified by the Crown Timber Agent, Belleville, on the 15th, *idem* to refrain from cutting timber on lots included in license in Lutterworth, No. 79 of current season, renewal of 125 of season 1872-73, on the ground that the representations made to obtain the license are not borne out by facts, and stating that you had operated to some extent on the lots last season, and had men and provisions now on the ground for the purpose of carrying on lumbering operations for present season, and that to break up the establishment would be a loss to you, on which plea you ask that you may be allowed to go on with the present season's work, I have to state that, apart from any other consideration, several of the lots, viz., 3, 5, in 7th concession; 3, 4, in 8th concession, and 4, in 9th concession, included in the license referred to, were unsold at the time they were licensed to you, and had been previously included in a license held by Messrs. McDougall and Ludgate, up to season of 1867-68, when they were erroneously left out of such license by the Crown Timber Agent at Belleville, of which circumstance the department was not aware; further, the ground on which the lots unsold, and those of which the sales were cancelled, viz., 2 in 1st concession; 6, 7, in 2nd concession; 2, 4, in 7th concession; 2, 5, in 8th concession; and 2, 3, in 9th concession, were licensed to you, was that fire to a large extent had passed over them last fall, and, that unless the trees were cut last winter, they would become useless; and the condition on which the license was granted was that the lumber made from the logs was to be disposed of solely for local consumption, such lumber to be manufactured at your mill at Lakefield.

It is reported that no fire of the character indicated by you passed over the lands, nor have you returned any saw logs as cut upon them last winter, the cutting of which at that time you alleged was necessary to save the timber; this, in connection with the fact that your mill at Lakefield is distant from the locality over eighty miles, and that you have a large gang of men at work on the lands, shewing intended operations on such a scale as to seem altogether inconsistent with the object of simply cutting for supply of local lumber requirements, clearly indicates that the license granted was obtained through misrepresentation, or at least misapprehension of representations made, and is being used otherwise than the department intended that it should be used. Under these circumstances, the instructions sent to you by the Crown Timber Agent, by direction of the department, not to cut timber on the lots included in the license No. 79, of current season, must have full force; any timber cut on the lands in question, after receipt of the notification, will therefore, be liable to seizure and confiscation.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co.,
Peterboro'.

20th October, 1873.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of 15th instant, respecting the cutting by Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co. on certain lots in the Township of Lutterworth, I herewith enclose you copy of a letter addressed to Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co., on the 9th inst., respecting the same.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Messrs. McDougall & Ludgate.
Peterboro'.

9th October, 1873.

Gentlemen,—In connection with your letter of the 17th ult., intimating that you had been notified by the Crown Timber Agent, Belleville, on the 15th idem, to refrain from cutting timber on lots included in license in Lutterworth No. 79 of current season, renewal of 125 of season 1872-73, on the ground that the representations made to obtain the license are not borne out by facts, and stating that you had operated to some extent on the lots last season, and had men and provisions now on the ground for the purpose of carrying on lumbering operations for present season, and that to break up the establishment would be a loss to you on which plea you ask that you may be allowed to go on with the present seasons's work. I have to state that, apart from any other consideration, several of the lots, viz., 3-5 in 7th con., 3-4 in 8th con., and 4 in 9th con., included in the license referred to, were unsold at the time they were licensed to you, and had been previously included in a license held by Messrs. McDougall & Ludgate up to season 1867-68, when they were erroneously left out of such license by the Crown Timber Agent at Belleville, of which circumstance the Department was not aware. Further, the ground on which the lots unsold, and those of which the sales were cancelled, viz., 2 in 1st con., 6-7 in 2nd con., 2-4 in 7th con., 2-5 in 8th con., and 2-3 in 9th con., were licensed to you, was that fire to a large extent had passed over them last fall, and that unless the trees were cut last winter they would become useless, and that the condition on which the license was granted was that the lumber made from the logs was to be disposed of solely for local consumption, such lumber to be manufactured at your mill at Lakefield.

It is reported that no fire of the character indicated by you passed over the lands, nor have you returned any saw logs as cut upon them last winter, the cutting of which at that time you allege was necessary to save the timber. This in connection with the fact that your mill at Lakefield is distant from the locality over eighty miles, and that you have a large gang of men at work on the lands, shewing intended operations on such a scale as to seem altogether inconsistent with the object of simply cutting for supply of local lumber acquirements, clearly indicates that the license granted was obtained through misrepresentation, or at least misapprehension of representations made, and is being used otherwise than the Department intended that it should be used; under these circumstances the instructions sent to you by the Crown Timber Agent by direction of the Department, not to cut timber on the lots included in license No. 79 of current season, must have full force. Any timber cut on the lands in question, after receipt of this notification, will therefore be liable to seizure and confiscation.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co.,
Peterboro'.

December 31st, 1873.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of 19th inst., with reference to correspondence had with Messrs. McDougall & Ludgate respecting the cutting of timber by Messrs. Boyd,

Smith & Co., on certain lands in Lutterworth, which the Department had ordered them to refrain from cutting, and advising that they had still continued operations notwithstanding such order, and asking to be informed what steps the Department intended to take in the premises, I have to state that as a preliminary step, Mr. Wood-ranger McWilliams has been to-day instructed to examine the lands on which Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co. have been cutting timber, and of which Messrs. McDougall & Ludgate complain, and to report on the operations of the former, ascertaining the quantity and description of timber cut on the lands in question, where it now lies, and other matters pertinent to the transaction. When report has been received you will be further advised.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Messrs. Dennistoun Bros. & Hall,
Peterborough, Ont.

December 31st, 1873.

Sir,—On the 8th October, 1872, a license was granted to Boyd, Smith & Co. for the following lots in Lutterworth, viz.: 2 in 1st concession, 6, 7 in 2nd concession, 2, 3, 4, 5 in 7th. 2, 3, 4, 5 in 8th concession, and 2, 3, 4 in 9th concession, the timber taken from which was to be cut into lumber and disposed of for local consumption. At the time the license was granted it was alleged that fire had so destroyed the trees on the lands in question that if they were not cut during the then coming winter they would be useless. No returns appear to have been made by the licentiates of cutting on the lots in the winter of 1872-73, although they state in a letter dated 17th September last, that they had cut on them to a small extent that season.

In September last the Department was furnished with information that led to the belief that the license had been obtained under erroneous representations, that no fire to the extent represented had passed over the lands, and that the only mill belonging to the licentiates at which they could cut the logs into lumber for local supply was at Lakefield, distant from the locality some eighty miles. Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co. were advised in September last, that the Department was led to the belief that the license had been obtained wrongfully, and that they were to refrain from cutting on the lots mentioned, the Department is, however, informed that they have still continued cutting, notwithstanding the notice given to them.

You are therefore, under the circumstances, requested to take an early opportunity of examining the lands, and ascertain the quantity of timber cut upon them, distinguishing the cutting on each lot, and where the logs or timber is now lying.

You will also report as to their operations generally in the locality, and give your opinion as to the probability of the logs on the lots licensed to them as enumerated, having been cut in good faith for local supply, with any other information on the subject you may think useful in the premises.

You will report immediately to the Department when the examination has been made.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

J. B. McWilliams, Esq.,
Peterborough

23rd April, 1874.

Sir,—I have to direct that license No. 79 of current season, Township of Lutterworth, held by Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co., be not renewed for next season.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Jos. F. Way, Esq.,
Crown Timber Agent,
Belleville.

5th May, 1874.

Sir,—In obtaining returns of the operations of season 1873-74 from Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co., you will please procure from them a special, separate sworn return of the timber or logs they have cut on lots in Lutterworth, held under license No. 79 of current season, granted as a local saw mill license; the return to shew what they cut prior to the 15th October last, the date on which they were notified by Mr. Crown Timber Agent Way, to desist from cutting under the license, and what they cut subsequent to that date, separately; you will also procure from them a sworn statement of the quantity of lumber they have disposed of at their mill at Lakefield, for local consumption exclusively since the 1st May, 1873.

Should they not furnish these returns and statements to your satisfaction, you will demand an inspection of the books, and take such other steps as you may deem necessary to have the information supplied to the Department, and report the manner in which they act in the matter.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

J. B. McWilliams, Esq.,
Peterborough,

13th June, 1874.

Gentlemen,—In connection with your letters of 14th April last, 4th inst., and previous correspondence, with reference to a timber limit in Lutterworth, held under license No. 79 of seasons 1873-74, by Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co., respecting which Messrs. McDougall & Ludgate allege that they have claims for the consideration of the Department, I have to state that at present the Department is not prepared to enter into the merits of the question at issue. I have, however, to inform you that the Crown timber agent at Belleville was instructed on the 23rd April last to withhold renewal of the license referred to.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Messrs. Dennistoun Bros. & Hall,
Peterborough, Ont

RETURN.—Ordered by the Honourable the Legislative Assembly the 12th February, 1886, showing the number, concession, and acreage of the lots in the Township of Livingston, placed under license to cut timber to John Ludgate, in August, 1884; the Township, number, concession, and acreage of the lots in lieu of which the license of 1884 was issued, the date when the last named lots were taken out of Ludgate's license, and the disposition made of the timber thereon, with all correspondence, reports and Orders in Council relating to the exchange of territory thus effected.

TOWNSHIP.	Lots licensed and acreage.
Livingston	1st Concession, Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 2nd Concession, Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, ... 837 Acres.

TOWNSHIP.	Lots (and acreage) included in license of McDougall & Ludgate up to and including season 1866-67.
Lutterworth	7th Concession, Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 8th Concession, Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 9th Concession, Lots 2, 3, 4, ... .966 Acres.

On the 8th October, 1872, a timber license, including the lots in Lutterworth, was granted to Messrs. Boyd, Smith & Co., on condition that the timber cut under the license was to be manufactured into lumber for local supply.

CORRESPONDENCE SENT FROM AND RECEIVED AT THE CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Sent to		*Received from*	
Joseph F. Way	23rd September, 1872	T. M. Fairbanks	5th June, 1872
T. M. Fairbanks	23rd September, 1872	Surveyor's certificate	11th September, 1872
Joseph F. Way	12th September, 1873	McDougall & Ludgate	13th September 1873
McDougall & Ludgate	18th September, 1873	Boyd, Smith & Co	17th September, 1873
Boyd, Smith & Co	9th October, 1873	McDougall & Ludgate	19th September, 1873
McDougall & Ludgate	20th October, 1873	Joseph F. Way	29th September, 1873
Dennistoun Bros. & Hall	31st December, 1873	McDougall & Ludgate	15th October, 1873
J. B. McWilliams	31st December, 1873	Dennistoun Bros. & Hall	19th Decemoer, 1873
Joseph F. Way	23rd April, 1874	J. B. McWilliams	26th January, 1874
J. B. McWilliams	5th May, 1874	Dennistoun Bros. & Hall	14th April, 1874
Dennistoun Bros. & Hall	13th June, 1874	J. B. McWilliams	11th May, 1874
		Dennistoun Bros. & Hall	4th June, 1874
		J. B. McWilliams	26th July 1884

No Orders in Council.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
12th March, 1886.

(No. 62).

Return shewing in detail all lands, known as Marsh Lands, sold in the front of the Township of Walsingham; to whom sold; to whom patents have been issued, and the number of acres in each case. (*Not printed*).

(No. 63).

Copy of an Order in Council commuting the fees received by His Honour Judge Lacourse, Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of Waterloo, as Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, at Berlin, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 19th day of March, A.D. 1886. (*Not printed*).

REPORT OF THE MASTER OF TITLES

Presented to the Legislative Assembly by Command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, March 16, 1886.

REPORT OF THE MASTER OF TITLES.

LAND TITLES OFFICE,
TORONTO, 6th March, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to report in respect of the working of the Land Titles Act, 1885, as follows:—

The Act came into force on the 1st July, 1885. Shortly after this date numerous enquiries of a general character were made of me by solicitors and others, as to the mode of proceeding, and probable cost, and within a few days three applications were filed. One of these was for entry of ownership, with a possessory title. Another was for a similar entry in respect of leasehold land, and the third was for entry of ownership in fee with an absolute title.

The two former applications were not proceeded with. The leasehold, because upon perusing the papers I found that the term had less than twenty-one years to run, and consequently did not come within the terms of the Act. The applicant for entry of ownership with a possessory title did not proceed with his application, an opportunity for selling the property having offered. The freehold application was prosecuted, and a certificate obtained. No other applications were received till after the termination of the Long Vacation.

Up to the present date fifty-seven applications have been filed, of which twenty have been disposed of. In sixteen of these, certificates have been granted. In one case it was found that the applicant was not entitled to a certificate. In another I, in the course of investigation, surmised that adjoining land should have been included in the application, as it seemed to me that this land was necessary for the proper enjoyment of that which the application covered. Upon the solicitor making enquiry he ascertained that my surmise was correct. This case stands over to permit of the application being amended.

Of the cases in which certificates have been granted, one is a certificate with a possessory title. The rest are absolute titles, two of these having been granted on proof of a title under the Statute of Limitations.

By far the greater number of applications which have been made, are by parties who hold their properties with a view to early sale.

The value of the lands in respect of which certificates have been granted is $386,425. About three-fourths in value of this is vacant property which the owners are dividing into lots, and several of the appplications pending are in respect of properties of this character.

With the exception of a lot in Stouffville claimed under the Statute of Limitations, all the applications which have so far been made, have been in reference to land in Toronto and its suburbs, and most of the applications have been in respect of titles requiring the examination of a considerable number of documents of title.

The titles in Toronto and its vicinity are as a general rule traced through so many hands, that to require applicants to produce certified copies of the memorials of all instruments the originals of which they are unable to obtain, would cause so heavy an expense as to seriously interfere with the working of the Act, and I have therefore adopted the practice of examining memorials at the Registry Office in lieu of requiring certified copies.

I think it not unlikely that the class of leaseholds in respect of which applications for certificates under the Act will most frequently be made is building leases. These are in Ontario, usually granted for periods of ten, fifteen or twenty-one years with rights of renewal either for several terms or in perpetuity at a valuation. As at present no leasehold land can be brought under the Act, where the term unexpired is less than twenty-one years, the owners of this class of leaseholds cannot avail themselves of its advantages and I would recommend its extension to cover leases of this character.

I submit herewith a statement of the cases before me up to the present time, and shewing the value of the different properties and the fees charged in my office in the various cases in which certificates have been granted.

In addition to these fees the parties have to pay the costs of advertisements and the charge of the sworn valuator where a valuation is deemed necessary.

Besides the certificates granted in the first instance upon land being brought under the Act, twenty-eight certificates of ownership have been granted to persons who have subsequently purchased from registered owners, and six certificates of charge have been issued to mortgagees.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. G. SCOTT,
Master of Titles.

To His Honour, Hon. J. B. Robinson,
Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

TABLE shewing Cases brought into the Land Titles Office, at Toronto, up to 5th March, 1886.

	Date of Application.	Applicant.	Value.	Estate in Land.	Kind of Certificate desired.	Costs in Master's Office.		Date of Certificate, and Remarks.
						Fees only.	Fees and Disbursements by Master in examining at Registry, Valuators' Fees, etc.	
	1885.		$			$ c.	$ c.	
1	July 2	Fred K. Thring		Fee Simple	Possessory	1 30	1 30	Case withdrawn.
2	" 2	Beverly Jones		Leasehold	Without declaration of Lessor's Title	1 30	1 30	Case not proceeded with, as the term was not within the Act.
3	" 9	William Leak	14,000	Fee Simple	Absolute Title	20 00	26 70	November 7, 1885.
4	Sept. 1	Anna M. Turriff	1,650	do	do	10 60	12 05	November 9, 1885
5	" 1	Robert Beales	1,000	do	do	9 50	12 80	November 10, 1885.
6	" 5	T. W. Banton	600	do	do	9 50	12 80	November 10, 1885.
7	" 23	Robert Beaty	4,000	do	do	12 20	13 65	January 8, 1886.
8	" 23	Mary J. Gray	25,000	do	do	23 00	30 70	December 22, 1885.
9	" 28	Jacob P. Clark	18,000	do	do	18 40	25 80	October 17, 1885.
10	Oct. 9	Ed. and Flora Stanley		do	do			Still pending.
11	Nov. 4	D. Mitchell McDonald		do	do			do
12	" 13	George Clark		do	do			do
13	" 25	George Barton		do	do			do
14	" 25	George Barton		do	do	5 50	5 50	Applicant withdraws application for the present.
15	" 25	George Barton		do	do			Still pending.
16	" 25	George Barton		do	do			do
17	" 25	George Barton		do	do			do
18	" 25	George Barton		do	do			do
19	" 26	Hon. O. Mowat		do	do			do
20	" 27	George Barton		do	do			do
21	" 27	George Barton		do	do			do
22	" 27	John C. Mussen	3,725	do	do	28 80	29 80	February 10, 1886.
23	" 27	John C. Mussen		do	do			Still pending.
24	" 27	John C. Mussen	2,500	do	do	11 40	12 40	February 10, 1886.
25	" 27	John C. Mussen	16,500	do	do	18 40	24 40	February 10, 1886.
26	" 27	John C. Mussen		do	do			Still pending.
27	" 27	John C. Mussen	32,450	do	do	21 10	27 10	February 10, 1886.
28	" 27	John C. Mussen		do	do	6 50	6 50	Stands over for amendment of application.
29	" 27	John C. Mussen		do	do			Still pending.
30	" 27	William Wilson		do	do			do
31	" 27	Joseph Leighton		do	do			do
32	Dec. 2	S. W. Black		do	do			do
33	" 2	S. W. Black		do	do			do

34	"	2	S. W. Black		do	do				do
35	"	2	James Watson	12,000	do	do	15 40	21 40		February 9, 1886.
36	"	2	James Watson		do	do				Still pending.
37	"	2	James Leighton		do	do				do
38	"	4	Smith & Simpson		do	do				do
39	"	4	Smith & Simpson		do	do				do
40	"	4	White & Stocks		do	do				do
41	"	7	F. W. Jarvis	11,500	do	do	23 80	30 40		January 26, 1886.
42	"	10	F. W. Jarvis	100,000	do	do	29 20	35 80		February 5, 1886.
43	"	17	Jos L. Thompson		do	do				Still pending.
44	"	19	D. Coulson		do	do				do
45	"	24	Simeon H. Janes	141,000	do	do	20 50	27 70		February 2. 1886.
46	"	24	Thos. G. Green		do	Possessory Title				Still pending.
		1886.								
47	Jan.	4	Land Security Co		do	Absolute Title				do
48	"	14	Geo. Clark		do	do				do
49	"	16	Imperial Bank	2,500	do	do	22 90	25 90		February 26, 1886.
50	"	21	Cynthia Fuller		do	do				Still pending.
51	Feb.	10	Chas. Radmore		do	do				do
52	"	15	W. S. Thompson		do	do				do
53	"	15	W. A. Douglas		do	do				do
54	March	5	James Watson		do	do				do
55	"	5	James Watson		do	do				do
56	"	5	James Watson		do	do				do
57	"	5	James Watson		do	do				do

(No. 65).

Return shewing how many persons have, up to the end of 1885, applied under the Land Titles Act of 1885, to the Master of Titles to be registered under the said Act, or to have any nominee registered in his stead, and shewing also the cost of each such application; the number of certificates granted; the date of each application and the date of each certificate. (*Not printed*).

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly, passed on the 10th day of March, 1886, for a Return giving the names and salaries of the Officers of the University of Toronto at the date of the Order; also, the names and salaries of the Professors, Tutors, Fellows and Officers of University College at the same date, specifying in each case, the subject taught or the office held, and giving the amount of remuneration for each, where more duties than one are discharged by the same person.

By Command.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Office of the Provincial Treasurer,
Toronto, March 16th, 1886.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

10th March, 1886.

Designation of Officer and Branch of Service.	Rate per Annum.	Name.
	$ c.	
University of Toronto.		
Vice-Chancellor	400 00	W. Mulock, M.A.
Registrar	750 00	Alfred Baker, M.A
Librarian	1,000 00	W. H. Vandersmissen, M.A.
1st Assistant in Library	120 00	J. O. Miller.
2nd "	100 00	J. H. Gibbard.
Bedel	100 00	R. McKim.
Attendant on Senate	90 00	
Sub-Curator of Museum	524 00	A. Pride.
Architect	100 00	D. B. Dick.
Registrar's Assistant	200 00	H. E. Irwin, B.A.
University College.		
President	1,400 00 and Residence.	Daniel Wilson, LL.D.
Professor of Classical Literature	3,100 00	Maurice Hutton, M.A.
" Chemistry	3,100 00	W. H. Pike, M.A., Ph. D.
" History and English Literature	2,800 00	Daniel Wilson, LL.D.
" Mineralogy and Geology	3,100 00	E. J. Chapman, Ph. D., LL.D.
" Metaphysics and Ethics	3,100 00	Geo. Paxton Young, M.A.
" Natural History and Botany	3,100 00	R. Ramsay Wright, M.A., B.Sc.
" Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	3,100 00	Jas. Loudon, M.A.
1 Lecturer on Oriental Literature	1,500 00	J. M. Hirschfelder.
2 " "	1,000 00	J. F. McCurdy, B.A.
Lecturer on German	1,000 00	W. H. Vandersmissen, M.A.
" French (Temporary)	1,000 00	J. Squair, M.A.
" Italian and Spanish	1,300 00	D. R. Keys, M.A., M.D.
Dean of Residence	*746 67	Alfred Baker, M.A.
Mathematical Tutor	1,000 00	
Classical Tutor	1,000 00	
Registrar, College	400 00	William Dale, M.A.
Secretary to College Council	100 00	
Demonstrator of Physics	1,200 00	W. J. Loudon, B.A.
Fellow	500 00	J. C. Robertson, B.A.
"	500 00	J. H. McGeary, B.A.
"	500 00	T. Mulvey, B.A.
"	500 00	J. H. Cameron, B.A.
"	500 00	A. S. Johnson, B.A.
"	500 00	F. T. Shutt, B.A.
"	500 00	A. B. McCallum, B.A.
"	500 00	H. R. Wood, B.A.

* Also $200 from "Residence" Funds.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly, passed on the 24th day of February, 1886, for a Return shewing the average yearly attendance of pupils in Upper Canada College, since the date of the last Return, down to and inclusive of the year 1885, distinguishing between resident and day pupils in each year, and giving the localities from which they came. Also, the conditions at present in force respecting the entrance into the College, including especially the minimum age of the pupils and the curriculum on which the entrance examination is conducted.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Office of the Provincial Secretary,
Toronto, March 17th, 1886.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

SPECIAL RETURN SHEWING

1. Where the resident pupils came from during the years 1883-84 and 1884-85.

2. Yearly attendance since 1883, and the average attendance for the current session (up to March 1st, 1886).

3. Comparative statement compiled from the last report of the Minister of Education, shewing the average number of pupils to a master in each Collegiate Institute of the Province; also the same kind of information regarding Upper Canada College.

4. Entrance qualifications now required.

5. Curriculum based upon this entrance examination.

6. Statement of fees charged.

7. Statement giving,—

   (1) The name of each pupil in attendance since 1st Sept., 1885.

   (2) The age of each pupil.

   (3) The name, address and occupation of parents, or guardians of pupils enrolled since September 1st, 1885.

NUMBER OF RESIDENT PUPILS.

Residence of Pupil's Parents or Guardians.	Session of 1883 and 1884.	Session of 1884 and 1885.
Algoma	1	1
Brant	.....	1
Bruce	3	3
Carleton	2	2
Durham	5	2
Essex	.....	1
Elgin	1	.....
Grey	2	3
Haldimand	3	2
Halton	3	6
Hastings	3	8
Huron	6	5
Kent	1	.....
Lambton	8	7
Lanark	1	1
Leeds	.....	2
Lincoln	2	10
Middlesex	1	2
Moose Fort	.....	2
Muskoka	2	.....
Nipissing	2	.....
Norfolk	1	2
Northumberland	.....	1
Ontario	1	3
Peel	3	2
Perth	4	2
Peterboro'	2	3
Renfrew	.....	2
Simcoe	7	8
Stormont	3	5
Victoria	4	4
Waterloo	3	.....
Wellington	4	3
Wentworth	21	20
Welland	1	.....
York	12	20
Province of Quebec	4	4
Province of Nova Scotia	6	6
Province of British Columbia	.....	1
Bermuda	1	1
United States	6	3
North-West Territory	.....	1
Total	129	149

Number of pupils during the year ending June 30:—

	1883.	1884.	1885.
Residents	116	129	149
Non-residents	127	126	147
Total	243	255	296

For the session up to 1st March, 1886:—

Residents	161
Non-residents	173
	334
Average daily attendance	286

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

Collegiate Institutes of Ontario.	No. of Masters 1884.	Average Attendance, 1884.	No. of Pupils to each Master.	——
Barrie	5	96	19.2	
Brantford	8	179	22.3	
Cobourg	4	95	23.7	
Collingwood	5	95	19.0	
Galt	5	78	15.6	
Hamilton	15	289	19.2	
Kingston	6	74	12.3	
London	8	152	19.0	
Ottawa	7	137	19.5	
Perth	4	101	25.2	
Peterboro'	5	76	15.2	
Strathroy	5	151	30.2	
St. Catharines	7	145	20.7	
St. Marys	5	130	26.0	
St. Thomas	7	175	25.0	
Toronto	12	285	23.7	
Whitby	7	104	14.8	
All Collegiate Institutes	114	2362	20.7	
All High Schools	244	4940	20.2	
Upper Canada College	12	242	20.1	1883-84

The daily average attendance for the six months ending 27th February, 1886, was 286; the number of masters employed during the day session, 13; number of pupils to each master, 22. Music and drawing are taught after school.

ENTRANCE QUALIFICATIONS.

The qualification for admission into the first or lowest form is the possession of a fair knowledge of English, writing, and the fundamental rules of arithmetic. Pupils ought to enter the first form at about ten or eleven years of age, though they may be received at an earlier age, if qualified, as systematic early training is very important.

Applicants for admission to the higher forms are subjected, if necessary, to an examination corresponding to the form for which their previous general studies may have fitted them. If above fourteen years of age, they are required to present a certificate of good moral character, from the head master of the school last attended by them.

The average age of the boys now in the lowest form is 12.2; the youngest being 10.4 years.

SESSION OF 1885-86, UP TO MARCH 1ST, 1886.

Register No.	NAME OF PUPIL. (b—Boarders.)	Age of Pupil.		INFORMATION REGARDING PARENTS OR GUARDIANS.	
				Name and Occupation.	P. O. Address.
		yrs.	mos.		
1	Macdonald, A. A..	18	0	J. Macdonald, Wholesale Merchant.....	Toronto.
4	b Maclean, J. D.. ..	17	0	C. R. Maclean, Physician..	Meaford.
5	b Mason, H.....	21	0	Mrs. Mason	Oakville.
6	b Pardee, E. C.....	16	0	T. B. Pardee, Hon. Com. of Crown Lands	Sarnia.
7	b Smart, J. A.....	17	0	W. L. Smart, Barrister.....	Hamilton.
8	b Smith, H. L.....	17	0	Larratt Smith, Barrister.....	Summer Hill, York
9	Towner, G. H.....	18	0	G. Towner, Tanner.....	Listowel. [Co.
10	Balmer, G. T.....	21	0	Mrs. Balmer	Toronto.
11	b Jackson, G. E.....	18	0	Jos. Jackson, M.P., Merchant	Simcoe.
12	b Marks, A. H. S...	18	0	Joseph Jakes, Barrister.....	Toronto.
13	Morgan, G.....	16	0	Mrs. Morgan.....	Toronto.
14	b Mackenzie, N.....	17	0	J. A. Mackenzie, Judge....	Sarnia.
15	b Senkler, J. W.....	17	0	E. J. Senkler, Judge.....	St. Catharines
16	b Boultbee, A.....	17	0	W. Boultbee, Civil Engineer.....	Toronto.
17	Russell, J. B.....	18	0	J. P. Russell, Physician.....	Toronto.
18	b Scanlon, A. E.. ..	17	0	M. Scanlon, Barrister.....	Bradford.
19	b Roberts, A. A.....	19	0	A. L. Roberts, Retired.....	Shannonville.
20	b Baxter, D. W.....	17	0	Mrs. Baxter.....	Burlington.
21	b Watt, A. F.....	17	0	H. Watt, Physician.....	Parkerville, B. C.
22	b Buell, W. S.....	17	0	J. D. Buell, Barrister.....	Brockville.
23	b Hendershott, W. A	18	0	A. Hendershott, Retired	Welland.
24	b Oldright, H. H....	17	0	W. Oldright, Physician.....	Toronto.
25	b Thompson, A. T...	15	0	D. Thompson, M.P., Retired.....	Deans, P. O.
26	b Wood, W. F.....	18	0	A. F. Wood, M.P.P., Merchant	Madoc.
27	Boyd, L..	17	0	Hon. J. A. Boyd, Chancellor.....	Toronto.
34	Leacock, S. B.. ..	16	0	C. Leacock, Retired	Toronto.
35	Dockray, T. D....	18	0	T. Dockray, Retired	Toronto.
36	Jones, B. M.. .. .	15	0	Sept. Jones, Episcopalian Minister	Toronto.
37	b Armour, D. J	16	0	J. D. Armour, Judge.....	Cobourg.
38	Wedd, L. E.....	14	0	W. Wedd, Classical Master U. C. C.....	Toronto.
39	Davidson, F. J....	15	0	J. Davidson, Merchant	Toronto.
40	Buchan, J. L. S ...	16	0	Mrs. Buchan	Toronto.
41	Edgar, O. P.....	15	0	J. D. Edgar, M.P., Barrister.....	Toronto.
42	b Campbell, W. M..	17	0	Mrs. Campbell	Barrie.
43	b Bethune, A.....	17	0	A. Bethune, Physician.....	Wingham.
44	b Mattice, W. A....	17	0	Mrs. Mattice.....	Cornwall.
70	b Smith, S. W.....	15	4	L. W. Smith, Barrister	York Co.
71	b Shiel, A. J.....	15	6	Mrs. J. W. Shiel	Brussels.
72	b McLeod, J. B.....	16	10	W. McLeod, Merchant	Georgetown.
73	Denison. J. S.....	15	7	Mrs. Shirley Denison	Bellevue Av., Toronto
74	b Martin, F. R.....	16	5	F. O. Martin, Farmer....	York Co.
75	b Brock. R. A.....	16	10	W. R. Brock, Wholesale Merchant.....	Toronto.
76	b Archibald, F. B....	16	10	W. Archibald, Retired.....	Cornwall.
77	Miller, H.	16	2	W. N. Miller, Barrister.....	Toronto.
78	b Esson, A. C.	17	10	Wm. Esson, Merchant.....	Halifax Co., N. S.
79	Green, S. A. C....	18	3	Columbus H. Greene, Barrister.....	Toronto.
80	b Russell, G. E	15	9	M. Fleming, Banker.....	Sarnia.
81	b Armstrong, A. B..	17	6	A. Armstrong, Clerk Division Court.....	Llyodton.
82	b McGiverin, H. B..	15	7	Mrs. McGiverin	Hamilton.
83	Badgerow, G. A...	16	1	Geo. W. Badgerow, M.P.P., Barrister....	York Co.
84	Rae. H.....	16	6	W. Rae, Lawyer.....	Toronto.
85	Thacker. H. C.....	15	5	Major Gen. Thacker, Retired Officer.....	Toronto.
86	b Barlee. G. T.....	16	7	Mrs. George Barlee	Peterborough.
87	b Martin, G. E.....	17	11	P. S. Martin, Barrister.....	Lindsay.
88	b Henderson, J. G...	18	0	Mrs. Boynell	Hamilton.
88	b Thompson, H. P...	16	9	M. M. Thompson, Cattle dealer	Belleville.
89	b Sampson, A. R....	15	6	W. A. Sampson, Man. Bank of Commerce.	Norwich.
90	b Crocker. H. G.....	17	7	H. C. Crocker, Petroleum Producer	Sarnia.
91	b Wood, H. M..	15	11	A. Wood, Banker	Millbrook.
92	b Kerns, F. A.....	15	5	Wm. Kerns, M.P.P., Merchant Tailor....	Burlington.
93	b Rykert, A. F.....	15	11	J. C. Rykert, M.P., Barrister.....	St. Catharines.
94	b Rimer, G. W.....	17	10	W. Rimer, County Registrar.....	Bryson, Quebec.

Session of 1885-86, up to March 1st, 1886.—*Continued.*

Register No.	Name of Pupil. (b—Boarders.)	Age of Pupil.		Information Regarding Parents or Guardians.	
				Name and Occupation.	Post Office Address.
		yrs.	mos.		
95	Goode, E. W.	16	9	C. Goode. Grain Dealer	Parkdale.
96	b Ellis, A. H.	16	3	Dr. Elliott, Veterinary Surgeon	St. Catharines.
97	b Herod, W.	15	7	Dr. Herod, Physician	Guelph.
98	b Wilson, F. W.	15	10	Wm. Wilson, Timber Merchant	Simcoe.
99	Denison, G. F.	16	4	Col. G. T. Denison, Police Magistrate	Dover Court Road, To-
00	b Cleghorn, A. T.	16	10	A. Cleghorn, Wholesale Grocer	London. [ronto.
101	b Freeman, J. W.	15	3	J. Freeman, Retired Gentleman	Toronto.
102	b Hollis, A. W.	17	3	Capt. H. H. Hollis, Sea-fairing	Bailey's Bay, Ber-
176	b Leys, F. D. T.	18	6	F. B. Leys, Banker	London. [muda.
63	Temple, C. A.	15	7	J. A. Temple, Physician	Toronto.
48	Brown, J.	17	2	Dr. Brown, Physician	Newsteadt.
50	Willson, C. H.	15	0	C. R Willson, Merchant	Toronto.
51	b Mattice, E. S.	15	0	C. J. Mattice, Clerk of Division Court	Cornwall.
52	Barnhart, F. K.	15	0	Mrs. N. Barnhart	Toronto.
53	b Harvey, G. R.	16	0	J. Harvey, Merchant and Manufacturer	Hamilton.
54	b Gibb, A. N.	17	0	J. L. Gibb, Retired	Hamilton.
55	Joy, B. H.	17	0	H. Joy, Retired	Grimsby.
56	Laidlaw, J. T.	17	0	J. D. Laidlaw, Barrister	Toronto.
57	Wilson, D. H.	17	0	W. Wilson, Merchant	Toronto.
58	b Hamilton, F. J.	18	0	J. Hamilton, Merchant	Port Credit.
59	Shields, J. D.	16	0	Alex. Shields, Farmer	Malton.
60	b Kilbourn, G. S.	18	0	J. M. Kilbourn, Barrister	Owen Sound.
61	b Waldie, J. E.	18	0	John Waldie, Merchant	Toronto.
62	b Moberly, H. K.	16	0	Mrs. M., widow of C. J. Moberly, Physician	Sutton, W.
63	b Cleland, J. H.	17	0	J. Cleland, Hardware Merchant	Meaford.
64	b Dyment, A. E.	17	0	N. Dyment, Lumberman	Barrie.
65	Ballard, G.	16	0	A. J. Ballard, Farmer	Burford.
66	b Lingham, G.	18	0	N. Lingham, Manufacturer	Belleville.
67	b Douglas, W.	15	0	Mrs. J. D., widow of J. Douglas, Metallurgist	New York.
68	Murray, A. H.	16	0	H. Murray, Barrister	Toronto.
69	b McKibbin, H.	17	0	R. McGibbin, Farmer	Peterboro'.
103	b Fraser, J. G.	16	0	T. E. Fraser, Merchant	New Glasgow.
104	b Mitchell, G. M.	15	10	W. Mitchell, Doctor of Medicine	New Glasgow.
105	b Smith, J. E.	15	8	Mrs. Ed. Smith	Halifax, N. S.
106	b Temple, C. K. W.	16	0	C. V. M. Temple, Retired	Quebec.
107	Ward, E.	15	7	Mrs. A. Cameron	Toronto.
108	b Brown, E. V.	14	4	V. A. Brown, Physician	London.
110	b Fleming, W. A.	17	4	Sanford Fleming, C. E.	Ottawa.
111	b Mackenzie, H. F.	16	8	C. Mackenzie, Merchant	Sarnia.
112	Henderson, J. A.	16	9	D. Henderson, Banker.	Acton.
113	b Leggat, M. H.	14	1	M. Leggat, Wholesale Merchant	Hamilton.
114	b Briggs, J. N.	16	1	S. Briggs, Manufacturer	Hamilton.
115	Kirkwood, T.	14	5	A. Kirkwood, Clerk	West Toronto Junc.
116	b Rogerson, E. J.	16	6	J. Rogerson, Commercial Traveller	Barrie.
117	b Turner, J. A.	16	6	A. Turner, Wholesale Merchant	Hamilton.
118	Jaffray, W. G.	15	10	R. Jaffray, Merchant	Toronto.
119	Elliot, W.	15	5	R. W. Elliot, Druggist	Toronto.
120	b Jebb, T. A.	16	11	G. A. Jebb, (Guardian)	Buffalo, N.Y.
121	Meyers, W. H.	18	0	A. H. Meyers, Barrister	Kinistine, N.W.T.
122	b Fleming, H. P.	15	2	Sandford Fleming, C. E.	Ottawa.
123	Maule, P. S.	15	7	R. Maule. Deputy Sheriff	Toronto.
124	b Swett, S. L.	16	1	G. W. Swett, C. P. R. office	Montreal.
125	b Parsons, H. L.	16	1	H. M. Parsons, Clergyman	Toronto.
126	Horrocks, T.	15	9	Mrs. S. J. Proctor	Toronto.
127	b Dallas, T.	17	1	Mrs. T. Dallas, (Guardian)	Orillia.
128	b Hendershott, C.	17	0	A. Hendershott, R. Est. Agent	Welland.
129	Watts, A.	16	6	J. A. Watts, Retired	Toronto.
153	Dawson, W. M.	14	6	R. Dawson, (Guardian)	Toronto.
178	b O'Meara, F. C.	18	0	F. A. O'Meara, LL.D., Clergyman	Port Hope.
344	Michael, F. M.	15	0	W. D. Michael, Merchant	Toronto.

SESSION OF 1885-86, UP TO MARCH 1ST, 1886.—*Continued.*

Register No.	NAME OF PUPIL. (*b*—*Boarders.*)	Age of Pupil.	INFORMATION REGARDING PARENTS OR GUARDIANS.	
			Name and Occupation.	Post Office Address.
		yrs. mos.		
130	*b* Cheape, J. A.....	15 7	J. H. Cheape, Retired	West Hill.
131	*b* MacLaren, D.....	16 0	Mrs. John MacLaren	Fitzroy Harbour.
134	Stovel, R. D	15 0	Mrs. Stovel	Toronto.
137	Macdonnell, G	13 0	D. J. Macdonnell, Clergyman.....	Toronto.
138	Small, H. C.....	14 0	Mrs. J. T. Small.....	Toronto.
139	Lee, W. J.....	16 0	W. A. Lee, Broker	Toronto.
140	*b* Kingsmill, H. R...	12 6	John J. Kingsmill, Co. Judge.....	Walkerton.
141	Swan, J. H	16 0	H. Swan, Merchant.....	Toronto.
142	*b* Bidgood, H. R.....	.....	W. H. Bidgood, Railway Manager	Brooklyn, N. Y.
143	*b* Freeman, W. C....	16 0	W. Freeman, Physician.....	Georgetown.
145	Donaldson, J. G...	17 0	J. A. Donaldson, Civil Service	Toronto.
147	Parsons, H. C	17 0	B. Parsons, Accountant.....	Toronto.
149	Paterson, W. W...	17 0	W. W. Colwell, Lumber Merchant	Toronto.
151	Bunting, W. H....	15 0	C. W. Bunting, Publisher.....	Toronto.
153	*b* MacGregor, H.....	18 0	J. W. McGregor, Policeman.....	Battleford, N. W. T.
154	Esten, C. H.....	16 5	J. H. Esten, Librarian, Osgoode Hall.....	Toronto.
155	*b* Montgomery, A ...	16 0	W. J. Montgomery, Retired.....	Islington.
157	Strathy, H. E	.... .	H. S. Strathy, Banker	Toronto.
159	*b* Irving, W.....	17 0	Æ. Irving, Barrister.....	Hamilton.
152	MacMichael, A. F.	15 0	C. McMichael, Barrister	Toronto.
153	Moody, T.....	18 0	John Moody, Mechanic	Toronto.
171	*b* Moren, A. F. S....	15 0	Mrs. A. Moren	Cornwall.
184	Freeman, G. R	11 0	John Freeman, Retired	Toronto.
186	*b* Martin, E. P	18 0	Mr. Martin, Barrister.....	Lindsay.
132	Godson, F. W.....	13 7	A. W. Godson, Contractor.....	Toronto.
133	Mackay, A. S	12 3	Wm. Mackay, Physician.....	Toronto.
135	*b* Atrill, E. C.....	16 4	H. Y. Attrill, Retired Merchant and Lumberman	Goderich.
136	*b* Bethune, C. J. R..	14 5	Mrs. Jas. Bethune, widow of late J. B., Q.C.	Ottawa.
144	Mackenzie, W. S..	13 4	W. J. Mackenzie, Man. Land Security Co.	Toronto.
146	*b* Langmuir, F	14 8	J. W. Langmuir, Man. Toronto General Trust Co	Toronto.
148	*b* Ferguson, W. N...	14 0	Isaac Ferguson, Doctor of Music	Cookstown.
150	*b* Pardee, J. B	14 11	Hon. T. B. Pardee, Barrister, Member of Ontario Legislature.....	Sarnia.
156	*b* Smith, G. L	13 4	L. W. Smith, Barrister	York.
158	Denison, H. P. B..	15 7	H. T. Denison, Supt. Bradstreet's Agencies	Davenport, Iowa, U.S.
160	*b* Wadsworth, W....	14 11	T. P. Wadsworth, Insp'r. Indian Agencies.	Weston.
161	*b* Hanmer, L. E.....	17 10	C. Hanmer, Hotel Keeper	Newmarket.
162	*b* Counsell, C. E....	14 7	C. M. Counsell, Banker....	Hamilton.
163	*b* Haskins, T. F	17 10	W. Haskins, City Engineer	Hamilton.
164	*b* Smart, W. C.	14 11	W. L. Smart, County Judge.....	Hamilton.
166	Kirkpatrick, W....	15 6	G. B. Kirkpatrick, P. L. S.....	Toronto.
167	*b* Wadsworth, C.....	16 5	C. Wadsworth, Miller....	Weston, Ont.
168	*b* Vickers, A. A	13 11	J. J. Vickers, Express Agent.....	Toronto.
169	*b* Badgerow, G. W ..	17 8	A. H. Badgerow, Vet. Surgeon.	Uxbridge.
170	Chadwick, E. A....	15 1	E. M. Chadwick, Barrister.....	Toronto.
171	Strickland, H. F....	15 11	W. R. Strickland, Architect	Toronto.
172	Burgess, R. N.....	14 4	R. K. Burgess, Retired	Toronto.
173	*b* Cheape, H. W.....	13 1	J. H. Cheape, Retired.....	Westhill, Ont.
174	*b* Mulock, W.....	14 8	Wm. Mulock, M.P., Barrister	Toronto.
175	Beardmore, F. N ..	14 11	G. L. Beardmore, Merchant	Toronto.
176	*b* McMaster, B. B ...	14 0	Dr. Douglass.....	Lakefield, Ont.
177	*b* Cameron, A. M....	16 7	M. C. Cameron, M.P., Barrister.....	Goderich.
179	Sweatman, A	13 6	Right Rev. A. Sweatman, D.D., Anglican Bishop of Toronto	Toronto.
182	*b* Mayo, H.....	16 5	D. C. Mayo, Tobacco Man'r. (Retired)....	Montreal, P.Q.
183	*b* Burnham, J. G	16 6	H. H. Burnham, Retired.....	Port Hope.
185	Ghent, J. A	18 0	D. E. Ghent, Physician.....	Toronto.
188	*b* Dowding, H.....	18 5	Mr. Dowding.....	Port Perry.
189	*b* Winder, G. T.....	15 8	Mr. Winder, General Merchant:	Ft. McLeod, N.W.T.
190	Baird, H. N.....	14 9	H. N. Baird, Commission Merchant.....	Toronto.
191	*b* Berry, J. C.....	17 11	Mrs. Berry.....	Oshawa.
192	Farrer, H	13 4	E. Farrer, Editor.....	Toronto.
193	*b* Kilbourn, J. M....	13 1	J. M. Kilbourn, Barrister.....	Owen Sound.

SESSION OF 1885-86, UP TO MARCH 1ST, 1886.—*Continued.*

Register No.	NAME OF PUPIL. (*b*—*Boarders.*)	Age of Pupil.	INFORMATION REGARDING PARENTS OR GUARDIANS. Name and Occupation.	Post Office Address.
		yrs. mos.		
194	*b* MacLaren, A.....	15 6	J. MacLaren, Lumber Merchant.....	Buckingham, Que.
195	Reid, J. Y	14 9	J. Y. Reid, Wholesale Stationer.....	Toronto.
196	*b* Smith, N.....	15 5	A. M. Smith, Merchant.....	
197	Boyd, D. G	13 6	Hon. J. A. Boyd, Chancellor	Toronto.
198	*b* Clayes, G	15 3	E. D. Clayes, Retired	Brockville.
199	*b* Barber, F	.....	J. R. Barber, Paper Manufacturer.....	Georgetown.
200	Phillips, G. L	.....	J. W. Phillips, Lumber Merchant.....	Toronto.
201	MacMahon, D. H..	.....	Hugh MacMahon, Q.C., Barrister.....	Toronto.
202	*b* Scadding, W. R....	16 9	H. S. Scadding, Manager Dominion Bank.	Orillia.
203	*b* Mackenzie, J.....	15 9	Chas. Mackenzie, Hardware Merchant....	Sarnia.
204	Harvard, W.....	.....	A. Harvard, Chemist	Toronto.
205	Browne, J. A.....	14 1	A. M. Browne, Painter	Toronto.
206	Buchan, H. E	13 6	H. E. Buchan, Physician	Toronto.
207	*b* Buckley, A. P.....	14 1	M. A. Buckley, Retired.....	Halifax, N. S.
208	Thomas, F. M.....	15 5	M. A. Thomas, Hotel Keeper.....	Toronto.
209	Hine, F. E	15 9	H. L. Hine, Broker.....	Toronto.
210	Galbraith, J. R....	.....	W. Galbraith, Commission Merchant	Toronto.
211	*b* Farmer, W.....	16 9	W. Farmer, Architect..... ..	Ancaster.
212	Mitchell, F.....	13 0	J. E. Mitchell, Auditor.....	Toronto.
213	May, F. J	16 6	S. May, Billiard Table Manufacturer	Toronto.
214	*b* Morton, W. L.....	15 8	H. R. Morton, Retired	St. Catharines.
215	*b* Orton, H. G.....	17 10	Mrs. Orton.....	Hamilton.
216	*b* Hamilton, C. J....	15 7	J. Hamilton, Merchant	Port Credit.
217	Bunting, G. E.....	13 1	C. W. Bunting Manager Mail.....	Toronto.
218	*b* Baker, H C.....	14 2	H. C. Baker, Manager Telephone Co	Hamilton.
219	Barber, V.....	13 0	W. Barber, Merchant.....	Toronto.
220	Moss, C. A.....	13 8	C. Moss, Barrister.....	Toronto.
221	*b* Noble, R. K.....	15 9	J. D. Noble, Oil Refiner	Petrolia.
222	Grumbacker, J	.....	M. Grumbacker, Drover.....	Toronto.
223	*b* Gillies, J. B.....	.....	D. Gillies, Wholesale Merchant	Hamilton.
224	*b* Wade, F	15 9	R. Wade, Merchant	Lisle, Ont.
225	Manning, P	15 3	A. Manning, Contractor	Toronto.
227	McKeown, B. B...	15 11	P. McKeown, Foreman G. T. R.....	Toronto.
228	*b* Merritt, J. P	17 11	J. P. Merritt, Retired	St. Catharines.
229	*b* Fraser, H. W.....	13 6	B. Shepherd, Banker	Orangeville.
230	*b* Fraser, E. A	15 5	" "	Orangeville.
210	*b* Gibson, D. S	17 6	D. E. Gibson, Lumber Merchant.....	Brantford.
273	*b* Warren, C. H.....	16 9	F. Warren, Farmer.....	Beaverton.
230	*b* Cotter, G. S.....	15 0	James Cotter, Chief Factor Hud. Bay Co.	Moose Factory.
231	Jarvis, E.....	13 0	Stephen James, Barrister	Toronto.
232	MacKay, W. C....	10 0	Wm. MacKay, Physician	"
233	Brown, G. B.....	13 0	James Brown, Math. Master, U. C. C....	"
234	*b* Appleton, A. W...	14 0	Robert Appleton, Physician.....	Clinton.
235	*b* Patterson, W. G...	15 0	Christopher S. Patterson, Judge.....	Toronto.
236	*b* Purves, J. H.....	13 0	Wm. Purvis, Ship Broker.....	N. Sydney, N.S.
237	*b* Wallbridge, C. M..	15 0	Mrs. Wallbridge.....	Belleville.
238	*b* McKeand. J. W...	15 0	James C. McKeand, Canada Life Ins.....	Hamilton.
239	*b* Gartshore, A. L...	14 0	Alex. Gartshore, Iron Founder.....	"
240	*b* Gillies, D. S.....	14 0	David Gillies, Wholesale Merchant.....	"
241	*b* Hardy, J. C.....	15 0	Hon. Arthur Hardy, Barrister and Pro. Sec	Brantford.
242	*b* Cotter, W. O. M...	14 0	James Cotter, Chief Factor Hud. Bay Co.	Moose Factory.
243	McCraken, T.....	14 0	Thomas McCraken, Prov. Secy. of Toronto Land Insurance Co.....	Toronto.
244	*b* Biggar, H. P.....	13 0	James L. Biggar, Barrister, etc.....	Belleville.
245	Reid, G. B.... ...	13 0	John Reid, Wholesale Merchant	Toronto.
246	*b* Wallbridge, F. G..	14 0	George Wallbridge, Merchant.....	Belleville.
247	Dodds, A. K. R...	15 0	E. King Dodds, Editor.....	Toronto.
248	Boultbee, W. M...	12 0	Wm. Boultbee, Civil Engineer, Retired...	"
249	Laidlaw, W. C....	12 0	John Laidlaw, Merchant...	"
250	Edgar, W. W.....	11 0	James Edgar, M.P., Barrister.....	"
251	Campbell, W. S...	13 0	M. Barrett, Physician	"
252	Millichamp, R. W.	14 0	R. Millichamp, Commission Merchant....	"

SESSION OF 1885-86, UP TO MARCH 1ST, 1886.—*Continued.*

Register No.	NAME OF PUPIL. (*b*—*Boarders.*)	Age of Pupil.		INFORMATION REGARDING PARENTS OR GUARDIANS.	
				Name and Occupation.	Post Office Address.
		yrs.	mos.		
253	Lough, J. P.....	14	0	English Lough, Physician.....	Toronto.
254	Kenrick, F. M.....	12	0	Mrs. Kenrich.....	"
255	McMaster, L. W..	14	0	S. F. McMaster, Wholesale Merchant	"
256	*b* Turner, C.....	14	0	Alex. Turner, Wholesale Merchant.....	"
257	*b* Willson, C. K.....	13	0	Benjamin Willson, Bank Manager.....	Wingham.
258	Ireland, P. W.....	12	0	James Ireland, Accountant	Toronto.
259	May, H. S.....	14	0	Samuel May, Manufacturer	"
260	*b* McMurrich, J. P..	11	0	W. B. McMurrich, Barrister.....	"
261	Dixon, H. W.....	12	0	Frederick Dixon, Manufacturer	"
262	*b* Wallbridge, G.....	13	0	Mrs. Wallbridge	Belleville.
263	Beatty, C. W.....	14	0	Wm. Beatty, Barrister	Toronto.
264	Oliver, F. P.....	14	0	John B. Oliver, Auctioneer	"
265	Evans, C. F. E....	14	0	George Evans, Barrister	"
266	Lash, W. M.....	12	0	Z. A. Lash, Barrister	"
267	Drayton, C. R. L..	13	0	P. H. Drayton, Barrister.....	"
268	Watts, W. A.....	12	0	J. A. Watts, Merchant.....	"
269	*b* Stokes, W. S.....	15	0	James Stokes, Merchant.....	King.
270	Skae, E. A.....	14	0	Mrs. Skae	Toronto.
271	Dixon, T. F. H....	14	0	Homer Dixon, Retired.....	"
272	Martin, F. S.....	15	0	W. S. Martin, Accountant	"
274	*b* Watson, H. J.....	14	0	J. Watson, Manager Loan Co.....	Toronto.
276	*b* McGaw, T. D.....	17	0	W. B. McGaw, Hotel Keeper.....	Bowmanville.
277	*b* West, F. J.....	13	0	R. West, Contractor.....	Toronto.
278	Houghan, R. W...	16	0	R. Houghan, Canadian Rubber Co.....	"
279	McMaster, C. W..	14	0	R. S. F. McMaster, Sec'y. Toronto Burying Ground Co	"
280	Nason, R. F.....	16	0	Mrs. A. Nason	"
281	Horn, L.....	14	0	Robert Horn, Butcher	Prince Albert.
282	Kirkpatrick, G. S..	13	0	G. B. Kirkpatrick, Civil Engineer.....	Toronto.
283	*b* Jebb, C. F.....	13	0	T. A. Jebb (Uncle), Sugar Manufacturer .	"
284	Frost, F. A.....	15	0	G. Frost, Janitor U. C. C.....	"
285	*b* Ferguson, W. R...	14	0	Dr. J. Ferguson, Retired	Niagara Falls.
286	Bailey, T. E.....	14	0	J. C. Bailey, Engineer N. R.....	Toronto.
287	*b* Vallance, F. B....	15	0	W. Vallance, Merchant.....	Hamilton.
288	*b* Gillespie, F. M....	13	0	G. Gillespie, Merchant.....	Toronto.
289	Lee, P.....	13	0	J. Lee, Speculator.....	Parkdale.
290	*b* Kilvert, R. Y.....	15	0	F. E. Kilvert, M.P., Barrister.....	Hamilton.
291	McMurrich, J. B..	14	0	G. McMurrich, Royal Can. Insurance Co.	Toronto.
292	Fleming, J. H.....	13	0	J. Fleming, Seedsman	"
293	*b* Thompson, C.....	14	0	Mrs. Thompson	Penetanguishene.
294	Cole, W. A. G.....	11	0	W. P. Cole, Importer.....	Toronto.
295	Fulton, J. R. C....	14	0	J. Fulton, Physician.....	"
297	Martin, C. E	14	0	J. Martin, Physician	"
298	*b* Roberts, T. L.....	13	0	H. Roberts, G. T. R. Co.....	"
299	Osler, F. B.....	11	0	Hon. F. Osler, Judge.....	"
300	Oldright, P.....	13	0	W. Oldright, Physician	"
301	McIntosh, F. J....	12	0	J. A. McIntosh, Contractor.....	"
302	Crawford, D.....	15	0	A. Crawford, Merchant.....	"
305	Kenrick, C. E.....	11	7	Edward Kenrick, Barrister, etc.....	Ancaster.
306	Leacock, C. J.....	12	5	C. Leacock, Farmer	Toronto.
307	*b* Snetsinger, J. A...	13	6	John Grey Snetsinger, Merchant	Moulinette.
308	Wood, E. J.....	13	5	John O. Wood, Chemist	Toronto.
309	Adam, H. S.....	13	3	Graeme Mercer Adam, Journalist	"
310	*b* Brown, R. M.....	11	5	T. R. Merritt, Retired.....	St. Catharines.
311	Denison, O. M....	11	4	George T. Denison, Magistrate.....	Toronto.
312	Hagarty, H. J.....	11	7	John H. Hagarty, Merchant.....	"
313	Hagarty, A. E....	13	8	John H. Hagarty, Merchant.....	"
314	Hime, W. L.....	12	10	Humphrey L. Hime, Land Agent.....	"
315	Ridout, D. C.....	12	11	Donald M. Ridout, Patent Right Lawyer.	"
316	Ridout, N. S.....	11	4	Donald M. Ridout, Patent Right Lawyer.	"
317	Roberts, A. W. S..	11	1	Albert Roberts, Retired.....	"
318	*b* Malloch, S. E.....	11	6	Frank Mailock, Retired.....	Hamilton.

SESSION OF 1885-86, UP TO MARCH 1ST, 1886.—*Continued.*

Register No.	NAME OF PUPIL. (b—Boarders.)	Age of Pupil.		INFORMATION REGARDING PARENTS OR GUARDIANS.	
				Name and Occupation.	Post Office Address.
		yrs.	mos.		
319	Macdonald, D. N..	12	9	John Macdonald, Wholesale Merchant....	Toronto.
320	Macdonald, A. N..	11	5	John Macdonald, Wholesale Merchant....	"
321	Moss, W. P.....	10	6	Mrs. Moss, (Late Chief Justice) :.....	"
322	Hilliar, T. H.....	12	5	George Hillier, Caretaker	"
323	Denison, T. C.....	10	8	Fred. Denison, Barrister.....	"
324	Gale, G. C	11	11	James Gale, Merchant.....	"
325	Kirkpatrick, A.J.E.	10	4	George B. Kirkpatrick, Barrister.....	"
326	Burgess, A. C.....	12	4	Ralph Burgess, Retired.....	"
327	*b* Anderson, F. A....	10	5	Frank Anderson, Contractor	C. P. R.
328	Findlay, W. A....	12	11	Alex. Findlay, Civil Servant.....	Toronto.
329	Cartwright, J. S...	11	5	James Cartwright, Registrar Osgoode Hall.	"
330	Evans, E. F.....	11	3	George M. Evans, Barrister.....	"
331	Kingstone, A. C...	11	5	Fred. Kingstone, Barrister.....	"
332	Verral, E. H.....	12	8	John E. Verral, Drover.....	"
333	Smith, F. B.....	12	3	James Smith, Retired.....	"
334	Gianelli, L.....	13	6	Angelo Gianelli, Italian Consul.....	"
335	Gianelli, V. E.....	12	9	Angelo Gianelli, Italian Consul	"
336	*b* Mayo, J.....	14	3	David C. Mayo, Merchant	Montreal.
337	*b* Keith, Wilfrid.....	13	5	Donald Keith, Merchant.....	Halifax.
338	*b* Keith, William....	11	4	Donald Keith, Merchant.....	"
339	*b* Duffus, H. K.....	15	0	Wm. Duffus, Merchant	"
340	*b* Duffus, A. W.....	12	3	Wm. Duffus, Merchant	"
341	Cunningham, A...	13	4	A. Cunningham, Surveyor	Toronto.
343	*b* Mill, T. J.....	13	3	James Mill, Retired	Maria, P. Q.
345	Irish, M. H.....	11	9	Mark H. Irish, Hotel Keeper	Toronto.
346	Thompson, W. J..	11	3	Wm. S. Thompson, Estate Agent	"
347	Carvett, A. O.....	14	2	Albert Carvett, Clerk.....	Parkdale.
348	*b* Wilkie, C. S.....	12	1	D. R. Wilkie, Banker.....	Toronto.
349	*b* Quay, D. De W...	12	0	Wm. Quay, Retired.....	Port Hope.

COPY

Of an agreement between the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities and H. A. Nelson & Sons, relative to the manufacture of brooms at the Central Prison. Also, of agreement between the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities and C. T. Brandon & Co., relative to the employment of certain prisoners in the Central Prison in the manufacture of wooden ware. Also, agreement between C. T. Brandon & Co., the Brandon Manufacturing Company, of Toronto (Limited), and the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, assigning the agreement made between the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities and C. T. Brandon & Co. to the Brandon Manufacturing Company, of Toronto (Limited). Also, of Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Second day of July, A. D. 1885, authorizing the Inspector to assent to the assignment of the said agreement.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Office of the Provincial Secretary,
Toronto, March 10th, 1886.

COPIES OF AGREEMENTS *Re* CENTRAL PRISON.

COPY OF AGREEMENT bearing date the 1st day of May, 1884, between the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities and H. A. Nelson & Sons, relative to the manufacture of of brooms, etc., for the said H. A. Nelson & Sons, by the prisoners confined in the Central Prison.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Provincial Secretary.

TORONTO, 16th March, 1886.

AN AGREEMENT made the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-four,

BETWEEN

The Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, hereafter called the Inspector, acting for, and on behalf of, Her Majesty, and by virtue of the thirty-seventh section of the Revised Statute, respecting the Central Prison of the First Part,

AND

Albert Daniel Nelson, Horatio William Nelson, Charles Henry Nelson and Frederick E. Nelson, trading under the style and firm of H. A Nelson and Sons, of the Second Part, hereafter called the Contractors.

The Inspector, subject to the performance of the agreements hereinafter contained to be performed by the parties of the second part, agrees to manufacture at the Industries of the Central Prison, of Ontario, brooms and whisks for the parties of the second part, at the average rate during the month of 110 dozen each working day, at the rate of twenty-seven cents a dozen, to be paid therefor ; the brooms to be the same kind as those now manufactured by Messrs H. A. Nelson & Sons, namely, No. 1 Gem, 2x Gem, 2 Gem, 3 Gem, 4 Gem, Ladies Parlour, 0 Hurl, 1 Hurl, 2 Hurl, 3 Hurl, 4 Hurl, 5 Hurl, numbers 10, 30 and F 1, or such other styles as the trade may require, and as the Inspector may agree upon, and the whisks to be of the ordinary make and style manufactured by Messrs. H. A. Nelson & Sons, and such brooms and whisks to be of as good workmanship as those now manufactured at the Central Prison.

The proportions of each kind of broom manufactured to be as follows : about three-eighths of the said 110 dozen per day to be number 1 Gem, 2x Gem, 2 Gem, and numbers 10 and 30, F 1, and Ladies Parlour, about three-eighths to be 0 Hurl, 1 Hurl and 3 Gem, and about two-eighths, to be 4 Gem, 2 Hurl, 3 Hurl, 4 Hurl and 5 Hurl, and the whisks to be in about equal proportions of each style and quality. The said price to include the unloading and handling for storage of all corn, handles, and other materials used in the manufacture of the said brooms and whisks, and the packing for shipping, for the loading on the cars, in the yard, of the said brooms and whisks. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as giving the contractors any greater room for storage purposes than what they now enjoy.

Messrs H. A. Nelson & Sons hereby agree to provide and deliver to the Central Prison broom shop, at the said industries an ample supply of broom corns, wire, handles and other material requisite for the manufacture of the said brooms and whisks, so that the prisoners or machinery may not be detained or kept idle, for lack of material to be worked up or in manufacturing the said quantity of brooms or whisks, or such further quantity of brooms

or whisks as Messrs. H. A Nelson & Sons may require and the Inspector may agree to manufacture for them, and in case of any deficiency of materials, as aforesaid, the Inspector shall be at liberty to provide the same and to charge Messrs. H. A Nelson & Sons, as the price thereof an advance of ten per centum on the cost of the same when delivered on the premises.

The parties of the second part agree to provide at all times at their own cost two competent instructors to instruct and supervise the prisoners in the manufacture of the said brooms and whisks, and to receive the raw material, take charge of the same and to deliver it out to the work-shops.

The parties of the second part agree to take away the said goods weekly, or oftener so that the same shall not accumulate upon the Central Prison premises, but the retaining upon the said premises, properly stored, of brooms and whisks, to the extent of three car loads for the purpose of shipping the same direct, shall not be deemed an infringement of this provision.

The account for the work done for any month to be rendered on the first day of the succeeding month, or so soon thereafter as conveniently may be, and the same shall be paid on the twenty-fifth day of such month by the deposit of the amount owing to the credit of "The Manager of the Central Prison Industries upon special acconnt," in such bank in the City of Toronto as the Inspector may, from time to time, designate in that behalf.

In case any amount owing under the contract is not paid at maturity, the parties of the second part shall pay to the Inspector current bank rate of interest while the same is in default, and in case any amount exceeding the sum of $500 remains in default for a period of thirty days, the Inspector may, if he thinks fit, notify the parties of the second part or their assigns in writing, that he will no longer, or that he will no longer after a date stated in such notice, manufacture for them, and from such time or date, as the case may be, the Inspector may be relieved from all obligation to manufacture or deliver any further goods for or to the said parties of the second part, and shall be entitled to recover the sum of $5,000, as and for liquidated damages for the loss and inconvenience occasioned in consequence of the changes in the prison arrangements which will be necessitated by the failure of the parties of the second part to carry out their contract.

It is further understood as a condition of this contract, that the Government shall, by an Order in Council, agree so long as this contract or any renewal thereof subsists not to engage in the manufacture of brooms or whisks in any institution under their control, other than the Central Prison, and in such institution for the parties of the second part only.

This contract shall, subject to the hereinafter contained provisions as to default, be in force from the 1st day of May, 1884, until the 1st day of May, 1889.

In case the parties of the second part, shall desire to have the number of brooms and whisks to be manufactured hereunder increased to any number not exceeding 200 dozen per day, and shall give ten days' notice in writing, to the Inspector of Prisons, of such wish, then the said Inspector shall thereafter manufacture for and deliver to the said parties of the second part such increased number, if the amount of available prison labour will admit thereof, and if not, then as large a number as such prison labour can manufacture, and the parties of the second part shall receive and pay therefor in accordance with the rates, and at the times hereinbefore provided for, as to the said 110 dozen, and shall duly supply material therefor.

In case the Government shall desire to obtain possession of the space in the upper flat of the south shop now used for drying brooms, they shall have a right to do so upon furnishing equal facilities to the parties of the second part, and in case such facilities are afforded by the erection of an addition to the broom shop, the parties of the second part shall pay to the Inspector, as an allowance (in the nature of rental) 5 per cent. of the cost of such addition, such allowance to be paid yearly.

The parties of the second part are to have for the storage of materials to be manufactured, or goods manufactured, all the lower flat of the present broom shop building, except the part occupied by Brandon & Co'y, as an office.

In the event of the shop, machinery, or appliances used in the Central Prison premises for the manufacture of the goods proposed to be manufactured under this contract, being destroyed or materially injured by fire, so as to prevent the Government from continuing such manufacture, this contract shall, except so far as it makes provision in respect of goods then delivered, or ready for delivery, be at an end. Provided: that in case the Government should decide to rebuild or replace such shop, machinery and appliances for the purposes of continuing the manufacture of brooms and whisks, the parties of the second part, shall have a right to a renewal of said the contract for the residue of the above term, upon the terms and conditions above stated, either for the quantity of brooms and whisks hereinbefore provided for, or for such lesser quantity as the Government shall decide to have manufactured.

It is expressly agreed that this contract and everything therein contained, shall be void and of no effect unless the same is ratified by resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the Province, at its next session.

In witness whereof the said Inspector and the said firm have signed this agreement and the said Inspector has also affixed his corporate seal.

(Signed.) P. CHRISTIE, (Seal.)
(Signed.) H. A. NELSON & SONS.

Executed in the presence of
(Signed.) HARRY HAYES.

COPY of agreement bearing date on the 16th day of July, A.D. 1884, between the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities and C. T. Brandon & Company, relative to the employment by the said C. T. Brandon & Company, of certain of the prisoners confined in the Central Prison of Ontario in the manufacture of wooden ware.

By command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Provincial Secretary.

Toronto, 16th March, 1886.

This agreement made the sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-four,

BETWEEN

The Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities for Ontario, hereinafter called "The Inspector," for and on behalf of Her Majesty, by virtue of the 37th section of the Revised Statute respecting the Central Prison of the first part;

AND

Charles Thomas Brandon, William George Mutton, and William Badenach, of the City of Toronto, trading under the style of C. T. Brandon & Company, hereinafter called the contractors of the second part;

It is hereby agreed between the Inspector and contractors as follows:

1. That the Government of the Province of Ontario shall give to the contractors the use of the following portions of the Central Prison:

First. The entire building known as the North Shop, as soon as the same shall be completed and fit for occupation. The said shop shall be re-built and fitted up with engine, line shafting on ground floor, main driving belt, steam pipes for heating, inclined railway, with power arrangement for operating, with the use of such pulleys and countershafts as the Government now have in stock in the prison. All to be in complete running order.

Second. The building known as the dry kiln, except the upper flat now used as a shoe shop.

Third. The building in the north-west corner of the prison yard, known as the paint shop and storehouse.

Fourth. The space on the ground floor of the Broom shop, at present occupied by said contractors as an office.

2. The government is to allow the contractors so much of the yard space, as may be reasonably required for the storage of logs, lumber, and other materials used by them in the manufacture of their goods, but it is distinctly understood that the said yard shall be used subject to the following conditions, namely :

(*a*). It shall not be used for the storage of any logs, lumber or other materials, than for the manufacture of goods, or to be worked within the prison.

Should any dispute arise between the Government and the contractors as to the quantity of yard space to be used by the latter, or as to the particular portion thereof to be used by them, or in respect of the aforesaid paragraph, and conditions in respect thereof, the same shall be decided by the Inspector, and his decision shall be final and conclusive.

(*b*). No pile shall be erected within sixty-six feet of any building, and no pile shall be placed to a greater height than twelve feat.

(*c*). No pile shall be placed on any roadway, whether such roadway is used or not, without the consent in writing of the Inspector.

(*d*.) No claim shall be made under these presents for the use of greater or other yard space than what is now used by the said Contractors, the intention being that they shall continue to have the use of such yard space.

3. The Government are to furnish to the contractors a fixed minimum of seventy-five prisoners per day, which may be raised to a maximum of one hundred prisoners per day, as may be mutually arranged. The prisoners supplied to be able-bodied men who, when approved of by the contractors, shall continue in their employment till the expiration of their respective sentences. The prisoners to be supplied to be in equal proportions of the following classes, namely : one-half to be men having sentences from three to eleven months, hereinafter called eleven months, men ; and one-half to be men having sentences from twelve up to twenty-four months', hereinafter called twenty-four months' men.

Provided, That in case the Government shall not have at their disposal, without affecting the broom-making industry, in the prison at any time during the continuance of this contract, the full complement of twenty-four months' men under the foregoing classification, and if it should be found on the first days of each month that the contractors have less than one-half of twenty-four months' men in their employment, the Government shall make an allowance of ten cents per day for each twenty-four months' prisoner short for the ensuing month.

And if it should be found that the contractors have more than one-half of twenty-four months' men in their employment, then the contractors shall pay an additional sum, at the rate of ten cents per day, for each twenty-four months' prisoner over the one-half.

The mode of determining the number of prisoners in the employment of the contractors of the two classes aforesaid shall be as follows: On the first day of each month a list shall be made out and supplied to the contractors of all the prisoners in their employment, shewing accurately the number of twenty-four months' men and eleven months' men respectively in their employment, and shall accurately set forth the names, terms of sentence, and trade or calling of each of such prisoners.

In consideration of certain interruptions of prison labour occasioned by the visit of friends, the doctor, and of time taken in barbering, and in discipline owing to insubordiantion, the Government undertake, so soon as the contractors shall give constant employment to seventy-five prisoners the Government will furnish them the labour of seven prisoners without charge, to be known and hereinafter called "jobbers," in addition to the stokers and engineer, and the Government will supply one jobber for every ten prisoners constantly employed by the contractors over and above seventy-five. The said jobbers to be able-bodied prisoners, under any term of sentence, from thirty days and upwards, at the discretion of the Government, but not to include any tradesman or mechanics.

Provided, nevertheless, that no jobber shall be supplied to the contractors when they have a less number than seventy-five prisoners in their employment, irrespective of the jobbers. But, if from any cause, the Government are unable to supply the minimum number of prisoners to the contractors, this shall not affect their right to the labour of seven jobbers.

5 The Government is to furnish the motive power to run the contractors' machinery and to heat the buildings, when required, the contractors to furnish only the necessary fuel for that purpose delivered in the boiler-room.

6. The day's labour of the prisoners is to be ten hours.

7. In consideration of the premises the contractors agree to pay for the said labour at the rate of forty cents per day of ten hours for each prisoner, on the fifteenth day of each month, such payment to be for the labour furnished or tendered to the last day of the preceding calender month.

8. The contractors hereby agree to give to, and do hereby give to Her Majesty as security for the due fulfilment of this contract, and for the payment of any money which may become due hereunder, or by virtue hereof by the contractors, and for the payment of the arrears or money due the Government for prison labour up to the first day of December, 1883, amounting to ($3,879.26) three thousand, eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and twenty-six cents, a first lien on all raw material, manufactured goods, which are now, or which the contractors may have, or which they may hereafter bring upon or within the prison premises, which said arrears shall be liquidated by thirty-six monthly payments of ($107.77) one hundred and seven dollars and seventy-seven cents, without interest. The first of such payments to be made on the 15th May, 1886, and an equal amount on the same day of each month thereafter, till the full sum of (3,879.26) three thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars, and twenty-six cents is paid.

The payments due by the contractors, for and in respect of the months of May and June, 1884, shall be paid by the contractors forthwith.

9. The contractors are to be allowed to manufacture all kinds of wooden-ware and wooden goods.

10. It is agreed that this contract shall continue until the first day of March, 1889, renewable for a further period of four years, at rates to be fixed by arbitration, provided the Lieutenant-Governor in Council considers it in the public interest that such further period should be granted.

11. It is hereby declared that these presents shall not be construed to be a demise of the said Central Prison premises, or any portion thereof, nor to give to the said contractors or their employees the right of going upon the said premises, except at such times as may, having regard to the purposes of this agreement and the safe custody of prisoners, be reasonable and proper.

12. It is further declared that it shall not be necessary, in order to constitute a tender of service under this agreement, to bring the prisoners actually into the workshop, but it will be a sufficient tender if the prison authorities intimate that such prisoners are ready to be furnished whenever requested. *Provided*, the same are immediately furnished upon such request.

13. The contractors hereby agree that they, and their employees engaged in instructing or supervising the said prisoners, shall in all things abide by the rules and regulations that are now in force or may be hereafter adopted for the good government and discipline of the said prison, and shall aid in enforcing the observation of all such rules and regulations by the prisoners under their charge.

14. The contractors shall not assign this agreement or sub-let the same without the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

15. It is expressly agreed, and is an essential condition of this contract, that upon the report of the Inspector of Prisons, or any person authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario to enquire in respect thereto, that there has been a substantial and continued or recurrent failure on the part of the said contractors, or their said employees, to keep and observe the covenants hereinbefore contained other than the covenants for the payment of money, or in case the said contractors are in default in any payment by them required to be made under this contract, for a longer period than two months, it

shall be lawful for His Honour the said Lieutenant-Governor, in Council, by order to declare this agreement avoided, and the same and everything therein contained shall be thereupon forthwith, or at any time to be stated in such order, be at an end so far as any obligations, undertaking or duty, arising on the part of Her Majesty or the Government of Ontario or the Inspector is concerned. But Her Majesty and the said Inspector shall, nevertheless, be entitled to receive and recover any moneys that may then be owing in respect to labour theretofore performed up to the day of such termination or otherwise, and shall also be entitled to recover the sum of two thousand and five hundred dollars as and for liquidated damages, which the said contractors in such case agree to pay.

16. In event of the said Central Prison being injured by fire so as to be unsafe for the custody of prisoners, or in the event of an epidemic or contagious disease breaking out in the prison and necessitating the removal of the prisoners therefrom, this contract shall be, except as to the labour theretofore supplied, suspended until the prison can again with propriety be occupied; but this shall not be construed as an agreement that the Government shall rebuild or repair the prison, they being at liberty to exercise their discretion in this respect, as they may deem it expedient for the public good, or as the Legislature may determine.

17. It is distinctly understood that this agreement is not entered into by the said Inspector of Prisons, in his personal capacity, but is binding upon him and his successors as a Corporation sole, by virtue of the fifth section of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, chapter 224.

18. It is expressly agreed, that this contract, and everything therein contained, shall be void and of no effect, unless the same is ratified by resolution of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, at its next session. Provided: always, that any prisoners furnished under the said contract, shall, nevertheless, be paid for in accordance with the terms hereof.

19. It is further agreed that the said William George Mutton, one of the contractors, shall be entitled, during the existence of this contract, or the renewal thereof, to occupy the cottage and premises, situate on the shores of the bay, formerly in use in connection with the supply of water to one or more of the public institutions, at a rental of $50 per annum, unless the said premises or any part thereof shall sooner be required by the Government for supplying water to one or more of the public institutions, in which case the right of the said Mutton to occupy the same, or any part thereof shall wholly cease and determine. The said Mutton shall not be at liberty to assign or sub-let such right of occupancy without the consent in writing of the head of the Department to which is attached the public institutions.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of (in triplicate)
(Sgd.) HARRY HAYES.

(Sgd.) R. CHRISTIE, (L.S.)
(Sgd.) C. T. BRANDON, (L.S.)
(Sgd.) W. GEO. MUTTON, (L.S.)
(Sgd.) WM. BADENACH, (L.S.)

COPY OF INDENTURE bearing date the 2nd day of April, 1885, between C. T. Brandon & Company, The Brandon Manufacturing Company of Toronto, and the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, assigning the agreement made between the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities and C. T. Brandon & Company to the Brandon Manufacturing Company of Toronto.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Provincial Secretary.

TORONTO, 16th March, 1886.

This Indenture made the 2nd day of April, A.D. 1885,

Between

Charles Thomas Brandon, William George Mutton and William Badenach, all of Toronto, in the County of York, heretofore trading under the style of C. T. Brandon & Company, of the First Part,

The Brandon Manufacturing Company of Toronto (Limited) of the Second Part,

and

The Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities for Ontario, for, and on behalf of, Her Majesty, by virtue of the thirty-seventh section of the Revised Statute, respecting the Central Prison, of the Third Part.

Whereas, by a certain agreement made the 16th day of July, A.D. 1884, between the aforesaid the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities for Ontario, of the first part, and the said Charles Thomas Brandon, Willliam George Mutton and William Badenach, of the second part; it was agreed that the Government of the Province of Ontario should give to the said Brandon, Mutton and Badenach, the use of certain portions of the Central Prison, therein described, and allow them certain yard space, upon the said premises, and also furnish certain prisoners, upon the terms, and subject to the provisos, stipulations and conditions therein contained, and it was provided that the said agreement should remain in force for a term of years, not yet expired, and subject also to a certain right of renewal as therein set out;

And whereas, the business heretofore carried on by the parties hereto of the first part, has been purchased by the parties hereto of the second part, together with certain chattels, rights, contracts and franchises, including all the interest of the said parties of the first part, in the agreement hereinbefore referred to, and it is desired by these presents to transfer, with the assent of the party hereto of the third part, all such last mentioned interest;

Now this indenture witnesseth, that in consideration of the premises, and of the sum of $1 lawful money of Canada, now in hand, well and truly paid (the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged) they the said parties of the first part do hereby assign, transfer and set over, unto the said parties of the second part, their successors and assigns, all and singular, the said agreement and the benefit of all rights, privileges and stipulations granted, conferred or confirmed and assured by the same, together with the right to renewal thereof, the intention of these presents being that the said parties of the second part shall, as regards the parties of the said agreement, and with reference thereto occupy the position, and stand in the place of the parties hereto of the first part.

And the parties of the second part hereby covenant and agree for themselves, their saccessors and assigns, with the parties of the first part, that they, the parties of the second part will save harmless the parties of the first part, their executors and administrators from all loss or damage, which may be occasioned by any neglect or default in the payment of any money secured or performance of any act provided for by the said agreement, or by any covenant or stipulation contained therein, or otherwise in connection therewith.

And the said parties of the second part hereby agree with the party of the third part, that they, the said parties of the second part, will duly peform all, and singular. the covenants and agreements contained in the said agreement of the 16th day of July, A.D. 1884, whereby the terms of the said agreement are to be performed by the said parties of the first part as fully and in the same manner as they, the parties of the second part would have been liable to perform the same, if they, the parties of the second part. had been named in the said agreement, instead of the said parties of the first part, and that in case of any failure on the part of the parties of the second part to perform the same, or any of them, Her Majesty, Lieutenant-Governor, the Government of Ontario and the said party

of the third part, shall respectively have the same rights, powers, authority and remedies, as nearly as may be, as they respectively would have had if this assignment had not been made.

And the parties of the first part hereby covenant with the party of the third part that the said parties of the second part, shall well and truly perform all the covenants in the said agreement, of 16th day of July, contained, which by the terms thereof the said parties of the first part are required to perform, and the parties of the first part hereby agree, that in case the said party of the third part thinks fit so to do, he may, without thereby relieving the parties of the first part from this covenant, from time to time, grant extensions of time for the payment of any moneys accruing, payable under the said agreement, or under the said agreement as altered hereby, but nothing herein contained shall be in anywise construed to give any of the parties hereto a right to claim any such extension.

And the party hereto of the third part, by the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, hereby assents to this assignment, and agrees to consider and treat the parties of the second part in every respect as though they were the contractors named in said agreement.

Signed, sealed and delivered, this 30th day of April, 1885, in the presence of WM. SETON GORDON, of Toronto, Barrister.

(Signed.) C. T. BRANDON, (L.S.)
W. G. MUTTON,
by his attorney, (L.S.)
WM. BADENACH,
WM. BADENACH, (L.S.)

Witness as to execution by R. CHRISTIE,
HARRY HAYES.

THE BRANDON MANUFACTURING CO., OF TORONTO, Limited, (L.S.)
JOHN DONOGH, President,
WM. BADENACH, Int. Sec.-Treas.
R. CHRISTIE, Insp. of Prisons and Public Charities. (L.S.)

COPY of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 2nd day of July, A.D. 1885.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, the Committee of Council advise that Robert Christie, Esquire, one of the Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities, be authorized to assent upon the terms shown by the accompanying copy of assignment, to the assignment to the Brandon Manufacturing Company of Toronto, limited, of a certain contract or agreement bearing date the 16th day of July, 1884, made between the said Inspector of the first part, and Charles Thomas Brandon, William George Mutton, and William Badenach of the second part, and that the execution of such assignment by the said Inspector be approved of.

Certified,

J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

4

9 Vict. Sessional papers (no.69)

Report of the Professor of Agricul-
ure, Farm Manager and Experimental
uperintendent, at the Agricultural
ollege and Farm.

OT CONTAINED IN SESSIONAL PAPERS
EE SEPARATE REPORT:

NTARIO. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Report of the professor of agriculture
farm manager, and experimental super-
intendent, also report of the profes-
or of veterinary science...Toronto,
Grip printing & publishing co., 1885.

S.C.C. 25/5/53

(No. 70).

Return shewing the total number of students attending lectures in University College during the academic year 1884-85, and each of the preceding four years; the total number of students in residence during each of the same five years; the total receipts on account of board, lodging and other residence dues in each year, and a detailed statement of the disbursements on account of residence, including salaries, repairs, water, fuel, light and steward's department in each year. (*Not printed*).

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF DIVISION COURTS

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR

1885.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 26 & 28 FRONT STREET WEST.
1886.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF DIVISION COURTS

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1885.

Office of the Inspector of Division Courts,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, December, 1885

To the Honourable John Beverley Robinson,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it please your Honour:

I have the honour to submit the following report upon the Division Courts, for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1885.

In previous reports, I have had occasion to mention the delays caused by some Clerks. and in others the total failure of Clerks to make proper returns within the time mentioned in the Act of 1880, viz:—the fifteenth day of January, in each year. I am glad however, to be able to say that delays from these causes are gradually becoming less; still, I think, experience has shewn that the interval from the fifteenth day of January to the time when Parliament meets, is too short in which to receive these reports and prepare the annual report thereon, even should all the officers of the Courts be able to make their reports promptly. As a matter of fact, some officers will, from various causes, be unable to report within the time now required by law.

Complaints against officers of the Courts, during the year 1885, have been somewhat numerous. Many of those complaints have been for withholding suitors' moneys, neglecting to make returns within the time allowed by law for so doing,

neglecting or refusing to furnish suitors with proper bills of costs in detail, refusing to make up statements of how suitors' accounts stand in the Court, who have been allowed credit for costs to be paid out of collections, when made, and neglecting to furnish suitors, their attorneys or agents, with information as requested by letters. In this last named matter, the complaints have been very numerous; and, although Rule 174 provides as follows:—"Every Clerk is expected and enjoined to answer promptly all reasonable enquires made touching their suits by the parties thereto, their attorneys or agents; if no postage stamp is sent him for reply, then it may be by post card;" many Clerks are careless and cause much annoyance, and often expense to suitors unnecessarily.

All these complaints are filed, and if officers persist in their neglect in respect to this matter, after being frequenty warned, it becomes my duty to report their individual cases. Bailiffs have been complained of for a number of abuses, but chief amongst them has been the practice of allowing or extending the time to defendants when execution is in the bailiff's hands, without the consent of the plaintiff, thus interfering in a most unjustifiable manner between suitors, to the prejudice of the plaintiff. Notwithstanding these complaints, the Division Courts are now giving better satisfaction to suitors than formeriy, and the increase in the number of complaints is largely due to the fact that suitors are becoming better acquainted with the objects sought to be accomplished by the inspection, and the ready facilities it affords suitors of obtaining redress of grievances that otherwise were difficult to reach.

The business of the office increases every year, and may fairly be expected to increase for some years to come. The number of letters received and sent has been much greater than in former years. There have been many enquiries by officers and others touching the new tariff and matters of practice generally, all of which have received proper attention.

The returns shewing the business of each Division have been carefully tabulated, in the same form that has been in use for a number of years, and is annexed hereto, as Table A.

The grand totals, under the several heads, will be found at the foot of the last page of these tables, as also the grand totals, under the same headings, for the four preceding years, thus affording a very convenient means of making comparison of the results of five years.

A complete list of the Division Court Clerks, with the post office address of each, is annexed, as Table B. Also a full list of the names of the Division Court Bailiffs, with the post office address of each, will be found annexed, as Table C.

The limit and extent of the several divisions in each county are also given, in table D.

That portion of the Division Court law, providing for the examination of judgment debtors by, or at the instance of, their creditors, has given rise to some criticism not altogether favourable to it. As Inspector, I have had opportunities of learning the views of many persons, who claimed to be sufficiently well informed upon the subject to speak with authority. I have reason to come to the conclusion that, as a rule, the operation of the law has been judged harshly, and from very exaggerated ideas of the number of commitments actually made under its provisions.

Fuller information on the subject is very desirable, and to that end, I submit herewith, as Table E, a return shewing the number of judgment debtors who, during the twelve months ending the 31st of December, 1884, were ordered to be committed under each of the five heads mentioned in the 182nd section of the Division Courts Act: also the total of such orders; the total of commitments; the percentage of orders to commit in each county; the percentage of commitments under judgment summonses issued, and the average percentage of commitments of the number of orders issued to commit. More than eight-tenths of the orders to commit are made for causes that the debtors might have prevented. These are under the first head, where the debtor has not attended as required by summons, or alleged sufficient cause for not attending

While the average percentage of the *orders* to commit, of the total number of judgment summonses issued, is 23 and 8-10 of one per cent., the average percentage of *committals*, under the same number of judgment summonses, is only 1 and 3-10 of one per cent.

Much complaint is made against Bailiffs for holding over warrants of commitment in their hands, and delaying or refusing to enforce them within a reasonable time. Bailiffs doing so, not only cause dissatisfaction with their conduct, but incur great responsibility, and occasionally suffer for their improper neglect by having to pay damages to the plaintiffs. When Bailiffs receive those warrants they will be held responsible for enforcing them, where possible, and will be required to use due diligence to enable them to do so. I submit that Bailiffs should not be allowed to apply for, or have warrants renewed, without a written order or application from the plaintiff to have the warrant renewed, as is the practice in renewing executions. When renewals are granted upon the application of the Bailiffs, without the request or consent of the plaintiff, they feel that they can prolong the time for acting on the warrant almost at pleasure, and this too frequently causes them to disregard the express wishes of the plaintiff, and gives rise to dissatisfaction with the courts.

The tariff of fees, which came into force on the 1st January, 1885, is giving general satisfaction. I have not heard of any complaints by suitors as to the increase in the fees it allows,—while the numerous Clerks and Bailiffs whom I have seen during the past year all express themselves as content with it. Being new, it will not be thoroughly understood all at once. This is generally the case in offices where but little business is done, and where the tariff is not so frequently consulted as in the offices of large towns and cities.

Numerous enquiries, during the past year, by Clerks and Bailiffs, and suitors as well, and the large number of bills of costs sent me for taxation, have shewn how very desirable it is to afford all parties interested the means of referring to the tariff in the Clerk's office in a convenient printed form. The statute also provides that a table of such fees should be hung up in some conspicuous place in the offices of the several Clerks. In view of these facts, the Department had a number of copies of the tariff printed on cardboard in a convenient tabular form, and one mailed to each Division Court Clerk, with instructions to have the same hung up in a conspicuous place in his office, in pursuance of the requirements of the statute. In furtherance of the same view, the tariff will be found annexed hereto, as Table F, together with a copy of Rule 175 of the rules of practice of the Division Courts, at the foot thereof,—which explains to suitors, in a brief manner, the necessary course to pursue, in order to obtain a bill of costs in items from

the Clerk in any suit in his Court. For the information of parties either giving or receiving this bill of costs, I have to mention that it should include all execution costs, if such there have been in the cause.

CLERKS' FEES.

Notwithstanding the great distinctness of the tariff and the explanations given of it, I have found Clerks during the year charging fees for an entry made for the issue of a judgment summons, although specially mentioned that such a charge is not to be made. The fourth item has been improperly applied, by charging the fee to the defendant instead of to the plaintiff. The fifth item has also been improperly applied, by charging the fee to the plaintiff instead of to the defendant. The sixth item has not been adhered to by all as it should have been, and I have found some Clerks charging this fee for receiving and entering a return to papers from another Division, when, in fact, a return to summons to witness, or return to papers from another Division, are excepted from this fee and are not taxable. The ninth item :—"Every necessary affidavit, if actually prepared by the Clerk, and administering oath to deponent, 25 cents." This language is so clear, that it is difficult to see how any Clerk can charge the fee for simply administering the oath to the deponent. Such has been the case, however, and I desire to call special attention to it here ; to say that nothing can justify any Clerk in so doing. I submit, however, that affidavits prepared in the usual course of business by a Division Court Clerk's clerk, and the oath administered by the Clerk to the deponent, would be chargeable.

The eleventh item :—"Every notice of defence or admission entered, or other notice required to be given by Clerk to any party to a cause or proceeding, or to the Judge, in respect of the same, and mailing."—A number of abuses have been practised under the words "or other notice, required to be given by Clerk to any party to a cause or proceeding." Some have considered that this permitted a charge for any notice the plaintiff might desire from the Clerk, either before or after judgment, frequently taking the form of a notice that judgment had been entered, or that execution had issued, or that affidavit of disbursements had been filed, and for what amount. A Clerk, before taxing this fee, should be able to shew the statute or rule requiring the notice to be sent, and not the request only of any party to a suit. In this connection, Clerks will do well to acquaint themselves with the provisions of Rule 88, which provides for the sending of a number of notices ; also Rule 20, which provides that "a defendant giving notice of set off, or other statutory defence, or paying money into Court, or pleading a tender, shall be deemed to have sufficiently given the Clerk notice of disputing the plaintiff's claim, within the meaning of the Act of 1869."

Notice of a new trial having been granted, or of defendant having demanded a jury ; also the notice to be given by a Clerk, after *nulla bona* has been returned to any execution, issued on any transcript of judgment received from another Court, as required by sec. 6 of cap. 7, Ontario Statutes of 1882, are taxable as costs in the cause.

The thirteenth item :—"Entering every judgment rendered at the hearing or final order made by the Judge, 50 cents." No Clerk should expect to be excused on the plea of ignorance, who taxes this fee for an order to adjourn, the fee for which is given as item seventeen, and is 25 cents. I am sorry to say that I have found a number of such cases during the year.

The twenty-fourth item :—"Receiving papers from another Division for service, etc." Some Clerks strangely persist in charging this fee for entering a transcript of judgment from another Court, although the explanation is given with the item that "This fee does not include a charge for receiving transcript of judgment, for which a fee of 15 cents is taxable, under item one."

The twenty-sixth item :—"Taxing costs in defended suits, 25 cents." This is a new fee, not allowed in any preceding tariff. The Clerk makes up or taxes the costs in every suit, and this fee is now allowed for his services in taxing costs in such suits as *are defended.*

Bailiffs' Fees.

The Bailiffs' fees are taxed by the Clerk, and when this duty is faithfully performed, all fees received by a Bailiff for his own use are first allowed by the Clerk. It is generally where this practice is departed from, that excessive charges by Bailiffs occur. I have had occasion to correct many charges made, under item five of the schedule of Bailiffs' fees,—as, for want of careful consideration, this fee has been allowed to Bailiffs for calling the parties to a judgment summons. This fee is, however, allowable only in defended suits, and not on judgment summonses, which, of course, are after judgment, and when there can be no defence.

Item seven—"Every mile necessarily travelled to serve summons or process, or other necessary papers, or in going to seize on attachment, or in going to seize on a writ of execution, where money made, or case settled after levy, twelve cents." This item gives rise to a large nnmber of letters and enquiries every year, when, if the explanation printed in the tariff, immediately following it, were carefully read, there could not be much doubt about the proper mileage to be allowed in each case. The mileage should be reckoned from the Clerk's office to the place where the service or seizure was actually made, not to the place the Bailiff went in search of the defendant, or for goods and chattels to seize. No mileage is allowed for any distance travelled in going to seize, when there is no money made, or when the case is not settled, after levy ; nor is it possible to allow mileage under this item for going to sell property held under seizure.

Item thirteen is now made to allow the Bailiff three per cent. on the amount realized, if execution be satisfied in whole or in part, after seizure, and before sale. It is to be hoped that this provision will not be abused by seizures being made without first giving the party an opportunity to pay the execution debt. This is generally admitted to be a just and reasonable fee to Bailiffs, to compensate them for services, after seizure, that without a sale, under the old tariff, went unrewarded.

Jury Fund.

The jury fund collectable by Clerks to be paid over to the County or City Treasurer, as the case may be, to be held as a Division Court Jury Fund, and out of which jurors are paid for attendance at the sittings of these Courts, continues to shew a small surplus.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's obedient servant,

J. DICKEY,

Inspector of Division Courts.

TABLES.

TABLE A.

RETURN of Division Court Business from the First day of January to the Thirty-first day of December, A.D., 1885, inclusive, shewing:—

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES OR DISTRICT.		The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court in each County, United Counties or Districts.		The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $10 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $10 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund" in each County, United Counties or Districts.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.	
				$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.						$	c.			$	c.			$	c.
ALGOMA	1	23	1100	00	6	335	48	79	8168	61	7893	45	84	2	4	3	17	00	34	59	85	95	3	29	00
	2	147	5720	31				26	2818	05	2648	24	21	2		2	22	00	9	34			2	15	00
	3	72	1541	83	3	149	48		815	82	831	05	3						1	77					
	4	182	2340	21	13	608	01	7	1331	64	1319	64	3						2	22					
	5							5	798	16	875	08	2	1	1				1	25					
	6	41	1307	37	7	149	01	1	562	81	505	65		1	1					69					
BRANT	1	671	31476	72	46	2204	28	79	8168	61	7893	45	84	2	4	3	17	00	34	59	85	95	3	29	00
	2	167	7266	26	7	317	31	26	2818	05	2648	24	21	2		2	22	00	9	34			2	15	00
	3	53	1974	22	7	350	22		815	82	831	05	3						1	77					
	4	82	1753	02	13	852	47	5	1331	64	1319	64	3						2	22					
	5	38	1381	86	5	194	77	10	798	16	875	08	2						1	25					
	6	41	1307	37	7	149	01	1	562	81	505	65		1	1					69					

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund" in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or Province.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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				$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.						$	c.			$	c.			$	c.
BRUCE	1	299	13838	12	583	88	71	4466	26	4481	34	31			4				18	00		14	96				4	20	00
	2	219	5047	91	1156	71	52	2765	01	2597	77	15							10	00		8	00				1	5	00
	3	255	9013	10	943	49	13	3689	53	3561	06	27							23	00		11	13						
	4	237	7785	96	1504	00	18	3116	79	3104	29	9										6	48						
	5	155	6371	16	366	43	18	2936	30	2632	42	17			1							6	98						
	6	49	2040	96	281	61	3	658	38	578	79	6							44	00	1	3	55						
	7	119	3367	17	1235	22	21	969	95	961	99	12										4	98						
	8	309	8290	19	1064	46	20	3431	49	3431	49	1										5	29						
	9	99	3832	44	373	59	1	1741	22	1741	22	9			2				10	00		3	87						
	10	96	2530	42	472	08	10	851	68	781	60	1										1	66						
CARLETON	1	1580	63279	27	2415	50	546	16062	61	16525	10	138			2							64	23		1004	90	32	280	00
	2	77	2289	62	484	80	2	555	95	538	03		1									1	53						
	3	31	1114	69	107	50	2	593	13	569	63		1										94						
	4	42	1720	00	183	00	1	1114	00	1134	00	4										1	69				2	20	00
	5	52	1780	72	203	25	3	1118	83	1118	83	2										1	49						
	6	66	1790	73	154	48	1	614	55	601	27	3			1							1	74						
	7	50	1537	52	177	27	4	1132	60	1163	83	1							15	00		1	56						

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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				c.			c.			c.			c.															
Brought forward.	11	1476	55861	80	107	5151	03	128	20807	74	20311	68	130	7	6	1	5	7	39	00			62	42	85	95	8	64	00
BRUCE	10	1837	63117	43	153	7981	47	227	24616	61	23871	97	128	6	1	7	1	13	105	00			66	90			3	25	00
CARLETON	7	1898	73512	53	78	3725	90	559	21191	67	21650	69	149	2	3	1	1	10	15	00			73	18	1004	90	34	300	00
Carried forward.	28	5211	192491	78	338	16858	40	914	66616	02	65844	34	407	15	10	13	7	30	159	00		1	202	50	1090	85	47	389	00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.						$	c.		$	c.		$	c.	
DUFFERIN	1	374	16134	14	28	1503	51	50	5638	73	542	35	3	1	2									2	15	00
	2	394	14956	51	26	1543	12	67	3453	17	5521	27	25	3										2	15	00
	3	102	4358	00	23	1561	00	10	1992	05	3892	57	16											2	20	00
	4	40	2849	18	13	928	00	10	636	36	1972	40	6													
	5	74	3046	36	2	96	84		1217	62	1969	29	18			1										
ELGIN	1	527	15830	17	50	2401	10	69	8685	22	5254	52	23		4			2	23	00				1	10	00
	2	102	4505	47	13	751	09	5	2415	31	2409	21	7		3											
	3	935	37618	64	31	1231	57	77	13932	22	13860	48	93	1	3			1	39	00				2	16	06
	4	295	12604	44	68	2615	27	33	5117	75	5096	15	23	2	2				17	00						
ESSEX	1	73	2215	50	2	144	24	5	542	35	542	35	3		1	2			23	00						
	2	327	11223	24	11	626	10	36	5521	27	5254	52	25	3												
	3	126	6334	50	13	637	11	12	3892	57	3929	56	16													
	4	121	4689	40	10	458	32	15	1972	40	1969	29	6													
	5	212	8061	76	17	1271	81	54	4048	65	3876	21	18		1											
	6	310	10367	14	29	1438	54	24	4196	13	4130	76	23	2									1			
	7	404	10500	74	25	923	12	93	4615	55	4047	50	29	4	3				17	00						
	8	411	14944	04	20	1142	32	42	6980	26	7272	47	32	2	1	2			20	00						

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Brought forward.	28	5211	192491 78	338	16858 40	914	66616 02	65811 31	107	15	10	13	159 00	1	202 50	1090 85	47	389 00
DUFFERIN	5	984	11344 19	92	5632 47	137	12937 93	12963 92	88	1	.....	2	28 67	.....	30 31	.....	6	50 00
ELGIN	4	1859	70558 72	162	6999 03	184	30150 50	29979 27	146	3	.....	12	124 00	.....	75 06	257 30	3	26 00
ESSEX	8	1984	74336 32	127	6641 56	281	31769 18	31622 66	152	11	6	7	60 00	1	77 83	27 98	7	35 00
Carried forward.	45	10038	378731 01	719	36131 46	1516	141473 63	140410 19	793	33	16	34	371 67	2	385 73	1376 13	63	500 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
FRONTENAC.....	1	1	555	23402 39	11	582 54	42	7363 35	8565 79	57	3	1	1	10 00	1	24 77	48 47	6	27 00
	2		35	1603 16	4	291 60	2	275 93	243 32	2	2		2	12 00		2 50			
	3		469	18278 57	37	1560 22	36	7361 98	7350 36	28		2	2	11 00		1 00	21 32		25 00
	4		212	9952 13	26	1732 96	30	4674 62	4641 39	26	1					7 42	9 03	5	
	5		297	11344 02	56	2542 73	27	4868 85	5024 83	21						2 74	11 31		
	6		107	3088 14	10	413 16	25	1394 91	1603 09	4	4						2 92	1	5 00
GREY.....	1		398	16087 11	57	3312 98	95	5715 86	5715 86	29				19 00		15 75	26 47	2	20 00
	2		261	9599 99	25	1008 03	55	3912 07	4109 03	18	3					9 36			
	3		469	18278 57	37	1560 22	36	7361 98	7350 36	28		2	2	11 00		17 12	21 32		25 00
	4		212	9952 13	26	1732 96	30	4674 62	4641 39	26	1					9 03		5	
	5		297	11344 02	56	2542 73	27	4868 85	5024 83	21						11 31			
	6		107	3088 14	10	413 16	25	1394 91	1603 09	4	4					2 92		1	5 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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Brought forward.	45	10038	378731 01	719	36131 46	1516	14473 63	140410 19	793	33	16	34	371 67	2	385 73	1376 13	63	500 00
FRONTENAC.....	5	933	36525 19	38	2079 28	94	11013 08	11808 37	78	8	2	5	40 00	.....	38 52	48 47	6	27 00
GREY	6	1744	68349 96	211	10570 08	268	27928 29	28444 53	106	8	2	4	20 00	.....	65 49	47 99	8	50 00
Carried forward.	56	12715	483706 16	968	48730 82	1878	180415 00	180663 09	977	49	20	43	431 67	2	489 74	1472 59	77	577 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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				$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.						$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.
HALDIMAND	1	88	2485	30	7	369	01	5	1444	67	1461	32	3	1	1	1	12	00				2	78					
	2	60	2081	67	15	670	73	2	762	64	762	64	3										46					
	3	159	5719	18	20	833	62	7	3091	83	2971	71	10	1		1						5	88		1	55		
	4	22	1173	17	1	3	00	1	429	16	429	16	3			1	12	00				1	83					
	5	26	822	28	11	614	40	...	651	00	651	00	2										27					
	6	171	6907	25	14	811	10	20	3365	42	3620	89	14	1		1	8	00										
HALIBURTON	1	58	1799	88	12	774	16	2	1221	62	1221	62	3	1			36	00				3	33					
	2	75	1406	93	5	209	57	1	817	20	811	06	1						1			1	69					
HALTON	1	123	569	65	12	416	65	18	2225	67	2069	89	19			2	18	00				8	18				2	13	00
	2	118	6479	22	9	236	00	13	2780	55	2757	73	21			3	31	00				9	00					
	3	270	8708	37	10	592	91	60	2281	65	2253	01	11			1						7	45					
	4	95	1801	56	8	306	51	5	807	17	786	67				1	12	00				1	49					
	5	5	345	04	7	191	10	1	14	87	10	89	2										56					
	6	27	1884	59	9	248	88	1	744	59	743	59	7									2	88					

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.	$	c.						$	c.		$	c.			$	c.		
Brought forward.	56	12715	483706	16	968	48780	82	1878	180415	00	180663	09	977	49	20	43	431	67	2	489	74	1472	59	77	577	00
HALDIMAND	6	526	19188	85	68	3301	86	35	9744	72	9896	72	35	3	3	3	32	00		20	07			4	25	00
HALIBURTON	2	133	3205	81	17	983	73	3	2038	82	2032	68	4	1		3	36	00	1	5	02			3	30	00
HALTON	6	638	24888	43	55	1991	45	98	7854	50	8621	78	60		1	6	61	00		20	07			2	13	00
Carried forward.	70	14012	530989	25	1108	55057	86	2014	200053	04	201214	27	1076	53	24	55	560	67	3	543	90	1472	59	86	645	00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
	HASTINGS	1	622	26004 96	20	971 35	43	6272 85	6289 54	51	5		3	21 00		24 24	28 16	2	15 00
2		2	56	1779 21	5	393 22	12	775 16	772 14	3	.....		.....	.....		1 56	.....	1	3 00
3		3	52	1834 41	9	417 20	2	1109 66	1059 08	3	.....		.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
4		4	120	3256 85	6	155 45	7	650 67	650 67	8	.....	1	.....	.....		2 26	.....	.....	.....
5		5	228	8741 88	14	180 43	8	2822 56	2822 56	23	.....		.....	.....		3 35	.....	.....	.....
6		6	202	7524 29	14	883 48	21	2952 83	2838 46	13	1		.....	.....		9 80	.....	3	25 00
7		7	123	3325 41	10	475 31	15	1432 65	1432 39	13	.....		.....	.....		6 64	.....	.....	.....
8		8	110	3315 84	6	447 13	26	745 06	745 06	6	2		3	35 00		4 50	.....	3	30 00
9		9	271	9343 79	26	1265 16	13	2689 79	2585 66	4	.....		.....	.....		2 56	.....	.....	.....
10		10	101	3473 53	4	72 72	6	997 41	953 69	13	.....		1	9 00		3 56	.....	.....	.....
11		11	85	2299 86	6	425 08	4	671 03	584 54	4	.....		.....	.....		2 63	.....	1	5 00
12		12	107	3649 19	20	1160 02	9	1923 70	1923 19	3	.....		.....	.....		2 10	.....	.....	.....
										6	.....		.....	.....		3 15	.....	.....	.....
	HURON		239	9270 99	8	374 53	26	2022 99	1989 92	19	.....		2	30 00	2	10 75	.....	3	13 00
1		1	217	9415 34	12	604 84	10	3068 21	2973 76	24	.....		.....	.....	.....	10 20	.....	2	10 00
2		2	317	11842 00	26	804 00	59	2421 84	2421 84	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4 27	.....	4	18 00
3		3	209	9797 99	35	2272 67	55	3722 70	3686 70	15	2	.....	1	10 00	1	9 95	.....	1	10 00
4		4																	

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.	$	c.								$	c.			$	c.			
Brought forward . .	82	16069	605538	47	1248	61904	41	2180	223095	81	223871	25	1210	67	27	62	625	67	3	615	25	1500	75	96	725	00
HASTINGS	12	2057	74549	22	140	6846	55	166	23012	77	22656	98	134	14	3	7	65	00	.....	71	35	28	16	10	80	00	
Carried forward.	94	18126	680087	69	1388	68750	96	2346	246107	58	246528	23	1344	81	30	69	690	67	3	686	60	1528	91	106	805	00	

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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				$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.						$	c.			$	c.			$	c.
5	Huron—*Con.*																											
6		7	122	4977	04	14	681	61	11	2755	24	12	2656	43	134	16625	59	2											
7		8	104	3709	92	7	598	30	3	1237	49	5	1193	21	39	6368	52	2				2	22	00					
8		9	75	1896	71	4	22	67		1013	60	5	1013	60	25	8402	66	1			1								
9		10	230	9014	45	13	583	40	4	3514	60	16	3238	82	4	1341	26	3											
10		11	63	2092	13	15	450	53	14	1699	57	2	1706	30	19	3395	68	3			2								
11			78	2604	62	7	274	86	6	1478	63	1	1464	44	29	3905	77	3				1	12	00					
			65	1897	65	3	249	55	7	616	12	4	616	12	4	2918	07												
1	Kent		1036	48703	55	52	3436	66	376	18595	81	134	16625	59	2							53	81	5	279	03	5	25	00
2			454	17166	82	36	1566	78	131	6398	62	39	6368	52	2	22	00					17	12	9	20	30	9	45	00
3			500	14267	75	28	1197	73	92	8477	99	25	8402	66	1							13	21		30	83			
4			116	3164	49	8	239	01	10	1343	52	4	1341	26				1				2	89						
5			323	10071	67	19	808	67	51	3503	55	19	3395	68	3			2				10	15	5			5	25	00
6			264	11441	61	15	783	88	27	3985	77	29	3905	77	3							12	11	4			4	20	00
7			146	4293	97	17	920	58	21	2889	16	4	2918	07				1	12	00		3	96	1			1	5	00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.									$	c.			$	c.	
Brought forward.	82	16069	605538	47	1248	61904	41	2180	223095	81	22387	25	1210	67	3	27	2	62	5	3	625	67	3	615	25	62	41	1500	75	96	725	00
HURON	11	1799	66518	84	144	6916	46	195	23550	99	2296	14	113	3	2	2	31	70	61	00	3	62	41	.....		12		62	00			
KENT	7	2839	109109	86	175	8963	31	708	46154	42	4304	7	154	12	2	2	31	3	34	00	.....		113	25	330	16	24		120	00		
Carried forward.	100	20707	781167	17	1567	77784	18	3083	291801	22	28987	94	1477	82	7	31	70	6	730	67	6	890	91	1830	91	132		907	00		

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.			$ c.		$ c.
LAMBTON	1	331	14769 91	28	1050 40	18	4298 61	4338 89	39		1			16 52				5	37 00
	2	216	9026 14	10	464 51	17	2134 71	2109 53	11	2			8 00	7 99				2	15 00
	3	134	5029 02	46	2022 93	10	3571 10	3661 95	8	3			48 00	4 25				1	5 00
	4	112	4587 06	25	546 27		2462 50	2512 50	8			1	12 00	4 87				2	10 00
	5	203	7588 66	11	695 20	13	2917 21	2905 21	12			2	23 00	7 24				2	10 00
	6	78	3309 72	8	311 78	6	1150 74	1150 74	5	3				3 05					
	7	164	6663 47	29	2044 76	4	2548 23	2484 89	15			2	21 00	7 90				2	15 00
	8	313	12183 28	45	1890 51	58	7433 79	7346 00	25	1		1	11 00	12 45				3	20 00
	9	198	7384 80	22	1206 00	10	4307 80	4235 50	8			2	22 00	8 01					
LANARK	1	291	8581 19	14	578 86	28	2231 57	2188 59	10	1		2	11 00	7 76				2	10 00
	2	54	2543 95	1	40 24	7	452 72	451 08	4					2 32					
	3	102	3871 41	4	389 99	7	1584 78	1584 78	6					3 39				2	9 00
	4	193	4976 56	12	615 89	20	2194 15	2149 15	3					3 00				9	18 00
	5	17	289 65	4	103 75	1	334 81	334 51						20					
	6	85	2735 79	8	298 93	19	1255 95	1264 37	6	1				2 79					

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.							$	c.			$	c.			
Brought forward.	100	20707	781167	17	1567	77784	18	3083	291801	22	28879	94	1477	82	9	31	2	70	720	67		6	890	91	1830	91	16	132	907	00
LAMBTON	9	1749	70542	06	224	10232	36	136	30824	69	3074	21	131		2		13	145	00			72	28					112	00
LANARK	6	742	22498	55	43	2027	66	82	8053	98	7972	48	29	2		2		11	00			19	46			13		37	00
Carried forward.	115	23198	874707	78	1834	90044	20	3301	330679	90	328597	63	1637	93	33	85		876	67		6	982	65	1830	91	161		1056	00

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				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.....	1	1	674	28420 10	13	487 43	74	9778 53	9683 33	33	2	1			7	19 08	55 54	2	10 00
	2	2	182	6846 60	13	201 33	30	2346 89	2390 89	11	2				6 17				
	3	3	215	7976 85	17	825 88	9	2012 74	1931 09	9	3	1			6 27			3	15 00
	4	4	189	5878 38	4	211 52	24	2121 79	2085 04	7	2	1			4 97				
	5	5	153	2988 76	3	164 61	13	1012 28	1012 28	4			1	7 00	2 90	1			
	6	6	168	5017 72	1	16 75	9	1390 20	1377 20	2	1				3 29				
	7	7	59	1842 07	4	125 92	2	684 85	701 40	1					1 30				
	8	8	104	2865 06	2	100 66	1	312 00	312 00	3	1				2 25	1			
	9	9	89	3229 43			1	2213 40	2130 03	5					2 78	1			
	10	10	40	1175 33	1	80 49	2	803 04	308 46	1	2				91				
	11	11	56	1835 47				613 20	575 74	1	1		1		1 06	1			
	12	12	32	1040 48			3	527 28	513 58	2					1 01	1			
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.....	1	1	519	14837 06	14	669 89	95	5341 07	5537 23	25	3				13 48		21 50		
	2	2	74	2873 49	4	139 83	8	924 54	924 54	4					2 50				
	3	3	11	435 30	1			82 50	82 50						1 27				
	4	4	186	4636 94	4	88 95	58	1682 82	1693 86	13			1	11 00	7 69				
	5	5	86	3225 90	1	69 92	3	819 73	1092 53	6					3 24				
	6	6	74	2339 32	3	86 45	8	558 44	558 44	3	2		1	12 00	2 05			2	12 00
	7	7	162	5323 79	6	302 53	2	2325 72	1912 14	9	3		2	19 00	6 52			4	16 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.							$	c.			$	c.		
Brought forward.	115	23198	874707	78	1834	90044	20	3301	330679	90	328597	63	1637	79	14	93	8	2	4	42	00	6	23	982	65	52	03	36	75	6	161	1656	00
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE	12	1961	64116	25	58	2214	59	168	23321	20	23021	04	79	60	3	3	2	2	4	7	00	23	1850	91	55	54	21	50	5	25	00						
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON	7	1112	33671	80	33	1357	57	174	11734	82	11791	24	60	8	2	4	4	2	4	42	00	6	29	36	75	6	50	6	28	00	172	1109	00
Carried forward.	134	26271	972495	83	1925	93616	36	3643	365735	92	363409	91	1776	115	38	91	925	67	29	1071	43	1908	95	172													

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES OR DISTRICT.		The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts in each County, United Counties or Districts.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100, in each County, United Counties or Counties or District.	The number of Action for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or Counties or District.	The number of Actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or Districts.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries, called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund" in each County, United Counties or Districts or District.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney, or Agents' Fees under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.
				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
LINCOLN	1	1	77	2106 05	5	282 20	27	992 38	982 33	3	2			65 00		64 75	1314 25	21	164 00
	2	2	514	17256 96	36	1686 45	49	6832 48	6600 97	33	8			12 00		7 74	2 04	8	46 00
	3	3	148	4935 22	26	1319 77	29	3468 57	3523 60	14	2			12 00		6 42		6	43 00
	4	4	88	3863 56	13	790 11	6	1426 99	1391 16	11	1			11 00		2 65		2	10 00
MIDDLESEX	1	1	1610	63159 94	64	2758 58	163	22258 78	22553 17	123	1		5	23 00		12 35		2	18 00
	2	2	210	7386 96	10	578 86	2	2707 47	2557 32	16			1	52 00	1	8 37			
	3	3	78	4804 69	24	833 32	2	1854 07	1816 24	19			1			3 72			
	4	4	87	4265 46	12	658 84	1	1537 30	1509 00	10	1		1	12 00		5 24		1	10 00
	5	5	258	10506 92	28	1349 75	20	5182 45	5149 62	23	3		3			4 01		2	15 00
	6	6	177	8375 22	33	1784 05	30	2999 58	3208 72	18	2		1						
	7	7	185	4016 50	27	200 50	18	2082 13	1981 60	4			1						
	8	8	98	4179 73	12	888 15	8	2142 25	1806 97	12	1			12 00	1				
	9	9	263	5952 27	2	179 61	20	1026 35	964 83	5									
MUSKOKA	1	1	212	7628 83	27	946 24	....	2702 76	2697 76	15	5	3							
	2	2	196	8155 34	33	1743 38	32	1778 10	1612 41	10	3	1							
	3	3	111	5832 72	18	1054 38	7	1251 22	1247 69	4								1	5 00
	4	4	22	844 20	7	91 11	....	133 54	133 54	....		1							
NIPISSING	1	1	66	2495 49	3	234 41	....	984 82	847 48	1								1	5 00
	2	2	202	9629 78	12	837 49	5	3259 96	3069 09	15								2	8 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Brought forward.	134	26271	972495 83	1925	93616 36	3643	365735 92	363409 91	1776	115	38	91	925 67	29	1071 43	1908 95	172	1109 00
LINCOLN	4	827	28161 79	80	4078 53	111	12720 42	12498 06	61	13	2	14	187 00	2	117 25	1314 25	34	266 00
MIDDLESEX	9	2966	112647 69	212	9231 66	264	41790 38	41547 47	230	8	2	14	187 00	2	117 25	1314 25	34	266 00
MUSKOKA	4	541	21961 09	85	3835 11	39	5865 62	5691 43	29	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5 00
NIPISSING	3	268	12125 37	15	1071 90	5	4244 78	3916 57	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	13 00
Carried forward.	154	30873	1147391 77	2317	111833 56	4062	393357 12	427063 44	2112	144	47	105	1112 67	31	1214 68	3225 24	218	1433 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
NORFOLK	1	1	336	10746 98	14	186 96	71	4420 96	4055 37	25	4	1	1	6 00	1	11 28			
	2	2	160	4619 12	14	836 97	48	2535 78	2391 56	6	4	3	1	11 00		3 66		1	5 00
	3	3	94	3018 22	11	440 71	25	1757 31	1790 23	4		1			4	2 79			
	4	4	119	3433 38	15	657 89	27	1574 90	1458 10	1						2 47			
	5	5	175	6351 43	15	939 23	5	2395 89	2383 36	12	2		1	12 00		6 50			
	6	6	180	3750 00	11	460 00	12	3334 22	2697 08	10	2	2	1	12 00		6 77		1	5 00
	7	7	47	1320 53	24	846 88	5	1009 84	897 52	2						1 13			
	8	8	40	1216 62	4	449 88	2	704 98		1						88			
NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM	1	1	292	9855 23	21	1110 23	26	2582 95	2736 06	9	2		1	12 00		8 27			
	2	2	164	4838 65	11	486 52	5	2024 35	1908 42	3	1			12 00		4 37			
	3	3	274	10412 00	20	1115 91	39	2037 40	2788 12	49	2		1	7 00	1	18 37		3	15 00
	4	4	339	16242 41	22	1115 99	26	1975 41	1946 57	37			1	15 00		16 52		6	30 00
	5	5	261	11782 97	19	1066 40	46	4167 67	4417 67	28			1	9 00	2	12 96		3	15 00
	6	6	83	2619 38	15	753 85	4	863 73	863 73	2						1 88		1	20 00
	7	7	220	7168 48	14	1054 11	38	2140 53	2108 47	10	1				1	6 40		4	25 00
	8	8	287	8460 74	8	459 01	77	3386 98	3386 98	27	1		4	45 00		11 56		5	25 00
	9	9	252	9062 16	18	956 84	24	2067 54	1919 89	19					1	9 22		1	5 00
	10	10	154	4958 43	16	957 17	45	2690 15	2662 78	2	2		2	21 00		4 34			
	11	11	176	7046 35	12	454 59	7	2011 13	1883 24	17						7 70			

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.							$	c.		$	c.		
Brought forward.	154	30873	1147391	77	2317	111833	56	4062	393357	12	427063	44	2112	144	47	105	1112	67	1214	68	31	1351	75	3225	24	218	1433	00
NORFOLK.....	8	1151	34456	18	108	4818	52	195	17733	88	16378	20	61	8	7	3	41	00	35	48	5	41				2	10	00
NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM...	11	2502	92446	80	176	9530	62	337	26887	74	26611	93	209	15	2	11	121	00	101	59	5	135	00			23	135	00
Carried forward.	173	34526	1274294	75	2601	126182	70	4594	437948	74	470063	57	2382	167	56	119	1274	67	1351	75	41	1525	24	3225	24	243	1578	00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
ONTARIO		1	266	13047 71	27	1227 77	20	2336 95	2336 95	29	1			100 00	1	11 99		6	35 00
		2	211	7079 45	18	1252 00	17	3592 20	3587 00	16	1			12 00		6 91		3	15 00
		3	270	12346 84	19	1278 06	30	3202 68	3095 94	34	4			1 00		14 25		3	2 00
		4	465	12868 71	35	2588 92	91	6376 54	6292 62	30	1		2	22 00		15 36	16 84	4	55 00
		5	137	5334 39	21	1088 79	25	4987 36	4907 79	5	4					4 80		8	15 00
		6	132	6417 39	14	658 93	12	1803 74	1628 42	16	2		1			6 58		3	
		7	86	3509 08	37	2109 80	39	1524 26	1498 03	9	1			12 00	1	4 25			
OXFORD		1	478	15774 48	25	1285 28	84	7532 18	7650 20	31	3	1	13	100 00	1	22 73	27 11	3	15 00
		2	93	2964 33	16	801 78	7	1412 11	1512 68	4			1	12 00	2	3 12		1	5 00
		3	77	2709 15	12	560 37	1	1141 08	1124 89	5		2			2	2 72		1	5 00
		4	274	10126 97	30	1665 02	73	2675 33	2662 12	28	1	2	1	9 00	2	15 24		1	3 00
		5	574	21112 70	21	934 90	60	8204 47	8396 00	33	2	1	4	38 00		22 16	6 32	5	32 00
		6	287	8471 52	12	577 26	37	4819 13	5016 36	16	1		1	8 00	1	8 79		1	5 00
PARRY SOUND		1	68	2445 98	13	588 97	12	1393 62	1333 64	1	1				2				
		2	65	2223 90	3	512 28	1	927 15	927 15	1									
		5	9	285 52	3	234 92		144 80	190 34										
		4	177	9751 46	8	291 06	2	1974 76	1785 73	18					2			2	10 00
		5	39	1360 14	1	54 56		525 66	485 00	1									
		6	30	1667 24	7	381 51	1	432 65	432 65	4	1								

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.	$	c.						$	c.			$	c.	
Brought forward.	173	34526	1274294	75	2601	126182	70	4594	437948	74	470053	57	2382	167			69	143	1476	67	54	1490	65	3275	51	284	1815	00
ONTARIO	7	1567	60603	57	171	10204	27	234	23823	73	23346	76	139	14	6	4			1274	35	00	1	64	14	16	84	27	162	00
OXFORD	6	1783	61159	15	116	5824	61	262	25844	22	26362	25	117	7	6	20			167	00	8	74	76	33	43	12	65	00
PARRY SOUND	6	388	17734	33	46	2063	30	16	5398	64	5154	51	25	1	1						4					2	10	00
Carried forward.	192	38264	1413791	80	2934	144274	88	5106	493015	33	524917	09	2663	189	69	143	1476	67	1441	02	66	1565	41	3324	94	313	1987	00

RETURN of Division Court Business—*Continued.*

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				$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.					$	c.		$	c.			$	c.		
PEEL	1	1	345	16317	65	30	1902	80	82	6462	59	6222	88	35														
	2	2	159	4138	29	28	1515	22	3	550	57	535	94	7														
	3	3	68	3346	91	10	748	02	7	1367	24	1332	16	11				1	12	00								
	4	4	160	5692	31	5	266	80	19	1425	50	1321	47	9				5	24	00								
PERTH	1	1	503	17572	98	23	1078	05	72	5055	26	5031	22	43	3			4	42	00								
	2	2	282	10435	75	24	1131	92	29	5483	98	5619	04	24	1		3											
	3	3	201	7975	18	9	448	14	35	3098	84	3053	41	20				3	33	00								
	4	4	61	1886	81	6	117	14	2	1074	66	1021	56	4				1	12	00								
	5	5	94	4117	58	16	739	99	1	2493	99	2487	79	9														
	6	6	252	8681	14	20	1265	86	42	3721	37	3982	31	13														
PETERBOROUGH	1	1	485	18065	07	22	869	99	13	5536	16	5491	27	30	7		2	11	63	00				2	22	21		10	00
	2	2	104	3842	26	16	1158	41	2	1403	71	1346	71	6	2										3	54			
	3	3	11	234	19					65	00	37	24						2	00					0	15			
	4	4	61	3232	06	2	203	43	2	903	47	903	47	8	1			2	20	00	1				4	35			
	5	5	61	751	15	3	93	69	1	40	50	16	00												0	27			

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts in each County, United Counties or Districts.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40, in each County, United Counties or District	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury fund" in each County, United Counties or Districts.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney, or Agents' Fees under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.
Brought forward.	192	38264	1413791 80	2934	144274 88	5106	493015 33	524917 09	2663	189	69	143	1476 67	54	1490 65	3275 51	284	1815 00
PEEL.....	4	732	29495 16	73	4432 84	111	9805 90	9412 45	62	.....	.....	6	36 00	.....	30 02	.....	1	5 00
PERTH	6	1393	50619 44	98	4781 10	181	20928 10	21195 33	113	4	3	10	106 00	.....	55 57	32 00	27	160 00
PETERBOROUGH ...	5	722	26124 73	43	2325 52	18	7948 84	7794 69	44	10	2	13	85 00	1	30 32	.....	2	10 00
Carried forward.	207	41111	1520031 13	3148	155814 34	5416	531698 17	563319 56	2882	203	74	172	1703 67	55	1606 76	3307 51	314	1990 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.			$ c.
PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL	1	2	122	3648 62	10	597 36	22	1225 69	1160 40	6	1					3 66		1	10 00
	2	3	74	2079 71	1	201 39	2	866 77	866 77	5						2 27			
	3	4	112	2767 05	3	336 91	5	1106 14	1106 14	3						2 19			
	4	5	188	6934 96	3	114 37	2	1890 56	1789 94	9					1	6 45		2	20 00
	5	6	47	1168 33	9	111 49	6	389 88	381 13	3						1 59			
	6	7	56	1668 94	8	369 40	3	895 64	832 05	3	2					1 71			
	7	8	44	1670 72	6	167 30	11	978 61	946 00	4		1				1 39			
	8	9	105	2707 13	3	92 49	2	1370 19	1305 83	2						2 09			
	9	10	186	4240 50	4	260 50	3	2078 93	1948 60	5	1					3 35			
	10	11	28	548 10	2	69 98	1	173 58	173 58							0 39			
	11		74	3117 30	11	416 45	2	962 75	940 16	3			1	11 00		3 08		1	10 00
PRINCE EDWARD	1		268	11986 47	18	1031 78	20	3927 02	3900 95	30	3		2	20 00		13 98		1	5 00
	2		63	3122 57	1	32 92	2	662 35	704 12	13						4 09			
	3		26	1056 85	10	617 52	3	432 91	432 91	2						1 04			
	4		31	543 48	18	137 75	3	681 33	681 33							0 61			
	5		36	1120 21	7	319 78	1	504 03	514 03	1						0 75			
	6		24	768 28	3	107 06		431 30	339 30		1					0 70			
	7		48	1819 01	2	60 19	1	775 19	775 19	4	1					1 72			
	8		9	359 31				294 48	194 22	1						0 43			
RAINY RIVER	1																		
	2		5	231 06															

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts in each County, United Counties or Districts.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund" in each County, United Counties or Districts.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney, or Agents' Fees under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.	
			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.
Brought forward.	207	41111	1520031	13	3148	158814	34	5416	551698	17	583319	56	2882	203	74	2	1	172	1703	67	55	1666	76	3307	51	314	1990	00
PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.....	11	1036	30451	36	60	2737	64	59	11938	74	11450	60	43	4					11	00	1	28	17			1	40	00
PRINCE EDWARD..	8	505	20776	18	59	2307	00	30	7628	61	7512	05	52	4		1	2		20	00		23	42			1	5	
RAINY RIVER.....	2	5	231	06																								
Carried forward.	228	42657	1571489	73	3267	160858	96	5505	571265	52	582312	21	2977	211	77	3	3	175	1734	67	56	1658	35	3307	51	319	2035	00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

The Name of County, United Counties or District.		The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund" in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.	
				$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.							$	c.			$	c.			$	c.
Renfrew	1	514	20024	68	8	452	30	63	5064	30	4984	74	35																
	2	64	2452	08	4	95	99	2	1462	48	1500	70	7	1															
	3	182	7354	07	11	487	16	13	3040	80	3061	01	16																
	4	124	5012	79	8	488	23	2	1856	66	1786	70	14																
	5	58	2236	11	3	143	61	2	1174	14	1089	64	3																
	6	118	3721	25	7	503	84	5	1732	40	1751	14	4																
	7	75	2105	99	1	61	66	5	346	94	315	83		2															
	8	54	1913	77	2	150	38	2	1034	22	1003	22		2															
Simcoe	1	417	19807	48	33	2077	66	65	6107	32	6176	28	46	1															
	2	97	4019	34	12	732	34	21	1371	15	1371	15	6	9		2													
	3	284	15777	69	36	2365	20	46	3662	66	3251	38	44			1													
	4	164	10763	75	21	869	77	20	3101	41	2946	75	17				1	11	00										
	5	168	645	70	15	719	19	52	2447	06	2245	79	11																
	6	445	21604	91	33	1626	02	132	7887	37	8024	65	38	4		1	3	40	00										
	7	125	4621	00	10	636	35	40	2563	81	2110	51	10	4															
	8	435	17370	50	32	2732	62	22	7350	20	6463	62	28	4															
	9	269	11780	64	35	1751	16	38	3889	02	3723	02	24	1															
	10	19	1032	86	5	479	80	4	578	74	561	37	2																

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Brought forward.	228	42657	1571489 73	3267	160858 96	5505	551265 52	532312 21	2977	211	77	175	1734 67	56	1658 35	3307 51	319	2035 00
RENFREW	8	1189	44820 74	44	2383 17	94	15762 03	15492 98	82	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 97	20 23	14	92 00
SIMCOE	10	2423	113228 87	232	13990 11	440	38958 74	36873 92	226	24	6	4	51 00	.....	117 32	65 05	9	45 00
Carried forward.	246	46269	1729539 34	3543	177232 24	6039	605986 29	584679 11	3305	240	83	179	1785 67	56	1817 64	3392 79	342	2172 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

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				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.	1	187	5178 91	.....	3	.....	14	1709 04	1643 10	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4 75	.....	.....	.....
	2	153	3711 43	.....	3	103 52	3	1071 27	1068 52	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4 72	.....	.....	.....
	3	446	13757 46	.....	7	246 57	47	5324 79	5116 79	31	1	1	.....	.....	.....	15 61	6 02	1	5 00
	4	156	4662 11	.....	14	395 43	3	2274 38	2227 00	8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4 60	.....	.....	.....
	5	198	6479 26	.....	6	88 88	1	1869 92	1784 72	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 94	.....	.....	.....
	6	149	3592 35	.....	6	317 05	14	1455 81	1399 90	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 29	.....	.....	.....
	7	40	1598 00	.....	6	417 25	2	357 87	362 27	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 23	.....	.....	.....
	8	83	2521 91	.....	4	85 67	1	2194 88	2176 67	4	1	.....	1	12 00	.....	2 79	.....	1	8 00
	9	143	4557 08	.....	15	921 16	16	1330 36	1198 36	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6 12	.....	.....	.....
	10	136	3519 61	.....	6	90 25	.....	1342 02	1225 27	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 15	.....	.....	.....
	11	82	2250 29	.....	1	56 26	8	368 05	413 25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 70	.....	.....	.....
	12	67	2139 57	.....	5	247 23	1	528 23	528 23	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 04	.....	.....	.....
THUNDER BAY.....	1	361	20399 67	.....	14	1821 00	4	4604 40	4454 30	37	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10 00
	2	(No business done.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40, in each County, United Counties or District	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund" in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel. Attorney or Agents' Fees under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.	
Brought forward..	246	46269	1725539	34	3543	177232	24	6039	605986	29	634679	11	3305	240	7	.....	1	83	6	179	1785	67	56	1817	64	3392	79	342	2172	00
STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.	12	1840	53967	98	73	2969	27	110	19806	62	19144	08	98	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12	00	.....	53	45	6	02	2	13	00
THUNDER BAY.....	2	361	20399	67	14	1821	00	4	4604	40	4454	30	37	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	00
Carried forward..	260	48470	1803906	99	3630	182022	51	6153	630397	31	658277	49	3440	247	90	180	1797	67	56	1871	59	3398	81	346	2195	00			

RETURN of Division Court Business—*Continued.*

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				$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.							$	c.			$	c.			$	c.
	VICTORIA..... ...	1	98	4781	51	20	819	19	19	6606	89	6524	20	37	1	1	10	00			17	26			2	92		6	41	00
		2	117	4800	00	4	420	97	8	1481	18	1374	31	3							2	01			3	58				
		3	54	1848	99	11	499	99	6	2711	59	2571	30	11		1					3	88			1	40				
		4	123	4686	90	3	197	03	4	606	27	606	27	4							2	27			4	40		1	5	00
		5	327	12871	93	15	129	13	4	1884	18	1618	58	13							5	08			13	12				
		6	52	1971	13	16	788	32	29	3888	25	3754	39	4							4	73						4	40	00
		7	135	4882	10	9	521	39	11	799	37	792	32	11	2	1	20	00	1		2	54			4	91				
						18	1183	32	21	1536	96	1437	19	6	3	1	1	64												
																	21	60											
	WATERLOO	1	372	14533	74	20	819	19	19	6606	89	6524	20	37	1	1	10	00			17	26			6	41	00			
		2	74	2141	97	4	420	97	8	1481	18	1374	31	3							2	01								
		3	316	9144	64	11	499	99	6	2711	59	2571	30	11		1					3	88								
		4	44	1824	15	3	197	03	4	606	27	606	27	4							2	27			1	5	00			
		5	75	4407	71	3	129	13	4	1884	18	1618	58	13							5	08								
		6	127	4770	48	11	692	44	4	2637	20	2511	16	11							4	73			1	10	00			
		7	60	2564	71	7	247	85	1	980	32	980	32	5							2	54			1	8	00			

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40, in each County, United Counties or District	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund" in each County, United Counties or Districts.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.	
			$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.			$	c.					$	c.			$	c.		
Brought forward.	260	48470	1803906	99	3630	182022	51	6153	630397	31	658277	49	3440	247	90	2	180	1797	67	56	1871	59	3398	81	346	2195	00	2324	00
VICTORIA	7	906	35842	46	89	4603	31	97	10156	57	9827	44	57	8	2	4		58	24	1	30	33	.....		9	65	00		
	7	1069	33887	40	59	3006	57	46	16667	63	16186	09	84	3	2	....		10	00	.....	37	77	.....		3	64	00		
Carried forward.	274	50445	1879136	85	3778	189632	39	6296	657155	51	684291	02	3581	258	94	184		1865	91	57	1939	69	3398	81	358	2324	00		

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

The Name of County, United Counties or District.		The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or District.		The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Suits entered where the amount claimed exceeds $100 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions for Tort where the amount claimed exceeds $40 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40 in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.		The number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund" in each County, United Counties or District.		The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney or Agents' Fees under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.	
				$	c.		$	c.		$	c.		$	c.					$	c.			$	c.			$	c.
Welland	1	1	338	11964	92	22	1196	53	89	5871	65	5885	15	26	3	2	1	9	00			12	43		6	30	00
	2	2	23	867	61	9	457	15		686	19	689	19	1								0	76		2	42	77
	3	3	107	3844	51	17	858	09	10	1703	03	1694	84	10	1							4	21		3	15	00
	4	4	186	6479	08	21	206	64	23	2465	54	2437	14	11			1	11	00			6	31		1	5	00
	5	5	102	3385	05	5	130	54	11	1339	91	1327	91	9								4	35		1	5	00
	6	6	76	1844	52	1	60	58	7	1194	19	1197	87	2		1						1	73				
	7		41	1775	49	11	466	06		621		614	06	6								18	08		7	37	00
Wellington	1	1	424	18301	54	21	1167	30	23	5246	57	4816	24	35	3	1						0	96				
	2	2	26	946	95	1	31	76		623	33	623	33				2	22	00			2	01				
	3	3	30	1034	33	5	212	23	5	339	26	328	08	3								2	76		3	30	00
	4	4	222	8570	85	13	423	65	22	3511	00	3511	00	19	2		1	10	00			8	76		1	10	00
	5	5	95	3638	78	18	371	40	14	974	47	838	88	7								3	40				
	6																										
	7		41	1775	49	11	466	06		621	94	614	06	6								2	07				
	8	7	74	2433	77	8	330	77	5	895	38	772	83	3	1							2	10				
	9																										
	10		305	10833	63	33	1537	89	39	3687	03	3590	65	24	2		2	22	00		1	11	19		6	30	00
	11		258	11231	53	22	1621	75	22	3536	49	3610	50	23	1							11	30		1	5	00
	12		117	5331	23	21	1229	39	12	2281	58	2281	58	16			1	7	00			6	78				

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

THE NAME OF COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES OR DISTRICT.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40, in each County, United Counties or District	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund" in each County, United Counties or Districts.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney, or Agents' Fees under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.
													$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Brought forward.	274	50445	1879136 85	3778	189632 39	6296	657155 51	684291 02	3581	258	94	184	1865 91	57	1939 69	3398 81	358	2324 00
WELLAND	6	832	18935 69	75	2909 56	140	13250 67	13163 10	59	5	3	2	20 00	.....	29 79	02	13	97 77
WELLINGTON	12	1696	67585 57	163	7892 02	145	22708 83	22663 93	140	9	2	6	61 00	.....	69 07	2 50	18	112 00
Carried forward.	292	52973	1965658 11	4016	200433 97	6581	693115 01	719518 05	3780	272	99	192	1946 91	57	2038 55	3401 33	389	2533 77

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

	The Name of County, United Counties or District.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts in each County, United Counties or Districts.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District, called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund" in each County, United Counties or Districts.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney, or Agents' Fees under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.
				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
	WESTWORTH	1	707	39093 19	13	802 32	50	9952 80	10314 90	68				23 00		33 68	40 06	3	16 00
2		2	145	5424 56	14	880 90	14	2396 18	2598 23	12	1		2	16 00		6 61		1	5 00
3		3	36	1838 50	4	*216 50		1426 70	1426 70	7						2 22		1	6 00
4		4	82	3912 44	13	750 47	1	2180 57	2178 14	9	1		1			4 32			
5		5	25	1175 45	2	90 46		901 58	904 58	2						1 63			
6		6	54	2019 11	6	338 49		1603 38	1583 93	4				47 00		3 11			
7		7	18	733 95	2	54 61	2	380 95	380 95	2				11 00		1 33			
8		8	19	694 81	3	253 58	1	250 61	250 41	1						1 64			
9		9	773	28557 72	11	769 30	48	6715 71	6694 55	30	1		2			27 11	126 24	3	22 00
1	YORK	1	2176	109103 75	82	3667 51	579	25340 62	25200 33	208			6	13 00		116 47	1326 36	4	30 00
2		2	276	11857 53	17	709 69	66	4246 54	4112 01	20	1		3	32 00		11 00		2	10 00
3		3	84	3271 74	15	798 42	18	2119 66	2197 57	9						3 60		1	5 00
4		4	342	17519 21	45	2673 06	61	9145 79	8821 04	57	4		3	30 00		20 01		1	65 00
5		5	134	6389 43	26	1559 96	13	2980 92	2916 82	15						6 60		4	30 00
6		6	175	6349 24	10	525 17	36	4117 27	3964 25	10						5 92			
7		7	167	11902 42	3	173 29	21	3663 34	3652 59	54						16 17		1	5 00
8		8	75	2801 81	6	96 42	6	1179 88	1179 88	21	4					2 00			
9		9	49	1312 61	2	75 34	17	594 65	639 05	1						91			
10		10	2181	87346 86	73	4141 29	584	24436 32	24397 11	191	3		3	64 00		96 19	1591 20	3	15 00

RETURN of Division Court Business.—*Continued.*

The Name of County, United Counties or District.	The number of Divisions in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount of Claims entered, exclusive of Transcripts of Judgments and Judgment Summonses, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts in each County, United Counties or Districts.	The amount of Claims received by Transcripts of Judgments, from other Courts, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Judgment Summonses issued in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid into Court in each County, United Counties or District.	The total amount of Suitors' money paid out of Court in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100, in each County, United Counties or Districts.	The number of actions for Tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40, in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of actions of Replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds the sum of $40, in each County, United Counties or District	The number of Jury Trials by Juries summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount paid to Jurors summoned in each County, United Counties or District.	The number of Jury Trials by Jurors, called in pursuance of Sec. 122 of "The Division Courts Act," in each County, United Counties or District.	The amount payable to "Treasurer for "Division Court Jury fund" in each County, United Counties or Districts.	The amount of Fees and Emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province in each County, United Counties or Districts.	The number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, Attorney, or Agents' Fees under Sec. 16 of "The Division Courts Act, 1880."	The amount of costs so taxed.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		
Brought forward.	292	52973	1965658 11	4016	200433 97	6581	693115 01	719518 05	3780	272		192	1946 91	57	2038 55	3401 33	389	2533 77
WENTWORTH	9	1859	83449 73	68	4156 63	116	25811 48	26332 39	155	6	3	11	107 00	9	81 65	166 30	8	49 00
YORK	10	5559	158034 63	79	11419 95	1351	78124 39	77210 65	618	9	7	22	169 00	.....	279 27	2917 56	21	160 00
Grand Totals.....	311	60391	2207142 47	4163	219010 55	8048	797050 88	823061 09	4553	287	109	225	2222 91	66	2399 47	6185 19	418	2742 77
Grand Totals, 1884	310	61552	2211167 20	4132	199220 07	7517	793207 01	789510 71	4675	243	104	232	2085 00	46	2319 30	4381 23	384	2332 00
Grand Totals, 1883	309	52768	1993086 65	3717	170834 49	6515	716718 26	698274 15	3891	388	92	181	1708 27	54	2001 54	3987 58	344	2321 55
Grand Totals, 1882	308	47171	1713122 11	3223	145944 45	6311	649369 20	636631 59	3356	308	81	155	1462 00	49	1709 29	3124 63	.....	.....
Grand Totals, 1881	304	48585	1843034 21	3228	178212 57	7379	727905 81	706545 49	3744	305	118	223	1846 00	69	1800 85	2962 11	.....	.....

TABLE B.

List of all the Division Court Clerks, their Post Office Address, the County and Number of Division in which their Courts are situated, for the Province of Ontario, up to 31st December, 1885, inclusive.

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Algoma	1	E. Biggings	Sault Ste. Marie.
	2	T. Collins	Bruce Mines.
	3	S. McLean	Little Current.
	4	W. S. Francis	Manitowaning.
	5	Jas. Fraser	Gore Bay.
Brant	1	Jos. Robinson	Brantford.
	2	Frank Inksater	Paris.
	3	J. P. Galloway	St. George.
	4	Hy. Cox	Burford.
	5	J. R. Malcolm	Scotland.
	6	John Henderson	Onondaga.
Bruce	1	Wm. Collins	Walkerton.
	2	H. B. O'Connor	Teeswater.
	3	Jos. Barker	Kincardine.
	4	N. McKechnie	Paisley.
	5	Jas. McKinnon	Port Elgin.
	6	Hugh Murray	Underwood.
	7	A. Neelands	Invermay.
	8	B. B. Miller	Wiarton.
	9	Jas. McLeod	Ripley.
	10	W. Moshier	Eastnor.
Carleton	1	J. R. Armstrong	Ottawa.
	2	H. Riley	Richmond.
	3	John Fenton	Huntley.
	4	W. P. Taylor	Fitzroy Harbour.
	5	Chas. G. Lindsay	Kars.
	6	Ira Morgan	Metcalf.
	7	F. W. Harmer	Hintonburg.
Dufferin	1	Guy Leslie	Orangeville.
	2	Alexander McLachlin	Shelburne.
	3	J. A. Love	Stanton.
	4	G. McManus	Mono Mills.
	5	R E. Hamilton	Luther.
Elgin	1	A. Love	Aylmer.
	2	Chas. Askew	St. Thomas.
	3	Chas. Askew	St. Thomas.
	4	F. McDiarmid	Rodney.
Essex	1	Jas. A. Stewart	Sandwich.
	2	J. H. C. Leggatt	Amherstburg.
	3	E. Allworth	Kingsville.
	4	C. Bell	Colchester.
	5	Geo. A. Morse	Leamington.
	6	F. P. Boutellier	Belle River.
	7	John McCrea	Windsor.
	8	John Milne	Gosfield.

List of all the Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Frontenac	1	William Robinson	Kingston.
	2	P. McKim	Cataraqui.
	3	C. Ruttan	Sydenham.
	4	A. Grant	Verona.
	5	D. J. Wallace	Inverary.
Grey	1	John Stephens	Owen Sound.
	2	David Jackson	Durham.
	3	Thomas Plunket	Meaford.
	4	T. J. Rorke	Heathcote.
	5	J. W. Armstrong	Flesherton.
	6	John McDonald	Chatsworth.
Haldimand	1	D. McGregor	Caledonia.
	2	W. Mussen	Cayuga.
	3	T. Armour	Dunnville.
	4	R. A. Havill	Rainham.
	5	S. K. Smith	Canboro'.
	6	C. E. Bourne	Jarvis.
Haliburton	1	C. D. Curry	Minden.
	2	William Prust	Haliburton.
Halton	1	William Panton	Milton.
	2	R. Balmer	Oakville.
	3	Lachlan Grant	Georgetown.
	4	J. Matthews	Acton.
	5	S. R. Lister	Nassagaweya.
	6	Gilbert C. Bastedo	Burlington.
Hastings	1	R. C. Hulme	Belleville.
	2	D. R. Ketcheson	Wallbridge.
	3	A. B. Randall	Shannonville.
	4	T. McCann	Tweed.
	5	F. B. Parker	Stirling.
	6	J. S. Loomis	Madoc.
	7	A. S. Valleau	Deseronto.
	8	J. Sills	Canifton.
	9	J. Simmons	Trenton.
	10	D. Bentley	Marmora.
	11	E. James	Bridgewater.
	12	J. Wilson	L'Amable.
Huron	1	J. S. McDougall	Goderich.
	2	L. Meyer	Seaforth.
	3	W. W. Farran	Clinton.
	4	A. Hunter	Brussels.
	5	T. Trivett	Exeter.
	6	Wm. McArthur	Dungannon.
	7	W. W. Connor	Bayfield.
	8	James McGuire	Wingham.
	9	Joseph Cowan	Howick.
	10	M. Zeller	Zurich.
	11	John Lewis	Crediton.
	12	Myles Young	Blyth.

List of all the Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Kent	1	W. B. Wells	Chatham.
	2	J. Duck	Ridgetown.
	3	S. Wallace	Dresden.
	4	George Young	Harwich.
	5	D. B. McDonald	Wallaceburg.
	6	George Moore	Bothwell.
	7	D. R. Farquharson	Tilbury East.
Lambton	1	H. M. Pousette	Sarnia.
	2	J. D. Eccles	Watford.
	3	W. Webster	Florence.
	4	P. Cattanach	Sombra.
	5	T. R. K. Scott	Forest.
	6	T. Kirkpatrick	Thedford.
	7	John McRae	Mooretown.
	8	W. G. Fraser	Petrolia.
	9	J. W. Brennan	Alvinston.
Lanark	1	R. Jamieson	Perth.
	2	W. H. Field	Lanark.
	3	F. McEwan	Carleton Place.
	4	W. M. Keith	Smith's Falls.
	5	John Cowan	Pakenham.
	6	J. W. Manning	Almonte.
Leeds and Grenville	1	D. B. Jones	Brockville.
	2	B. White	Prescott.
	3	S. McCammon	Gananoque.
	4	Oliver Bascomb	Kemptville.
	5	E. H. Whitmarsh	Merrickville.
	6	W. H. Denant	Delta.
	7	H. McCrea	Frankville.
	8	H. Kilborn	Newboro'.
	9	R. B. Alguire	Farmersville.
	10	G. Fairbairn	Spencerville.
	11	J. B. Bellamy	North Augusta.
	12	F. A. Munroe	Mallorytown.
Lennox and Addington	1	Charles James	Napanee.
	2	C. L. Rogers	Bath.
	3	J. J. Watson	Adolphustown.
	4	P. Johnstone	Camden East.
	5	W. Whelan	Centreville.
	6	J. A. Zimmerman	Odessa.
	7	T. Miller	Tamworth.
Lincoln	1	James B. Secord	Niagara.
	2	W. A. Mittleberger	St. Catharines.
	3	Isaac Springstead	Avindon.
	4	C. E. Riggins	Beamsville.
Middlesex	1	W. J. McIntosh	London.
	2	William Dickson	Parkhill.
	3	J. Flanagan	Clandeboye.
	4	C. J. Fox	Delaware.
	5	G. Wilson	Glencoe.
	6	J. English	Strathroy.
	7	N. Burdick	Dorchester Station.
	8	B. E. Sifton	Arva.
	9	E. S. Jarvis	London.

List of all the Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Muskoka	1	T. M. Bowerman	Bracebridge.
	2	J. H. Jackson	Severn Bridge.
	3	J. R. Reece	Huntsville.
	4	R. G. Penson	Port Carling.
Nipissing	1	J. D. Cockburn	Sturgeon Falls.
	2	John McMeekin	Mattawa.
Norfolk	1	W. R. Griffin	Simcoe.
	2	Ed. Matthews	Waterford.
	3	R. Green	Windham Centre.
	4	C. S. Harris	Courtland.
	5	M. J. McCall	Vittoria.
	6	S. P. Mabee	Port Rowan.
	7	D. C. Brady	Houghton.
	8	Lawrence Skey	Port Dover.
Northumberland and Durham	1	F. Cubitt	Bowmanville.
	2	S. Wilmot	Newcastle.
	3	G. M. Furby	Port Hope.
	4	John Hunter	Millbrook.
	5	A. G. Boswell	Cobourg.
	6	H. Lawless	Grafton.
	7	W. Johnstone	Colborne.
	8	M. P. Ketchum	Brighton.
	9	R. R. Hurlburt	Warkworth.
	10	T. R. Garrett	Wooler.
	11	D. Kennedy	Campbellford.
Ontario	1	D. C. Macdonell	Whitby.
	2	M. Gleeson	Greenwood.
	3	J. Burnham	Port Perry.
	4	Z. Hemphill	Uxbridge.
	5	C. Burnham	Cannington.
	6	G. F. Bruce	Beaverton.
	7	F. J. Gillespie	Uptergrove.
Oxford	1	F. W. Macqueen	Woodstock.
	2	M. F. Ainsley	Blenheim.
	3	Robert Murray	Embro.
	4	Jas. Barr	Norwichville.
	5	James Stevens	Ingersoll.
	6	J. Hodgson	Tilsonburgh.
Parry Sound	1	R. H. Stewart	Parry Sound.
	2	H. Armstrong	McKellar P. O.
	3	E. Sirett	Rossean.
	4	James Sharpe	Burk's Falls.
	5	J. G. Best	Magnetawan.
	6	R. B. Maw	Commanda.

List of all the Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Peel	1	J. W. Main	Brampton.
	2	Thomas K. Beatty	Streetsville.
	3	John Harris	Caledon.
	4	H. H. Bolton	Bolton.
Perth	1	D. B. Burritt	Stratford.
	2	George K. Matheson	Mitchell.
	3	E. Long	St. Marys.
	4	G. Brown	Shakespeare.
	5	Thomas Trow	Milverton.
	6	W. J. Hay	Listowel.
Peterborough	1	R. W. Errett	Peterborough.
	4	Thomas Fraser	Norwood.
	3	T. Campbell	Keene.
	2	S. Sherin	Lakefield.
	5	C. R. D. Booth	Apsley.
Prescott and Russell	1	David Buchan	L'Orignal.
	2	John Shields	Vankleek Hill.
	3	W. Allison	Hawkesbury East.
	4	Thomas Van Bridger	Plantagenet.
	5	J. S. Cameron	Cumberland.
	6	A. Carson	Russell.
	7	R. Lawlor	Hawkesbury.
	8	J. Downing	Fournier.
	9	F. Langrell	Alfred.
	10	A. H. Edwards	Rockland.
	11	Peter Stewart	Grant P. O.
Prince Edward	1	Robert Boyle	Picton.
	2	Hy. Haight	Milford.
	3	J. Hamilton	Demorestville.
	4	William C. DeLong	Ameliasburg.
	5	J. B. Garratt	Wellington.
	6	A. B. Saylor	Bloomfield.
	7	J. M. Cadman	Consecon.
	8	E. Harrison	Waupoos.
Rainy River	1	Thomas A. Findlay	Rat Portage.
	2	Alex. Reid	Fort Francis.
Renfrew	1	W. C. Irving	Pembroke.
	2	T. E. Thwaites	Beachburg.
	3	George Eady, jr	Renfrew.
	4	George E. Neilson	Arnprior.
	5	John Bernard	Shamrock.
	6	James Reeves	Eganville.
	7	Robert Allen	Cobden.
	8	J. C. Gurney	Rockingham.

List of all the Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Simcoe	1	A. J. Lloyd	Barrie.
	2	H. W. Manning	Bradford.
	3	W. H. Dickson	Beeton.
	4	A. Dudgeon	Collingwood.
	5	A. Craig	Craighurst.
	6	J. P. Henderson	Orillia.
	7	J. A. Mather	New Lowell.
	8	J. G. Hood	Alliston.
	9	Harry Jennings	Penetanguishene.
	10	J. C. Steele	Steele.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	G. H. McGillivray	Williamstown.
	2	C. D. Chisholm	Alexandria.
	3	C. J. Mattice	Cornwall.
	4	A. Archibald	Dickenson's Landing.
	5	Wm. Garvey, jr	Morrisburg.
	6	J. N. Tuttle	Iroquois.
	7	W. J. Ridley	South Mountain.
	8	J. A. Cockburn	Crysler.
	9	P. Stuart	Lancaster.
	10	W. Rae	Chesterville.
	11	D. McIntosh	Monckland.
	12	J. R. McKenzie	Skye.
Thunder Bay	1	W. H. Laird	Port Arthur.
	2	John Aikins	English River P. O.
Victoria	1	Peter McSweyn	Woodville.
	2	G. Cunningham	Fenelon Falls.
	3	J. Junkin	Bobcaygeon.
	4	W. Higginbotham	Omemee.
	5	O. J. McKibbin	Lindsay.
	6	J. F. Cunnings	Oakwood.
	7	F. G. Miller	Victoria Road.
Waterloo	1	A. J. Peterson	Berlin.
	2	Otto Klotz	Preston.
	3	Thomas Field	Galt.
	4	W. D. Watson	Ayr.
	5	J. Allchin	New Hamburg.
	6	R. Morrison	Hawkesville.
	7	J. L. Wideman	St. Jacobs.
Welland	1	G. L. Hobson	Welland.
	2	E. Lee	Marshville.
	3	T. Newbigging	Fort Erie.
	4	J. A. Orchard	Drummondville.
	5	John J. Gearin	Thorold.
	6	A. K. Schofield	Port Colborne.

List of all the Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post Office Address.
Wellington	1	A. A. Baker	Guelph.
	2	William Nichol	Puslinch.
	3	D. L. Schultz	Rockwood.
	4	T. W. Thompson	Fergus.
	5	W. Tyler	Erin.
	6	W. P. McMicking	Elora.
	7	G. Allen	Glenallen.
	8	Dennis Driscoll	Arthur.
	9	Guy Leslie	Orangeville.
	10	A. C. R. Saunders	Harriston.
	11	J. C. Wilkes	Mount Forest.
	12	L. R. Adams	Drayton.
Wentworth	1	H. T. Bunbury	Hamilton.
	2	F. D. Suter	Dundas.
	3	J. McMonies, jr	Waterdown.
	4	W. McDonald	Rockton.
	5	A. G. Jones	Stony Creek.
	6	L. A. Gurnet	Ancaster.
	7	J. McClement	Glanford.
	8	J. S. Taylor	Binbrook.
	9	R. L. Gunn	Hamilton.
York	1	A. McL. Howard	Toronto.
	2	J. Stephenson	Unionville.
	3	J. M. Lawrence	RichmondHill.
	4	D. Lloyd	Newmarket.
	5	W. Fry	Sutton.
	6	A. Armstrong	Lloydtown.
	7	John Nattress	Woodbridge.
	8	John Paul	Weston.
	9	J. H. Richardson	Highland Creek.
	10	E. H. Duggan	Toronto.

TABLE C.

LIST of all the Division Court Bailiffs, their Post Office Address, the County and Number of Division in which their Courts are situated, for the Province of Ontario, up to 31st December, 1885, inclusive.

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Algoma	1	Robert Rush	Sault Ste. Marie.
	2	James Mills	Bruce Mines
	3	D. McKenzie	Little Current.
	4	J. Gorley	Manitowaning.
	5	E. H. Jackson	Gore Bay.
Brant	1	Joseph Jackson	Brantford.
	2	A. Huson	Paris.
	3	G. S. Waite	South Dumfries.
	4	Joseph Jackson	Brantford.
	5	Charles Wheeland	Scotland.
	6	Matthew Day	Onondago.
Bruce	1	M. Thompson	Walkerton.
	2	P. Corrigan	Holywood.
		John Farquharson	Teeswater.
	3	T. A. Loscombe	Kincardine.
	4	W. W. Hogg	Paisley.
	5	M. Hunter	Port Elgin.
	6	Gore Leggett	Underwood.
	7	John D. White	Invermay.
	8	H. Trout	Wiarton.
	9	Donald McDonald	Ripley.
	10	Edward Barley	Eastnor.
Carleton	1	R. Hamilton	Ottawa.
		John Whitton	Ottawa.
	2	John Reilly	Goulbourn.
	3	E. G. Hughes	Huntley.
	4	W. A. Shoreff	Fitzroy.
	5	David Brown	North Gower.
	6	John Eastman	Osgoode.
	7	A. Wilson	Bell's Corners.
Dufferin	1	William Parsons	Orangeville.
	2	E. F. Bowes	Shelburne.
	3	A. Cauthers	Staunton.
	4	William Parsons	Orangeville.
	5	Robert Beales	Grand Valley.
Elgin	1	W. W. White	Aylmer.
	2	Henry Thornton	St. Thomas.
	3	Henry Thornton	St. Thomas.
	4	John McCallum	West Lorne.
Essex	1	Allvis McMasters	Sandwich.
	2	William Kelly	Amherstburgh.
		C. Wright	Amherstburgh.
	3	George Mallott	Kingsville.
	4	G. Pearce	Colchester South.
	5	J. McGaw	Leamington.
	6	William Mann	Comber.
	7	A. Botsford	Windsor.
		J. S. Askew	Windsor.
	8	George Matthews	Essex Centre.

List of all the Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Frontenac	1	M. Furlong	Kingston.
		J. H. Gardner	Kingston.
	2		
	3	J. W. Freeman	Loughboro'.
	4	M. W. Price	Arden.
		Henry Sly	Verona.
		Samuel Mitchell	Plevna.
	5	Samuel Mitchell	Plevna.
		J. H. Macnamara	Storington.
Grey	1	Robert Edgar	Owen Sound.
	2	James Carson	Durham.
	3	Andrew Watt	Meaford.
	4	A. Mitchell	Clarksburg.
	5	A. S. Vandusen	Flesherton.
	6	W. B. Simpson	Chatsworth.
Haldimand	1	E. J. Wigg	Caledonia.
	2	Andrew Finlan	Cayuga.
	3	J. Clemow	Dunnville.
	4	David Byers	Selkirk.
	5	E. W. Robins	Canboro'.
	6	F. Heartwell	Jarvis.
Haliburton	1	R. C. Garratt	Minden.
	2	John Stothart	Haliburton.
Halton	1	J. A. Fraser	Milton.
	2	S. Bell	Oakville.
	3	John Hayes	Georgetown.
	4	William Hemstreet	Milton.
	5	E. Chapman	Nassagawa.
	6	J. W. Henderson	Burlington.
Hastings	1	John Bull	Belleville.
		George W. Sills	Belleville.
	2	J. E. Bleecker	Frankford.
	3	A. D. Steele	Shannonville.
	4	W. J. Bowell	Tweed.
	5	C. Butler	Sterling.
	6	John Huff	Madoc.
	7	G. J. Carter	Deseronto.
	8	D. Phillips	Philipston.
	9	L. Cruckshank	Trenton.
	10	James C. Brown	Marmora.
	11	W. Ashley	Bridgewater.
	12	N. H. Stephenson	L'Amable.
Huron	1	John Knox	Goderich.
	2	J. Brine	Seaforth.
	4	D. Dickenson	Clinton.
	4	Finlay S. Scott	Brussels.
	5	John Gill	Exeter.
	6	Joseph Mallough	Dungannon.
	7	J. Ferguson	Bayfield.
	8	John Snell	Wingham.
	9	Joseph Cowan	Wroxeter.
	10	Ed. Bossenberry	Zurich.
	11	J. Banes	Crediton.

List of all the Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Kent	1	Charles J. Moore	Chatham.
	1	T. H. Nelson	Chatham.
	2	William Teetzel	Morpeth.
	3	Charles Stephens	Dresden.
	4	W. R. Fellows	Rondeau.
	4	John A. Little	Rondeau.
	5	Thomas Fordham	Wallaceburgh.
	6	H. F. Smith	Bothwell.
	6	S. J. Thomas	Bothwell.
	7	M. Dillon	Merlin.
Lambton	1	Robert Miller	Sarnia.
	2	J. T. Elliott	Watford.
	3	Thomas Mead	Florence.
	3	Richard L. Bobier	Florence.
	4	N. Cornwall	Sombra.
	5	Eugene Masson	Camlachie.
	6	J. G. Braddon	Thedford.
	7	John McGill	Mooretown.
	8	John Sinclair	Petrolia.
	9	W. Fitzpatrick	Alvinston.
Lanark	1	James Patterson	Perth.
	1	D. McKenacher	Perth.
	2	Peter Kerr	Lanark.
	2	Robert Watt	Lanark.
	3	John McPherson	Carleton Place.
	4	H. D. Chalmers	Smith's Falls.
	5	William Scott	Packenham.
	6	John Slattery	Almonte.
Leeds and Grenville	1	H. McPhail	Brockville.
	1	M. Hunter	Brockville.
	2	John Stitt	Prescott.
	2	J. Jenkenson	Prescott.
	3	S. F. Grenizan	Gananoque.
	4	J. Dickinson	Kemptville.
	5	P. Dowdall	Merrickville.
	6	W. H. Denaut	Delta.
	6	S. R. Ransom	Delta.
	7	Uriah Stone	Frankville.
	7	R. Richards	Frankville.
	8	W. G. Mitchell	Newboro'.
	8	W. S. Bilton	Westport.
	9	G. W. Brown	Farmersville.
	10	William Still, jr.	Spencerville.
	10	David P. Snyder	Spencerville.
	11	S. J. Whaley	North Augusta.
	12	W. J. Mallory	Mallorytown.
Lennox and Addington	1	Z. Ham	Napanee.
	2	R. R. Finkle	Bath.
	3	D. Davern	Adolphustown.
	4	Z. Ham	Napanee.
	5	P. Vanderwater	Centreville.
	6	John W. Denyes	Odessa.
	7	P. F. Carscallen	Tamworth.
	7	Dennis Craigen	Anglesea.

List of all the Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Lincoln	1	P. Hennigan	Niagara.
	2	J. S. Clement	St. Catharines.
	3	A. D. Lacey	Smithville.
	4	F. B. Rodgers	Beamsville.
Middlesex	1	L. G. Willsie	Dorchester Station.
		John Burns	London East.
	2	Edward Manes	Parkhill.
	3	G. W. Hodgins	McGillivray.
	4	J. Fitzallen	Delaware.
	5	James A. Watterworth	Glencoe.
	6	F. Wilson	Strathroy.
	7	John Beverly	London East.
	8	A. Cumming	Avon.
	9	H. H. Scott	Township of London.
Muskoka	1	W. J. Hill	Bracebridge.
	2	T. M. Robinson	Gravenhurst.
	3	C. Peacock	Huntsville.
	4	William Norris	Port Carling.
Nipissing	1	H. Kinch	Township of Springer.
	2	X. Ranger	Mattawa.
Norfolk	1	N. Pegg	Simcoe.
	2	Edward Grace	Waterford.
	3	D. C. Wood	Simcoe.
	4	Robert Power	Delhi.
	5	A. Wood	Vitttoria.
	6	O. J. McCall	Port Rowan.
	7	Thomas Pierce	Clear Creek.
	8	Hiram Fairchild	Port Dover.
Northumberland and Durham	1	P. Coleman	Bowmanville.
	2	N. A. Jerome	Orono.
	3	Thomas Monaghan	Port Hope.
	4	Hy. Atkins	Millbrook.
	5	O. Dean	Cobourg.
	6	Thomas Patterson	Grafton.
	7	John Reives	Colborne.
	8	H. J. Scripture	Brighton.
	9	David Robertson	Warkworth.
	10	W. H. Richards	Wooler.
	11	Robert Cook	Campbellford.
Ontario	1	J. H. Palmer	Whitby.
	2	C. W. Matthews	Brougham.
	3	James D Paxton	Port Perry.
	4	J. C. Widdifield	Uxbridge.
	5	S. Baird	Cannington.
	6	Donald Ross	Beaverton.
	7	Joseph Fox	Uptergrove.

List of all the Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Oxford	1	M. Vertue	Woodstock.
	2	L. S. Kennedy	Richwood.
	3	James Brady	Ingersoll.
		Geo. C. McKay	Embro.
	4	Wm. Stroud	Norwichville.
	5	James Brady	Ingersoll.
	6	M. Dillon	Tilsonburgh.
Parry Sound	1	T. W. George	Parry Sound.
	2	W. J. Moffatt	McKellar.
	3	John Holton	Rosseau.
	4	Matthew Simpson	Burk's Falls.
	5	Allan Kennedy	Chapman Township.
	6	David Ricker, sr	Gurd Township.
Peel	1	Wm. Broddy	Brampton.
	2	R. Irwin	Streetsville.
	3	James McQuarrie	Caledon.
	4	J. C. Switzer	Albion.
Perth	1	Thos. Tobin	Stratford.
		Thos. S. Tobin	Stratford.
	2	J. S. Coppin	Mitchell.
	3	Wm. Box	St. Mary's.
	4	J. W. Donaldson	Shakespeare.
	5	J. M. Scott	Milverton.
	6	J. B. Lorn	Listowel.
		Robert Hay	Listowel.
Peterboro'	1	Chas. Stapleton	Peterboro'.
	2	A. R. Anderson	Norwood.
	3	A. W. McIntyre	Keene.
	4	R. Chopins	Lakefield.
	5	Alexander Graham	Anstruther.
Prescott and Russell	1	Geo. Gale	L'Orignal.
	2	Thos. Shields	Vankleek Hill.
	3	P. Kelly	St. Eugene.
	4	Adolphus McKay	Plantagenet.
	5	Docitte Laverque	Cumberland.
	6	C. D. Helmer	Embrun.
	7	M. Costello	L'Orignal.
	8	C. Gates	Fournier.
	9	Chas. Rivier	Alfred.
	10	Chas. Woodley	Rockland.
	11	E. M. Casselman	Cambridge.
Prince Edward	1	A. M. Buchanan	Picton.
	2	Marshall Palen	Melford.
	3	Edward Nixon	Demorestville.
	4	A. Harvey	Ameliasburgh.
	5	Thos. Jackson	Wellington.
	6	Alex. McDonald	Hallowell.
	7	Harman H. Weeks	Consecon.
	8	E. A. Williams	Picton.

List of all the Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Rainy River	1	W. H. McKay	Rat Portage.
	2	W. Lindsay	Fort Francis.
Renfrew	1	George Mitchell	Pembroke.
		James Miller	Pembroke.
	2	A. Acheson	Westmeath.
		John Beaupre	Beechburgh.
	3	S. O. Gorman	Renfrew.
	4	Wm. Wilson	Arnprior.
	5	John Burns	Dacre.
	6	Hugh Gallagher	Eganville.
	7	Geo. Marshall	Cobden.
	8	John Hartney	Rockingham.
Simcoe	1	John Weymouth	Barrie.
	2	L. Algor	Bradford.
	3	S. H. Washburn	Beeton.
	4	Robert Jordan	Collingwood.
	5	Joseph Swan	Craighurst.
		James Martin	Medonte.
	6	J. G. Wilson	Orillia.
	7	John Orr	New Lowell.
	8	F. M. Woolcock	Alliston.
	9	A. Sneath	Penetanguishene.
	10	Dugald McKay	Oro.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	J. A. Robertson	Martintown.
	2	S. R. McLeod	Alexandria.
	3	D. McDonell	Cornwall.
	4	H. Bush	Lunenburg.
		L. Warner	Osnabruck Centre.
	5	Jacob Hopper	Morrisburgh.
	6	Wm. A. Munro	Iroquois.
	7	A. Redmond	South Mountain.
	8	Samuel Dallabough	South Finch.
	9	J. A. Robertson	Martintown.
	10	A. Stillmeyer	Chesterville.
	11	Peter McIntosh	Monckland.
	12	S. R. McLeod	Alexandria.
Thunder Bay	1	P. S. Griffin	Port Arthur.
	2	Joseph McKinnon	English River.
Victoria	1	Frederick Leas	Woodville.
	2	John Austin	Fenelon Falls.
	3	Thos. Cheetham	Bobcaygeon.
	4	George A. Balfour	Omemee.
	5	George McHugh	Lindsay.
	6	E. A. Bowes	Oakwood.
	7	William Beden	Victoria Road.
Waterloo	1	J. Kilppert	Berlin.
	2	John Kirkpatrick	Galt.
	3	Thomas Field	Galt.
		John Kirkpatrick	Galt.
	4	E. Bouchier	Washington.
	5	J. B. Cook	New Hamburgh.
	6	R. Thompson	Hawkesville.
	7	R. Thompson	Hawkesville.

List of all the Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Concluded.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Bailiff.	Post Office Address.
Welland	1	Casper Ramey	Welland.
	2	Edward Henderson	Marshville.
	3	George Graham	International Bridge.
	4	J. D. Fralick	Niagara Falls, South.
	5	Lanson Theal	Thorold.
	6	A. Boyer	Port Colborne.
Wellington	1	P. Spragge	Guelph.
	2	J. H. Doughty	Puslinch.
	3	William Hemstreet	Rockwood.
	4	Archibald McMillan	Fergus.
	5	James Broddy	Erin.
	6	William Findlay	Elora.
	7	George Mellis	Glenallen.
	8	David T. Small	Arthur.
	9	William Parsons	Orangeville.
	10	J. Livingston	Harriston.
	11	A. Godfrey	Mount Forest.
	12	S. B. Trask	Drayton.
Wentworth	1	Wm. Hunter	Hamilton.
	2	F. P. Haines	Dundas.
	3	John Graham	Waterdown.
	4	R. Bannan	Rockton.
	5	S. Springster	Stoney Creek.
	6	F. P Haines	Dundas.
	7	James Boyes	Binbrook.
	8	James Boyes	Binbrook.
	9	J. Greenfield	Hamilton.
York	1	J. W. Wingfield	Parkdale.
		St. John Severs	Toronto.
	2	James Stewart	Toronto.
	3	James Stewart	Toronto.
	4	William Malloy	Sharon.
	5	R. H. Sheppard	Georgina.
	6	James W. Crossley	King.
	7	James Stewart	Toronto.
	8	James Stewart	Toronto.
	9	W. Lake	Highland Creek.
	10	Peter Small	Toronto.

TABLE D.

DIVISION COURTS AND THE LIMITS OF THE RESPECTIVE DIVISIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

1.—Bounded west by Thunder Bay District, 87th parallel of west longitude, and east by Barr River, including all the islands in front.

2.—Bounded west by Barr River, and east by Serpent River, including St. Joseph's and Cockburn Islands.

3.—Bounded west by Serpent River, and east by the eastern boundary of the District, including that part of the Island of Manitoulin lying north of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions of the Township of Sheguindah, the 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Bidwell, and the 6th and 7th concessions to the line between lots number 17 and 18 in the Township of Billings, together with all the islands in front, except Barrie Island and that part of Manitoulin not described as above.

4.—Consisting of all that part of Manitoulin lying east of Manitowaning and South Bays, and south of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions of Sheguindah, and 4th and 5th concessions of Bidwell, the 6th and 7th concessions of Billings to the line between lots 17 and 18, thence southerly along said line to Lake Mindemoya, thence south-westerly along the shore of the said lake to the town line between Billings and Carnarvon, thence westerly along the said line and through the Township of Campbell, between the 6th and 7th concessions to the westerly boundary thereof, thence southerly along said boundary to the shores of Lake Huron.

5. Being composed of all that part of Manitoulin Island not contained in Division 3 and 4, and of Barrie Island.

COUNTY OF BRANT.

1.—The City of Brantford, and that part of the Township of Brantford not included in the other Divisions hereinafter described.

2.—The Town of Paris, and that part of South Dumfries west of the line between lots 18 and 19, and that part of the first concession of the Township of Brantford lying west of a continuation of the last mentioned line.

3.—The remainder of the Township of South Dumfries and of the first concession of the Township of Brantford.

4.—The ten northern concessions of the Township of Burford, and that part of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Brantford, west of the line between lots numbers 10 and 11, and that portion of the Kerr Tract west of a continuation of the last mentioned line.

5.—The Township of Oakland, the four southern concessions of the Township of Burford, and lots numbers 1 to 5, inclusive, in the ranges east and west of the Mount Pleasant Road, in the Township of Brantford, adjoining the Township of Oakland.

6.—The Townships of Onondaga and Tuscarora, and that part of the Township of Brantford lying south of the main road from Brantford to Hamilton, and east of Fairchild's Creek.

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

1.—The Town of Walkerton, and the Township of Carrick, and all the Township of Brant south of the line between the 11th and 12th concessions.

2.—The Village of Teeswater, all the Township of Culross, and that part of the Township of Greenock lying south of the line between the 11th and 12th concessions and Village of Lucknow, and all of Kinloss Township not in number nine.

3.—The Town of Kincardine, and that part of the Township of Kincardine lying south of a line drawn between the 9th and 10th concessions.

4.—The Village of Paisley and that part of the Township of Brant lying north of a line drawn between the 11th and 12th concessions of the Township of Brant.

All the Township of Elderslie, except lots 16 to 36, both inclusive, in concessions 12, 13 and 14 of said Township.

All the Township of Greenock lying north of a line drawn between concessions 11 and 12 of said Township.

Lots 26 to 35, both inclusive, in the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions of the Township of Bruce; and that part of the Township of Saugeen lying east of a line between lots 28 and 29, and south of the production of the town line between the Townships of Arran and Elderslie to the Saugeen River.

5.—All Saugeen Township not included in No. 4, all that part of the Township of Arran lying west of a line between lots 10 and 11 and north of Arran Lake and the outlet of said lake, and that part of the Township of Amabel lying south of the 10th concession of Amabel, and the Villages of Port Elgin and Southampton.

6.—The Village of Tiverton, and that portion of Kincardine Township north of a line drawn between concessions 9 and 10 in said Township, and all the Township of Bruce, except that part included in No. 4.

7.—That part of the Township of Elderslie not included in No. 4, and that part of Arran Township not included in No. 5, and the Village of Tara.

8.—The Village of Wiarton, the Township of Albemarle, and that part of the Township of Amabel lying north of a line between the 9th and 10th concessions.

9.—All the Township of Huron, and that part of the Township of Kinloss, described as follows:—

Commencing at the boundary line between said Townships of Huron and Kinloss, at a point at which the blind line between the 12th concession of said Township of Kinloss, and the third range south of the Durham Road, in the said Township of Kinloss, commences; thence in an easterly direction along said blind line to the westerly side of the Goderich Gravel Road, or the 10th side line of said Township of Kinloss; thence along

said 10th side line in a southerly direction to the boundary line of the County of Huron; thence in a westerly direction along said last mentioned boundary to the said line between Huron and Kinloss aforesaid; thence northerly along said last named boundary line to the place of beginning.

10. All the Townships of Eastnor, Lindsay, and St. Edmunds.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

1.—Comprising all the City of Ottawa, and the Township of Gloucester, to lot 15 inclusive, Rideau front and concessions 1 to 6, inclusive, Ottawa front and the Islands in the Ottawa River opposite thereto.

2.—All the Township of Goulbourn; the 8th, 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Marlborough; all that portion of the Township of Nepean, south of the River Goodwood; and the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions thereof, north of the same river to the boundary line between lots 20 and 21 in the last mentioned concessions.

3.—All the Township of Huntly, and all the Township of March, except lots 1 to 5, inclusive, in concessions 1, 2, 3 and 4 thereof.

4.—All the Townships of Fitzroy and Torbolton.

5.—All the Township of North Gower; Long Island in the Rideau River and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions of the Township of Marlborough.

6.—All the Township of Osgoode; the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions Ottawa front, and from lots 16 to 30, inclusive, of the Rideau front of the Township of Gloucester.

7.—All the Township of Nepean, except the City of Ottawa and the part of the said Township lying south of the River Goodwood, and concessions 4, 5 and 6, north of said River Goodwood to the boundary line between lots 20 and 21 in said last mentioned concessions, and including also lots 1 to 5, inclusive, in concessions 1, 2, 3 and 4, in the Township of March.

COUNTY OF DUFFERIN.

1.—The Town of Orangeville, the Township of East Garafraxa, and all that portion of the Township of Amaranth lying south of the southerly boundary of lot number 26, in each concession of the Township of Amaranth.

2.—The Village of Shelburne, the Township of Melanchton and all that portion of the Township of Amaranth lying north of the southerly boundary of lot number 26, in each concession of the Township of Amaranth.

3.—The Township of Mulmur.

4.—The Township of Mono.

5.—The Township of East Luther.

COUNTY OF ELGIN.

1.—The Townships of Bayham, Malahide and South Dorchester.

2.—The Townships of Southwold and Yarmouth (except the City of St. Thomas).

3.—The City of St. Thomas.

4. The Townships of Aldborough and Dunwich.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

1.—Town of Sandwich and Township of Sandwich West.

2.—Town of Amherstburg and Townships of Malden and Anderdon.

3.—The Village of Kingsville, and all that part of the Township of Gosfield not included in Division No. 8.

4.—The Township of Colchester South, and all that part of Colchester North, south of the 9th concession, exclusive of the said concession and the lots on both side of Malden Street.

5. Township of Mersea and Village of Leamington.

6.—Bell River, and the Township of Tilbury West, and Rochester.

7. Town of Windsor, and Townships of Sandwich East and Maidstone, north of the Middle Road.

8.—All that part of the Township of Maidstone lying south of the Middle Road; so much of Sandwich East as is south of Talbot Street, including the lots on both sides of said street to Nos. 306 and 307; all of Colchester north of the 9th concession, including said concession and lots on both sides of Malden Street and all that part of Gosfield lying north of concession 6, and extending as far east from the limits between Gosfield and Colchester as lot No. 12, including such lot in each concession north of concession 6, inclusive.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

1.—City of Kingston, Townships of Garden Island, Wolfe Island, Howe Island and part of the Township of Pittsburg,

2.—Cataraqui, comprising the Township of Kingston and the Village of Portsmouth.

3.—Loughboro', comprising the Townships of Loughboro' and Bedford.

4.—Verona, comprising the Township of Portland and the Townships in rear of County.

5.—Sunbury, comprising the Townships of Storrington and part of the Towship of Pittsburg.

COUNTY OF GREY.

1.—The Town of Owen Sound; the Village of Brooke; and the Townships of Darby, Keppel, Sarawak and Sydenham.

2.—The Town of Durham, and the Townships of Bentinck, Egremont, Normanby and Glenelg, except the part of Glenelg being composed of the ranges of lots lying parallel to the Toronto and Sydenham Road, which ranges form part of the Fifth Division.

3.—The Town of Meaford, the Township of St. Vincent, and the west half of the Township of Euphrasia.

4.—The Township of Collingwood, the East half Euphrasia, and the east half of the Township of Osprey.

5. The Townships of Artemesia and Proton; the west half of Osprey, and that part of Glenelg consisting of the ranges of lots lying parallel to the Toronto and Sydenham Road.

6.—The Townships of Holland and Sullivan.

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

1.—All the Township of Seneca, except the first and second concessions, the Young Tract, and the property of the late Richard Martin and the late Robert Wier; all the Township of Oneida, except the first range north of the Cayuga line; the Dennis Tract and the lots southerly of said tract.

2.—The whole of the Township of North Cayuga, except that portion thereof lying north-east of side line between lots 12 and 13; the first and second concessions of the Township of Seneca, excepting that portion thereof lying north-east of the side line between lots 12 and 13; the Young Tract, and the lands of the late Robert Wier and the late Richard Martin, Esquires; the first range of Oneida north of Cayuga line; also the Dennis Tract and river lots lying south.

3.—The Townships of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Dunn, including the Village of Dunnville.

4,—The Townships of South Cayuga and Rainham.

5.—The Township of Camboro, and those portions of North Cayuga and Seneca not included in the other divisions.

6.—The Township of Walpole.

COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.

1.—The Townships of Glamorgan, Snowdon, Lutterworth, Minden, Anson, Stanhope, Hindon, Sherbourne and McClintock.

2.—The Townships of Dysart, Guilford, Havelock, Livingstone, Lawrence, Eyre, Harburn, Dudley, Monmouth, Cardiff, Harcourt, Bruton, Clyde and Nightingale.

COUNTY OF HALTON.

1.—All that portion of the Township of Trafalgar from the line between the 5th and 6th concessions of the New Survey west to the township line, and from the line between lots 18 and 19 in the Old Survey, also westerly to the town line.

2.—The remaining part of the Township of Trafalgar east of the limits of Division No. 1.

3.—The five easterly concessions of the Township of Esquesing.

4.—The six westerly concessions of the Township of Esquesing.

5.—The Township of Nassagaweya.

6.—The Township of Nelson.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

1.—To comprise the City of Belleville.

2.—To comprise all that part of the Township of Sidney which lies east of the line between lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the several concessions, and south of the 9th concession.

3.—The Township of Tyendenaga, except that part called Deseronto.

4.—The Township of Hungerford.

5.—All that part of the Township of Sidney which lies to the north of the 8th concession, and to the east of lot No. 6 in each concession north of the 8th concession, and all that part of the Township of Rawdon which lies to the south of the 9th concession, and that part of the Township of Huntington south of the 6th concession.

6.—The Townships of Madoc, Tudor, Limerick, excepting that part lying north of the 10th concession, and also that part lying west of lots 25 in the different concessions, south of the 11th concession of said Township, and including all that part of the Township of Huntingdon north of the 5th concession of said Township.

7.—The Village of Deseronto.

8.—The Township of Thurlow.

9.—The Town of Trenton, and all that part of the Township of Sidney which lies to the west of lot No. 7 in each of the concessions of the said Township, including Mill Island.

10.—The Townships of Marmora, Lake, and all that part of the Township of Rawdon which lies to the north of the 8th concession.

11.—The Townships of Elzevir, Grimsthorpe, Cashel, excepting that part of Cashel lying north of the 10th concession of said Township.

12.—The Townships of Wollaston, Faraday, Herschel, McClure, Wicklow, Bangor, Carlow, Monteagle, Dungannon, Mayo, and all that part of the Township of Cashel lying north of the 10th concession of said Township, and all those parts of the Township of Limerick lying north of the 10th concession, and west of lot No. 25 in the several concessions in said Township of Limerick.

COUNTY OF HURON.

1.—Same as heretofore. Comprising that part of the Township of Goderich to the north of the Cut Line and the Huron Road until the same meets the road allowance between the 13th and 14th concessions; then back along the Huron Road to its junction with the Cut Line; then west by the road allowance between concessions 11 and 12 to the River Maitland; then along the River Maitland to Goderich, together with the Township of Colborne.

2.—Comprising the Township of McKillop, the Town of Seaforth, and all that portion of the Township of Tuckersmith not included in the Third Division.

3.—Comprising the Township of Hullett; that part of the Township of Goderich not included in Numbers 1 and 7; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions Township of Stanley; 1st and 2nd concessions Township of Tuckersmith, L. R. S., north of lot 15, and that portion west of side-road between lots 25 and 26, H. R. S.; and Town of Clinton.

4.—Comprising the Township of Grey; all of the Township of Morris, east of side-road between lots numbers 10 and 11; and the Village of Brussels.

5.—Comprising the Townships of Usborne and Stephen, the first four concessions of the Township of Hay, and the Village of Exeter.

6.—Comprising the Townships of West Wawanosh and Ashfield.

7.—Comprising the Township of Goderich south of Cut Line and Huron Road until the same joins the road between the 13th and 14th concessions of the Township of Goderich; thence along the said concession until the same joins the river Bayfield; all Stanley not included in number 3; all Hay not included in number 5, and the Village of Bayfield.

8.—Comprising the Village of Wingham, the Townships of Turnberry and East Wawanosh, all the Township of Morris not included in number 4, and the Village of Blyth.

9.—Comprising the Township of Howick and the Village of Wroxeter.

10.—Comprising the Township of Hay.

11.—Comprising the Township of Stephen.

COUNTY OF KENT.

1.—The First Division Court to consist of the Town of Chatham and that part of the Township of Dover East and West to the south of the 12th and 13th concession line of the Township of Dover East; and that part of the Township of Chatham south of the 12th and 13th concession line, and west of the side road between lots 12 and 13, from the first mentioned 12th and 13th concession line to the 5th and 6th concession line, and all south of the said 5th and 6th concession line of said township; that part of the Township of Harwich, north of 5th and 6th concession line by the eastern boundary; that part of the Township of Raleigh north of the 16th concession to the west side road between lots 12 and 13 north to the 6th and 7th concession line, and all of the said Township north of the said last mentioned line, and that part of the Township of Tilbury East, north of the 4th concession.

2.—The Second Division to consist of that part of the Township of Howard south of the 2nd and 3rd concession line by the eastern boundary (known as the Botany Road) and that part of the Township of Orford, south of the 10th and 11th concession line of said Township.

3.—The Third Division to consist of all that part of the Gore of Camden, lying west of the 10th and 11th concession line, and that part of the Township of Camden lying west of the side line, between lots 6 and 7; the Village of Dresden, and that part of the Township of Chatham, north of the 5th and 6th concession line, and east of the side-road between lots 12 and 13.

4.—The Fourth Division to consist of that part of the Township of Harwich south of the 5th concession of the eastern boundary, and south of the third concession by the western boundary, and that part of Raleigh south of the 15th concession and east of the side road between lots 12 and 13, and the road to the Lake shore through lot 146 on the Talbot road.

5.—The Fifth Division to consist of the Village of Wallaceburg, the Gore of Chatham, and that part of the Township of Chatham, north-west of the 12th and 13th concession line and west of the side road, between lots 12 and 13, and that part of Dover East, lying north of the 12th and 13th concession side-road.

6.—The Sixth Division to consist of that part of the Township of Howard, north of the Botany Road aforesaid, and of that part of the Township of Orford, north of the 10th and 11th concession line, the Township of Zone, the Town of Bothwell, the Village of Thamesville, and that part of the Gore of Camden, east of the 10th and 11th concession line, and that part of the Township of Camden, east of the side line between lots 6 and 7.

7.—The Seventh Division to consist of that part of Tilbury East, south of the 3rd concession, the Township of Romney, and that part of the Township of Raleigh, south of the 6th and 7th concession line and west of the side road, between lots 12 and 13, in the said Township, and the road through lot 147, on Talbot road.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

1.—The external boundaries of the Township of Sarnia.

2.—The external boundaries of the Township of Warwick.

3.—The external boundaries of the Townships of Euphemia and Dawn.

4.—The external boundaries of the Township of Sombra.

5.—The external boundaries of the Township of Plympton.

6.—The external boundaries of the Township of Bosanquet.

7.—The external boundaries of the Township of Moore.

8.—The external boundaries of the Township of Enniskillen.

9.—The external boundaries of the Township of Brooke.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

1.—The Townships of Drummond, Bathurst, South Sherbrooke, Burgess North, and that part of the Township of Elmsley North, north of the Rideau River, within the County of Lanark and west of lot No. 12, in each concession.

2.—The Townships of Lanark, Dalhousie, Darling, Lavant and North Sherbrooke.

3.—The Township of Beckwith, and the first six lots in the first seven concessions of the Township of Ramsay.

4.—The Township of Montague, and that part of the Township of North Elmsley, from lot No. 1 to lot No. 12, in each concession, both inclusive.

5.—The Township of Pakenham.

6.—The Township of Ramsay, with the exception of the first six lots on the first seven concessions of the said township.

UNITED COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

1.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions and broken front of the Township of Elizabethtown, and the concession roads between them.

2.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions, and broken front, and that part of the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions from the town line of Edwardsburgh, to lot number 18; inclusive, of the Township of Augusta, and the concession roads between them.

2.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions and broken front of the Townships of Leeds and Lansdowne, respectively, and the concession roads between them.

4—To consist of the Township of South Gower, the Township of Oxford, from the west side line of lot numbers 11 in all the concessions of the eastern boundary of the township, and the gore of land between South Gower, Oxford and Edwardsburgh.

5. To consist of the Township of Wolford (except the 7th and 8th concessions and the allowance of road between them), lots numbers 1 to 10 inclusive in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Oxford, and the allowance of roads within and between them.

6. To consist of the Townships of Bastard and Burgess, and those parts of the Township of Leeds and Lansdowne, on the north side of the rear of the 5th concession in each, respectively.

7.—To consist of the Townships of Kitley and Elmsley.

8.—To consist of the Townships of North Crosby and South Crosby.

9.—To consist of that part of the Townships of Escott and Yonge, in rear of the 4th concession of Yonge, and in the rear of the 6th concession of Escott; that part of the Township of Elizabethtown, in rear of the 7th concession, and west of lots number 18 in the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th concessions, and the allowances for roads embraced therein.

10.—To consist of the Township of Edwardsburgh.

11.—To consist of that part of the Township of Augusta, in rear of the 5th concession, and west of lots numbers 18 in the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions; the whole of the 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Augusta; the Gore between the Townships of Oxford, Wolford and Augusta; that part of the township of Elizabethtown in rear of the 7th concession, and east of the commons, between lots numbers 18 and 19 in the 8th, 9th and 10th concessions; the 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Wolford; lots numbers 1 to 10, inclusive, in the 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Oxford; and the allowances for roads embraced therein.

12.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions and broken front of the Township of Yonge; the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th concessions and broken front of the Township of Escott, and the allowances for roads embraced therein.

The said 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 12th divisions shall, respectively, embrace and comprehend within their limits those portions of the River St. Lawrence, and islands therein, within the exterior side lines of which such portions of said river and islands would lie and be, if such exterior side lines were produced and extended in that direction to the utmost limits of the Province of Canada.

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

1.—Town of Napanee; Township of Richmond; all that part of North Fredericksburgh and Adolphustown lying north of Hay Bay; and all that part of North Fredericksburgh lying north of Big Creek.

2.—Comprises 1st concession of Ernesttown, the Village of Bath, the Township of Amherst Island, and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of the said Township of Ernesttown, from the west limits thereof to the west limit of lot No. 21, in each concession.

3.—Township of South Fredericksburgh, and all that part of North Fredericksburgh and Adolphustown, not included in Division No. 1.

4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions of the Township of Camden, and the Village of Newburgh.

5.—All that part of the Township of Camden, not included in Division No. 4.

6.—All that part of the Township of Ernesttown, not included in the limits of Division No. 2.

7.—Townships of Sheffield, Kalador, Anglesea, Abinger, Effingham and Denbigh.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

1.—The Town and Township of Niagara.

2.—The Township of Grantham, (including the City of St. Catharines, the Villages of Merriton and Port Dalhousie), and the Township of Louth.

3.—The Townships of Caistor and Gainsborough, and the 9th concession of the Township of Grimsby, including the 1st and 2nd ranges as part of the said concession.

4.—The Villages of Grimsby and Beamsville; the Township of Clinton and the Township of Grimsby, except the 9th concession and the 1st and 2nd included as part of the said 9th concession.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

1.—The City of London, with that portion of the Township of London lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions, and east of the line between lots 12 and 13, and south of the River Thames; and with that portion of the Township of Westminster lying west of the main road leading south from Clark's Bridge, across the Thames; north to the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions; and westerly to the line between lots 42 and 43, and extending northerly to the River Thames; and also including the Village of London West.

2.—The Villages of Parkhill and Ailsa Craig, the Townships of East Williams and West Williams, and that portion of the Township of Lobo, lying north of the line between the 11th and 12th concessions; and east of the line between lots number 12 and 13.

3.—The Townships of McGillivray and Biddulph, and the village of Lucan.

4.—The Township of Delaware, with that portion of the Township of Westminster west of the line between lots 30 and 31, in the 2nd concession; then southerly on the line between lots 20 and 21, to the southerly limit of the Township, including all west of said line; and also including all that portion of the front of said Township of Westminster, lying west of the line between lots number 42 and 43, not included in the first division; with that portion of the Township of Caradoc lying south of the line, between the 5th and 6th concessions, to the River Thames; and with that portion of the Township of Lobo, lying south of the line, between the 6th and 7th concessions, to the River Thames.

5.—The Townships of Ekfrid and Mosa, including the Villages of Wardsville, Newbury and Glencoe.

6.—The Townships of Adelaide and Metcalfe; the Town of Strathroy, with that portion of the Township of Caradoc lying north of the line, between the 3rd and 4th concessions; with that portion of the Township of Lobo which lies north of the 6th concession, and west of the line between lots 12 and 13 of the said Township.

7.—The Township of North Dorchester, north and south of the River Thames; that portion of the Township of West Nissouri which lies south of the line between lots 14 and 15; and with that portion of the Township of Westminster lying south of the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions, and east of the line between lots 30 and 31, in the 2nd concession, and thence east of the line between lots 20 and 21, continued south to the southerly limit of the said Township of Westminster.

8.—All that portion of the Township of London, which lies north of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions; that portion of the Township of Lobo, which lies north of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions, and east of the line between lots 12 and 13, to the line between the 11th and 12th concessions; and with all that portion of the Township of West Nissouri which lies north of the line between lots number 14 and 15.

9.—The Town of London East; that part of the Township of London lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions, and east of the side-road between lots 12 and 13; and that part of the Township of Westminster lying north of the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions, and east of the main road leading south from Clark's Bridge, across the Thames.

DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA.

1.—The Village of Bracebridge, and the Townships of Macaulay, McLean, Ridout, Monck and Cardwell, concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in the Townships of Stephenson,

Bruce and Franklin, and that part of the Township of Watt, situated east of lot 21, in the several concessions thereof; and concessions 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in the Townships of Muskoka and Draper.

2.—The Village of Gravenhurst; the Townships of Morrison, Ryder and Oakley, and concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, of the Townships of Muskoka and Draper.

3.—The Village of Huntsville; the Townships of Stisted, Chaffey and Sinclair; and concessions 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in the Townships of Stephenson, Brunel and Franklin.

4.—The Townships of Wood, Medora and Humphrey, and that part of the Township of Watt, situated west of lot 21, in the several concessions thereof.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

1.—First Division—To be composed of all the District of Nipissing, which is not included within the limits of the Second Division, as hereinafter described.

2.—Second Division—To be composed of the Townships of Sabine, Lyell, Airy, Murchison and Robinson, and the Townships of Widdifield and Ferris, and all the territory in the said District of Nipissing lying east of the western boundary of the Township of Widdifield, due north to the northern boundary of the District of Nipissing.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

1.—The Gore of the Township of Woodhouse, and all that part of said Township lying west of the side line between lots 5 and 6, together with that part of the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions lying west of the side line, between lots 12 and 13, including that part of the Town of Simcoe within the same.

2.—The Township of Townsend.

3.—The Township of Windham.

4.—The Township of Middleton.

5.—The Township of Charlotteville.

6.—The Township of Walsingham.

7.—The Township of Houghton.

8.—All that part of the Township of Woodhouse, not included in Division No. 1, viz.: all that part of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions lying east of the side line, between lots 5 and 6, and that part of the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions, lying east of the said line, between lots Nos. 12 and 13 in said Township.

UNITED COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

1.—Townships of Cartwright and Darlington, and Town of Bowmanville.

2.—Township of Clarke and Village of Newcastle.

3.—Township of Hope and Town of Port Hope.

4.—Townships of Cavan, Manvers, South Monaghan and Village of Millbrook.

5.—Township of Hamilton and Town of Cobourg.

6.—Townships of Haldimand and Alnwick.

7.—Township of Cramahe and Village of Colborne.

8.—Township of Brighton and Village of Brighton.

9.—Township of Percy and Village of Hastings.

10.—Township of Murray.

11.—Township of Seymour and Village of Campbellford.

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

1.—Including the Townships of Whitby and East Whitby and the Towns of Whitby and Oshawa.

2.—The Township of Pickering.

3.—The Townships of Reach and Scugog, and the Village of Port Perry.

4.—The Townships of Uxbridge and Scott, and the Town of Uxbridge.

5.—The Township of Brock and the Village of Cannington.

6.—The Township of Thorah, and all that part of the Township of Mara, lying south of the line, between the 4th and 5th concessions.

7.—All that part of the Township of Mara, lying north of the line, between the 4th and 5th concessions thereof, and the Township of Rama.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

1.—Comprises the Town of Woodstock, the Townships of Blanford, East Zorra, East Oxford, and that part of the Township of North Oxford, situated east of lot 16, and that part of West Oxford, lying east of lot No. 7, to the Stage Road, thence on the north side of the Stage Road, to where the said road intersects the Township of East Oxford.

2.—Comprises the Township of Blenheim.

3.—Comprises the Township of West Zorra and East Nissouri.

4.—Comprises the Townships of North Norwich and South Norwich and the Village of Norwich.

5.—Comprises all those portions of the Townships of North Oxford and West Oxford, not comprised in the 1st Division; the Town of Ingersoll, and those portions of the 1st and 2nd concessions of the Township of Durham, west of the Middle Town line.

6.—Comprises the Town of Tilsonburg, and all that portion of the Township of Durham, not included in the 5th Division.

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND.

1.—The Village of Parry Sound, and the Townships of Foley, McDougall, Cowper and Darling, and all that portion of the district lying to the west of the east boundary of Carling, produced to the French River.

2.—The Townships of McKellar, Croft, Hagarman, Ferguson, and all that portion of the district lying between the east boundary of Ferrie, and the west boundary of Ferguson, produced to the French River.

3.—The Townships of Humphrey, Christie, Monteith and Conger.

4. Townships of McMurrich, Perry and Armour.

5.—Townships of Spence, Chapman, Ryerson, Strong, and the Townships east of Strong, and all that portion of the district lying to the east of the west boundary of Chapman, produced to the French River.

COUNTY OF PEEL.

1.—Town of Brampton, Township of Chinguacousy and northern division of Township of Toronto Gore.

2.—Village of Streetsville, Township of Toronto, and southern division of Township of Toronto Gore.

3.—Township of Caledon.

4. Village of Bolton, Township of Albion.

COUNTY OF PERTH.

1.—To consist of all that part of the Township of North Easthope, west of the line between lots 25 and 26, and south of the road between the 8th and 9th concessions, and all that part of the Township of South Easthope, west of the side line, between lots 25 and 26; all that part of the Township of Downie and Gore, north and east of the concession line, between the 10th and 11th concessions and the Oxford road; and all the Township of Ellice, from the 1st to the 13th concessions inclusive.

2.—To consist of all that part of the Township of Fullarton, not included in Division No. 3, and the Townships of Hibbert and Logan.

3.—To consist of that portion of the Township of Downie, west of the Oxford road, and south of the concession line between the 10th and 11th concessions; the Township of Blanchard; all that part of the Township of Fullarton, comprising the 13th and 14th concessions, and south of a road leading from the Mitchell road, between lots 24 and 25, east to lot 3 in the 10th concession; thence east along the line between the 10th and 11th concessions to the town line.

4.—To consist of that part of the Township of North Easthope, east of the line between lots 25 and 26, and north of the 8th concession, inclusive, with the 9th and 10th concessions ; all that part of the Township of South Easthope, not included in Division No. 1.

5.—To consist of the Township of Mornington, and all that part of the Township of Elma, from lots No. 53 to 72, both numbers inclusive, of the first concession, and from lots No. 27 to No. 36, both numbers inclusive, in and from the second to the eighteenth concessions, both concessions inclusive, of said Township of Elma ; and concessions 14, 15, and 16 of the Township of Ellice, and concessions 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of the Township of North Easthope.

6.—To consist of the Township of Wallace, and all that part of the Township of Elma, from the 1st concession to the 18th concession, both concessions inclusive, and comprising lots Nos. 1 to 52, both inclusive, of the 1st concession, and lots No. 1 to No. 26, inclusive, from the 2nd to the 18th concessions, both concessions inclusive.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

1.—Composed of the Town of Peterborough, the Village of Ashburnham, the Townships of North Monaghan and Ennismore, and all that part of the Township of Harvey, lying west of Pigeon Lake and south of Bobcaygeon ; and all the Township of Smith, lying south of the 7th concession ; and all the Township of Otonabee, lying west of the 8th concession, and north of lots 21 from the said 8th concession to the western boundary of said Township of Otonabee ; and all the Township of Douro, lying south of lots numbered 11 ; and that part of the Township of Dummer, lying south of lots numbered 11 and west of the 5th concession.

2.—Composed of the Townships of Asphodel, Belmont and Methuen, and that part of the Township of Dummer, lying east of the 4th concession and south of lots numbered 11.

3.—Composed of all that part of the Township of Otonabee lying east of the 9th concession ; and that part of said Township of Otonabee, lying south of lots numbered 22, and west of the 8th concession.

4.—Composed of all that part of the Township of Smith, lying north of the 6th concession ; and all that part of the Township of Douro, lying north of lots numbered ten ; and all that part of the Township of Dummer, lying north of lots numbered ten ; and also of the Village of Lakefield, and of the Township of Galway ; and all the Township of Harvey, except that portion lying west of Pigeon Lake, and south of Bobcaygeon.

5.—Composed of the Townships of Burleigh, Cavendish, Anstruther and Chandos.

UNITED COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

1.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Longueuil, the municipality of the Village of L'Orignal, and the first concession of the Township of Caledonia.

2.—Comprises all that part of the Township of West Hawkesbury, extending from the front of the third concession, to the rear of the said township.

3.—Comprises the whole of the Township of East Hawkesbury.

4.—Comprises the Township of North Plantagenet, and that part of the Township of South Plantagenet, lying north of the Nation River.

5.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Cumberland.

6.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Russell.

7.—Comprises the two front concessions of the Township of West Hawkesbury, and the municipality of Hawkesbury Village, within the same.

8.—Comprises the Township of Caledonia (excepting the 1st concession of the said township), and also that portion of the Township of South Plantagenet, lying south and east of the Nation River.

9.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Alfred.

10.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Clarence.

11.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Cambridge.

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

1.—The Town of Picton, the 2nd and 3rd concessions "Military Tract," from the west line of lot No. 13, eastward; Gore "G"; 1st and 2nd concession north of the Carrying place; 1st concession south-east of the Carrying place, and 2nd concession north of Black River, including Gore "K" and "L" and McCan Gores, all in the Townships of Hallowell; Block "I," the concessions north and east of East Lake and Gore "B," in the Township of Athol, and the 1st and 2nd concessions south of the Bay of Quinte, and Gore "A," in the Township of North Marysburgh, and 1st concession south-west of Green Point, to the end of Carman's Point in Sophiasburgh.

2.—The Township of South Marysburgh, and the southern part of Athol, commencing at the outlet of East Lake, thence down to the head of the lake, thence down to the base line between the 1st concession south and the 1st concession north of East Lake, till it strikes the township line of Hallowell, thence down said township line till it strikes South Marysburgh.

3.—The Township of Sophiasburgh, together with Big Island, excepting the 1st concession south-west of Green Point to the end of Carman's Point.

4.—All that part of the Township of Ameliasburgh lying east of the line between lots Nos. 86 and 87, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of said township, including Huff's Island.

5.—That part of the Township of Hillier, not included in the 7th Division, also the 1st and 2nd concessions north of West Lake, and west of lot No. 7 in said concession, and that part of Irwin Gore lying north of and west of lot No. 7 in the 2nd concession, and the west part of the 2nd concession produced west of lot No. 74, in that concession in the Township of Hallowell.

6.—Block (IV.) four, concession south side of West Lake, 1st concession "Military Tract," 2nd and 3rd concessions of said Tract west of lots No. 13 in those concessions, Gore "E," 1st and 2nd concessions north of West Lake and east of lot No. 6 in those concessions; the Gerow Gore and that part of Irwin Gore not included in Division No. 5, and all that part of the 2nd concession produced east of lot No. 75 in the Township of Hallowell.

7.—All that part of the Township of Ameliasburgh, lying west of the line between lots Nos. 86 and 87, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of said township; all that part of the 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Hillier, west of the line between lots Nos. 86 and 87, and the 3rd concession west of the line between lots Nos. 22 and 23, with that part of the 2nd concession, lying northof Pleasant Bay, in the said Township of Hillier.

8.—All the point lying east of the west line of Martsland's Gore, the concession north Smith's Bay and Waupoos Island in the Township of North Marysburgh.

DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

1.—That part of the District composed of the territory to the north of the south-easterly shore of the Lake of the Woods, and a line drawn in a north-easterly direction from Rat Portage to the north end of Lake Manitou, thence in an easterly direction to the south end of the lake known as the lake where the river bends; thence in an easterly direction to a point where the said meridian of the most easterly part of Hunter's Island intersects the Canada Pacific Railway at the south-west angle of Hawk Lake.

2.—The territory lying south and east of the Lake of the Woods, and of the said line.

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

1.—Comprising the Town of Pembroke, the Townships of Pembroke, Stafford, Alice, Petewawa, Buchanan, Rolph, Wylie, McKay, Fraser, Head, Clara and Maria, and all that part of the Township of Wilberforce from the 18th to the 25th concessions, both inclusive; and also all those parts of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions of same Township of Wilberforce, lying north of Snake River and east of Lake Dore.

2.—Comprising all that part of the Township of Westmeath, lying east and north of the Muskrat Lake and River, and all those parts of the Township of Ross, from the 5th to the 9th concessions, both inclusive, east of Muskrat Lake, and from the 7th to the 13th (of the other) concessions of Ross, both inclusive, of the said Township of Ross.

3. Comprising the Village of Renfrew, and the Townships of Horton and Admaston.

4.—Comprising the Village of Arnprior and the Township of McNab.

5.—Comprising the Townships of Bagot, Blythfield, Brougham and Metawatchan.

6.—Comprising the Townships of Grattan, Sebastopol, South Algona, North Algona, and all that part of the Township of Wilberforce, from the 1st to the 17th concessions, both inclusive, excepting those parts of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions of same Township of Wilberforce lying north of Snake River and east of Lake Dore.

7.—Comprising the Township of Bromley, and all that part of the Township of Westmeath, west of Muskrat Lake, and all those parts of the Township of Ross, from the 1st to the 4th concessions, both inclusive, east of Muskrat Lake, and from the 1st to the 6th of the other concessions, both inclusive, of the said Township of Ross.

8.—Comprising the Townships of Brudenell, Radcliff, Raglan, Lyndoch, Griffith Hagarty, Sherwood, Jones, Richards and Burns.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

1.—The Town of Barrie, the Township of Vespra, except that portion lying west of the Nottawassaga River; that portion of the Township of Oro, lying west of the 3rd concession and south of lots Nos. 13 in the 1st and 2nd concessions; that portion of the Township of Innisfil, lying east of lots Nos. 5 in the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, and that portion lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Essa, lying north of lots Nos. 19 in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th concessions.

2.—The Village of Bradford; the Township of West Gwillimbury, excepting therefrom lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 14th and 15th concessions; the Township of Innisfil, except that portion lying north of the 5th concession, and excepting also lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions.

3.—The Township of Tecumseth, except concessions 12, 13, 14 and 15; the Township of Adjala, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 25 in the 8th concession thereof.

4.—The Town of Collingwood, the Village of Stayner, that portion of the Township of Nottawasaga, lying north of lots Nos. 18 in the twelve concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Sunnidale, lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Flos, lying west of the Nottawasaga river; the Islands in Lake Huron contiguous to the Township of Nottawasaga.

5.—The Township of Flos, except that portion lying west of the Nottawasaga river; the Township of Medonte, except that portion lying east of the 10th concession.

6.—The Town of Orillia, the Townships of North Orillia, South Orillia and Matchedash; that portion of the Township of Medonte, lying east of the 10th concession; that portion of the Township of Tay, lying east of the 10th concession; the Islands in Lakes Huron and Simcoe, contiguous to the townships and portions of townships above described, lying wholly or for the most part opposite thereto.

7.—The Township of Nottawasaga, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 18, in the 12th concession thereof; the Township of Sunnidale, except that portion lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Vespra, lying west of the Nottawasaga river; that portion of the Township of Essa, lying north of lots Nos. 19, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th concessions; that portion of the Township of Tossorontio lying north of lots Nos. 20 in each of the seven concessions thereof.

8.—The Township of Essa, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 19 in each of the 11 concessions thereof; the Township of Tossorontio, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 20 in each of the seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Innisfil, being composed of lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions; the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th concessions of the Township of Tecumseh; lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 14th and 15th concessions of the Township of West Gwillimbury; that portion of the Township of Adjala lying north of lots Nos. 25, in the 8th concession thereof.

9.—The Villages of Penetanguishene and Midland; the Township of Tiny; the Township of Tay, except that portion lying east of the 10th concession; the islands in Lake Huron contiguous to the Township of Tiny and to that part of the Township of Tay forming part of the Ninth Division, and lying wholly or for the most part opposite thereto.

10.—The Township of Oro, except that portion lying west of the 3rd concession and south of lots Nos. 13 in the 1st and 2nd concessions.

NOTE.—Each of the said several Divisions shall include all allowances for road embraced within its external limits, and shall also extend to the center of every allowance for road lying external and adjacent to every such Division, excepting always where any such last-mentioned allowance is hereinbefore declared to belong to or form part of any particular Division.

UNITED COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

1.—Township of Charlottenburg, in the County of Glengarry.

2.—Township of Lochiel, in the County of Glengarry.

3.—Town and Township of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont.

4.—Township of Osnabruck, in the County of Stormont.

5.—Township of Williamsburgh, in the County of Dundas.

6.—Township of Matilda, in the County of Dundas.

7.—Township of Mountain, in the County of Dundas.

8.—Township of Finch, in the County of Stormont.

9.—Township of Lancaster, in the County of Glengarry

10.—Township of Winchester, in the County of Dundas.

11.—Township of Roxborough, in the County of Stormont.

12.—Township of Kenyon, in the County of Glengarry.

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY.

1.—All that part of the District lying west of the meridian of 87 degrees of west longitude, to the meridian of the most easterly part of Hunter's Island.

2.—At present all business should be done through the Clerk of Division 1.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

1.—The first consists of the following townships and parts of townships, viz.: of the 15th concession of the Township of Mariposa, and the Township of Eldon, except the ranges north and south of Portage Road.

2.—The second consists of the following Townships: all of the Township of Fenelon, except that portion lying east of the Scugog River, and south of Sturgeon Lake, and the Township of Somerville.

3.—The third consists of the Township of Verulam.

4.—The fourth consists of the Township of Emily.

5.—The fifth consists of the Town of Lindsay, Township of Ops, and that portion of the Township of Fenelon, lying east of the Scugog River, and south of Sturgeon Lake.

6.—The sixth consists of the Township of Mariposa, except the 15th concession.

7.—The seventh consists of the Townships of Carden and Dalton, Laxton, Digby and Longford, and the Township of Bexley, and that portion of the Township of Eldon north of Portage Road, and the Range south of Portage Road.

COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

1.—All that portion of the Township of Waterloo, lying north of the Block line on the west side of the Grand River, and that part of the Upper Block of said Township, lying on the east side of the Grand River, north of lots Nos. 115, 109, 104, 86 and 95 to the Guelph Township line, including the Towns of Berlin and Waterloo.

2.—All that part of the Township of Waterloo, lying south of the Block Line, on the west of the Grand River, and that part lying on the east side of the Grand River, south of the northern boundary of lots Nos. 115, 109, 104, 86 and 95, to the Guelph township line, including the Villages of Preston and Hespeler.

3.—All that part of the Township of North Dumfries, lying east of lot No. 19, in the 7th concession, and running a course with the eastern boundary of the said lot in a northerly direction up to the 12th concession; thence along the eastern boundary of lot No. 23, in the said 12th concession, to the township line, including the Town of Galt.

4.—All that part of the Township of North Dumfries lying west of lot No. 18, in the 7th concession; thence along the western limits of said lot No. 18, the same course thereof, in a northerly direction to the 12th concession; thence along the westerly limit of lot No. 22 to the township line, including the Village of Ayr.

5.—The Township of Wilmot, including the Village of New Hamburg.

6.—The Township of Wellesley.

7.—The Township of Woolwich.

COUNTY OF WELLAND.

1.—Comprising the Township of Crowland; that part of the Township of Thorold, lying south of the line between lots 178 and 195, running through to Pelham; that part of Pelham, lying south of the 4th concession, and that part of Humberstone, lying north of the concession line, between the 4th and 5th concessions, being the whole of the 5th concession and the Town of Welland.

2.—Comprising the Township of Wainfleet.

3.—Comprising the Township of Bertie, and those parts of the Township of Humberstone not included in Nos. 1 and 6, and the Village of Fort Erie.

4.—Comprising the Township of Willoughby, the Village of Chippewa, and that part of the Township of Stamford, south of the line between lots 136 and 137; easterly from the western limit of the Township to the south-east angle of lot No. 133; thence north on the line between lots Nos. 132 and 133, to the northern boundary of the township, including the Town of Clifton and Navy Island.

5.—Comprising those parts of the Township of Stamford, Thorold and Pelham, not included in any other Division, and the Town of Thorold.

6.—Comprising all the Township of Humberstone, lying south of the 5th concession and west of the side-lines, between lots Nos. 9 and 10 in the several other concessions thereof, and the Village of Port Colborne.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

1.—The Town and Township of Guelph.

2.—The Township of Puslinch.

3.—The Township of Eramosa.

4.—Consisting of the Township of Nicol, except the 11th and 12th concessions; the Municipality of Fergus; the first eight concessions of the Township of Garafraxa, and lots 1 to 18, both inclusive, in concessions A and B of the Township of Peel, lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, in concessions 18 and 19, and lots 19, 20 and 21 in the 17th concession of the Township of Peel.

5.—The Township of Erin.

6.—Consisting of the Township of Pilkington and the 11th and 12th concessions of the Township of Nicol; the Municipality of the Village of Elora; and lots numbers 19 and upwards, belonging to the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th concessions of Peel.

7.—Consisting of the first seven concessions of the Townships of Peel and Maryboro'.

8.—Consisting of that part of the Township of Arthur, south and south-east of lot 15, on the west side of the Owen Sound Road; lot 16 on the Owen Sound Road, and lot 12 east of the Owen Sound Road, in the Township of Arthur; that part of the Township of Luther, from lots 1 to 16, both inclusive; and lots 1 to 12, both inclusive, of the 17th and 18th concessions of the Township of Peel; lots 5 to 11, both inclusive, of the 19th concession of said Township of Peel; and lots 19 to 23, both inclusive, of concessions "A" and "B," of said Township of Peel.

9.—The territory formerly comprised in this Division is now in the County of Dufferin.

10.—Consists of the Township of Minto.

11.—Consists of the Town of Mount Forest, and that part of the Township of Arthur, north of lot 16, west of the Owen Sound Road; lot 17, on the Owen Sound Road, and lot 13, east of the Owen Sound Road.

12.—Consists of concessions 8 to 17, both inclusive, of the Township of Maryboro'; and concessions 8 to 16, both inclusive, of the Township of Peel, except lots 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 of those concessions in that Township.

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

1.—All that part of the Township of Barton, lying east of the line between lots 14 and 15, and all that part of Hamilton City, east of Hughson Street.

2.—The whole of the Township of Flamboro' West.

3.—The whole of the Township of Flamboro' East.

4.—The whole of the Township of Beverley.

5.—The whole of the Township of Saltfleet.

6.—The whole of the Township of Ancaster.

7.—The whole of the Township of Glanford.

8.—The whole of the Township of Binbrook.

9.—All that part of the Township of Barton, lying west of the line between lots 14 and 15, and that part of Hamilton City, west of Hughson Street.

COUNTY OF YORK.

1.—The City of Toronto, east of Yonge Street.

2.—Concessions 5 to 11, inclusive, of the Township of Markham; and concessions 5 to 10, inclusive, of the Township of Whitchurch, from lots 1 to 10, inclusive; together with the Villages of Markham and Stouffville.

3.—Concessions 1 to 4, inclusive, of the Township of Markham; and concessions 1 to 4, inclusive, of the Township of Whitchurch from lots 1 to 10, inclusive; and concessions 1 to 3, inclusive, of the Township of Vaughan.

4.—The Township of Whitchurch, from the line between lots 10 and 11, northward; and the Township of East Gwillimbury.

5.—The Townships of Georgina and North Gwillimbury.

6.—The Township of King and the Incorporated Village of Aurora.

7.—Concessions 4 to 11, inclusive, of the Township of Vaughan.

8.—All that portion of the Township of York, lying west of Yonge Street, and the Township of Etobicoke.

9.—The Township of Scarboro', and all that portion of the Township of York, which lies east of Yonge Street, and the Village of Leslieville.

10.—The City of Toronto west of Yonge Street.

TABLE E.

RETURN, shewing the number of Judgment Debtors who, during the twelve months ending the 31st of December, 1884, were ordered to be committed under each of the five heads mentioned in the 182nd section of the Division Courts Act; also the total of such orders, the total of commitments, the percentage of orders to commit, the percentage of committals under judgment summonses issued, the average percentage of orders to commit in each county, the average percentage of committals under judgment summonses issued in each county, and the average percentage of committals of the number of orders to commit.

COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	1ST HEAD. Where Debtor has not attended, as required by summons, or alleged sufficient cause for not attending.	2ND HEAD. Where Debtor has refused to be sworn, or make required disclosures.	3RD HEAD. Where Debtor has not answered touching his estate and effects to the satisfaction of the Judge.	4TH HEAD. Where debt is incurred by false pretence, fraud, breach of trust, or was wilfully contracted without reasonable expectation of being able to pay same, or where debtor has transferred, removed, or concealed his property with intent to defraud.	5TH HEAD. Where it appeared to the Judge that Debtor, when summoned, or since judgment obtained, had sufficient means to pay, and neglected or refused to pay when ordered.	Total of such orders.	Total commitments.	Percentage of orders to commit of the number of judgment summonses issued.	Percentage of committals under judgment summonses issued.
Algoma					5	5		62.5	
Brant	17					17	1	16.8	1.0
Bruce	15			1	51	67	2	27.0	0.8
Carleton	24					24	8	5.1	1.7
Dufferin	23				1	24	4	14.3	2.4
Elgin	39					39	4	21.8	2.2
Essex	110		2			112	1	39.6	0.3
Frontenac	24		1		4	29		28.1	
Grey	59			1	29	89	4	34.9	1.5
Haldimand	3				1	4		16.6	
Haliburton									
Halton	11			1		12	3	18.7	4.7

Hastings	24				4	28		16.5	
Huron	39			1	3	43	1	27.5	0.6
Kent	153			2	24	179	5	28.2	0.8
Lambton	38				1	39	3	21.9	1.7
Lanark	20			2	4	26	4	42.6	6.5
Leeds and Grenville	16		1		14	31	2	14.0	0.9
Lennox and Addington	41		4			45	2	35.1	1.5
Lincoln	8				1	9		0.9	
Middlesex	60		1		3	64	10	24.0	3.7
Muskoka									
Nipissing									
Norfolk	12			4	27	43	2	27.3	1.2
Northumberland and Durham	32				4	36	3	12.0	1.0
Ontario	38		3			41	3	21.7	1.6
Oxford	34				9	43	2	20.5	0.9
Parry Sound	3	1				4			
Peel	2				5	7		8.7	
Perth	109	1		1	6	117	6	52.7	2.7
Peterborough									
Prescott and Russell	44			1	1	46	1	110.2	2.5
Prince Edward	4				4	8	1	28.5	3.5
Renfrew	33					33	2	36.2	2.2
Simcoe	98		16			114	7	31.4	1.9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	12				2	14		10.8	
Thunder Bay									
Carried forward	1145	2	28	14	203	1392	81		

RETURN.—Shewing number of Judgment Debtors, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY, UNITED COUNTIES, OR DISTRICT.	1ST HEAD. Where Debtor has not attended, as required by summons, or alleged sufficient reason for not attending.	2ND HEAD. Where Debtor has refused to be sworn, or make required disclosures.	3RD HEAD. Where Debtor has not answered touching his estate and effects to the satisfaction of the Judge.	4TH HEAD. Where debt is incurred by false pretence, fraud, breach of trust, or was wilfully contracted without reasonable expectation of being able to pay same, or where debtor has transferred, removed, or concealed his property with intent to defraud.	5TH HEAD. Where it appeared to the Judge that Debtor, when summoned, or since judgment obtained, had sufficient means to pay, and neglected or refused to pay when ordered.	Total of such orders.	Total committments.	Percentage of orders to commit of the number of judgment summonses issued.	Percentage of committals under judgment summonses issued.
Brought forward	1145	2	28	14	203	1392	81	.....	.....
Victoria	2	.....	.....	.....	4	6	2	5.6	1.8
Waterloo	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	29.	.....
Welland	19	.....	.....	.....	14	33	5	23.	3.5
Wellington	15	.....	.....	.....	2	17	1	12.7	0.7
Wentworth	1	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	4.	.....
York	287	.....	.....	.....	34	321	9	24.5	0.6
Total	1485	2	28	14	261	1790	98	.....	.....

Average percentage of orders to commit of the number of judgment summonses issued	23.8	
Average percentage of committals under judgment summons issued	.....	1.3
Average percentage of committals of the number of orders to commit	5.4	

DIVISION COURT TARIFF.

Fees to be received by the several Clerks and Bailiffs of Division Courts in Ontario from and after the first day of January, 1885:—

FORM 133.

SCHEDULE OF CLERK'S FEES.

1. Receiving claim, numbering and entering in Procedure Book $0 15
   (This item to apply to entering in the Procedure Book a transcript of judgment from another Court, but not an entry made for the issue of a judgment summons.)
2. Issuing summons, with necessary notices and warnings thereon, or judgment summons (as provided in the forms), in all,
   Where claim does not exceed $20 ..... 0 40
   " " exceeds $20, and does not exceed $60 ..... 0 50
   " " exceeds $60, and does not exceed $100 ..... 0 60
   " " exceeds $100 ..... 1 00
   [*N.B.*—In replevin and interpleader suits the value of goods to regulate the fee.]
3. Copy of summons, including all notices and warnings thereon 0 20
4. Copy of claim (including particulars), when not furnished by plaintiff (to be paid by the plaintiff) 0 20
5. Copy of set-off (including particulars), when not furnished by the defendant (to be paid by the defendant) 0 20
6. Receiving and entering bailiff's return to any summons, writ or warrant issued under the seal of the Court (except summons to witness and return to summons, or papers from another Divison) 0 15
7. Entering and noting every defence or notice of admission in Procedure Book 0 25
   (To be paid in the first instance by the defendant or other person entering it, but it may be afterwards taxed against the plaintiff, should costs be given against him.)
8. Taking confession of judgment 0 10
   (This does not include affidavit and oath chargeable under item 9.)
9. Every necessary affidavit, if actually prepared by the clerk, and administering oath to the deponent 0 25
10. Copies of papers for which no fee is already provided, necessarily required for service or transmission to the Judge—each 0 10
11. Every notice of defence or admission entered, or other notice required to be given by the Clerk to any party to a cause or proceeding, or to the Judge in respect to the same, and mailing 0 15
12. Entering final judgment by Clerk on special summons, where claim is not disputed 0 50
13. Entering every judgment rendered at the hearing or final order made by the Judge 0 50
    (This one fee of 50 cents will include the service of recording at the trial, and afterwards entering in the Procedure Book, the judgment, decree and order in its entirety rendered or made at the trial. In a garnishee proceeding before judgment the fee of 50 cents will be allowed for the judgment in respect to the primary debtor, and a like fee of 50 cents for the adjudication, whenever made, in respect to the garnishee.)
14. Subpœna to witness 0 15
    (The subpœna may include any number of names therein, and only one original subpœna shall be taxed, except the Judge otherwise orders.)
15. For every copy of subpœna required for service 0 05
16. Summons for each jufyman when called by the parties 0 10
    (Only 25 cents in all is to be allowed for returning a Judge's jury.)
17. Every order of reference or order for judgment made at hearing, and every order requiring the signature of the Judge, and entering the same 0 25
    (Any warning necessary with order—*e. g.*, the warning in form 42—forms part of the order.)
18. Transcript of judgment (under sections 161 or 165) 0 25
19. Every writ of execution, warrant or attachment, or warrant for arrest of delinquent, and delivering same to Bailiff 0 50
20. Renewal of every writ of execution when ordered by the judgment creditor 0 15
21. Every bond, when necessary, and prepared by the Clerk (including affidavit of justification) 0 50
22. For necessary entries in the Debt Attachment Book in each case (in all) 0 20

23. Transmitting transcript of judgment, or transmitting papers for service to another Division, or to Judge on application to him, including necessary entries, but not postage $0 25

24. Receiving papers from another Division for service, entering the same, handing to the Bailiff, receiving and entering his return, and transmitting the same (if returns made promptly, not otherwise) 0 30
(This fee does not include a charge for receiving transcript of judgment, for which a fee of 15 cents is taxable under item 1.)

25. Search by person not party to the suit or proceeding to be paid by the applicant, 10 cents; search by party to the suit or proceeding, where service is over one year old 0 10
(No fee is chargeable for search to a party to the suit or proceeding if the same is not over one year old.)

26. Taxing costs in defended suits 0 25

Rule No. 175 of the Rules of Practice of Division Courts.—On payment of a fee of 5 cents, every Clerk, when required by parties paying costs, shall give a statement, in writing, of items in detail, or transmit the same by postal card.

FORM 134.

SCHEDULE OF BAILIFF'S FEES.

1. Service of summons, writ or warrant issued under the seal of the Court, or Judge's summons on each person (except summons to witness and summons to juryman),
Where claim does not exceed $20 ..... 0 30
" " exceeds $20, and does not exceed $60 ..... 0 40
" " exceeds $60, and does not exceed $100 ..... 0 50
" " exceeds $100 ..... 0 75
(In interpleader suits the value of the goods to regulate the fee.)

2. For every return as to service of summons, attending at the Clerk's office, and making the necessary affidavit (as provided by Rule 90) 0 15

3. Service of summons on witness or juryman, or service of notice 0 15

4. Taking confession of judgment, or attending to prove 0 10

5. For calling parties and their witnesses at the sittings of the Court in every defended case, as provided by Rule 91, amended by Rule 168 ..... 0 15

6. Enforcing every writ of execution, or summons in replevin, or warrant of attachment, or warrant against the body—each.
Where claim does not exceed $20 ..... 0 50
" " exceeds $20, and does not exceeds $60 ..... 0 75
" " exceeds $60 ..... 1 00
(Executing summons in replevin includes service on defendant. The value of the goods to regulate the amount of the fee.)

7. Every mile necessarily travelled to serve summons or process, or other necessary papers, or in going to seize on attachment, or in going to seize on a writ of execution, where money made or case settled after levy 0 12
(In no case is mileage to be allowed for a greater distance than from the Clerk's office to the place of service or seizure.)

8. Mileage to arrest delinquent under a warrant to be at 12 cents per mile, but for carrying delinquent to prison, including all expenses, and assistance, per mile 0 20

9. Every schedule of property seized, attached, or replevied, including affidavit of appraisal, when necessary,
Not exceeding $20 ..... 0 30
Exceeding $20, and not exceeding $60 ..... 0 50
Exceeding $60 ..... 0 75

10. Every bond, when necessary, when prepared by the Bailiff (including affidavit of justification) 0 50

11. Every notice of sale not exceeding three, under execution or under attachment, each 0 15

12. There shall be allowed to the Bailiff for removing or retaining property seized under execution or attached, reasonable and necessary disbursements and allowances, to be first settled by the Clerk, subject to appeal to the Judge.

13. There shall be allowed to the Bailiff five per cent. upon the amount realized from the sale of property under any execution, but such percentage not to apply to any overplus thereon.
(But if execution be satisfied in whole or in part after seizure and before sale, the Bailiff to be entitled to charge and receive three per cent. on the amount realized.)

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly passed on the 10th March, 1886, for a Return shewing the arrangement, if any, made under Rule 521 of the Supreme Court, with the Toronto General Trusts' Company, or otherwise, and the amount of money lent to and loaned out by the Company thereunder, stating amounts and rates of interest.

By Command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,

Secretary.

Office of the Provincial Secretary,
Toronto, March 19th, 1886.

SCHEDULE.

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RETURN

TO AN ORDER OF MARCH 10TH, 1886, SHEWING ARRANGEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 521 OF THE SUPREME COURT WITH THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS' COMPANY AND AMOUNT OF MONEY INVESTED.

ACCOUNTANTS OFFICE, SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO,
OSGOODE HALL, March 17th, 1886.

SIR,—In pursuance of your letter of the 16th inst., and the resolution of the Legislative Assembly therein referred to, I beg to inform you that the arrangement existing between the Supreme Court and the Toronto General Trusts' Co., appears by the terms of the Rule 521 referred to in the resolution of the House and the document of which the enclosed paper marked A, is a copy, and which is a bond on the part of the Company to carry out the terms formulated by Rule 521.

I have further the honour to inform you that the arrangement embodied in these documents does not contemplate the lending of any money to the Toronto General Trusts' Company—nor has any money been lent to that Company out of the funds in Court. The arrangement merely contemplates that the Company shall act as the agents of the Court in investing such part of the moneys in Court, as it may be thought necessary to invest all such investments being made upon the security of mortgages taken in my name as Accountant of the Supreme Court. The sums of money invested by the Toronto General Trusts' Company, for the Court, and now outstanding upon such securities and the rates of interest at which the same are invested appear by the paper enclosed marked B.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. S. HOLMESTED,
A. S. C., J. O.

The Hon. The PROVINCIAL SECRETARY,
Toronto.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That the Toronto General Trusts' Company is held and firmly bound to George Smith Holmested, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, Accountant of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, in the penal sum of one million and five hundred thousand dollars of lawful money of Canada, to be paid to the said George Smith Holmested, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made the said Company binds itself and its successors firmly by these presents.

Sealed with the corporate seal of the said the Toronto General Trusts' Company.

Dated this eighth day of May, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Whereas by Act 35 Vic., Chap. 83, Ontario, the said the Toronto General Trusts' Company was incorporated and thereby empowered to act as agents for the transaction of business as therein mentioned.

And whereas by the Act 45 Victoria, Chap. 17, Ontario, the said Company may be accepted by the High Court of Justice as a Trust Company for the purposes of the said Court in case the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall approve thereof as therein set forth.

And whereas the said Company was so approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council by Order dated the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

And whereas the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario has made an order dated the seventeenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, directing that the Judges of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice may arrange with the said Company to make investments and to take the securities in the name of the Accountant of the Supreme Court of Judicature of moneys in Court upon first mortgages of lands, and may direct the issue of cheques therefor upon condition that the said Company do by proper instrument guarantee the sufficiency of such securities and the due payment of interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, half yearly, on the moneys so invested from the date of the receipt by the Company of the money for each investment, and also the due repayment of the principal moneys so invested, and upon further condition that in case the said Company makes an investment as aforesaid at a higher rate than six per cent., then the said Company is to pay interest thereon to the Court at the rate of four and three-quarters per cent.

And whereas it has been agreed upon between the said the Honourable the Judges of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice for Ontario, and the said Company, that the said Company should act as agents for making investments of the said moneys upon the conditions and in the manner provided for in said Order of the seventeenth day of March, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and shall be entitled to receive by way of remuneration for all care, trouble, expense, and to cover losses in connection with the making of such investments, or the collection or realizing upon the securities the difference between the amount of interest payable as aforesaid to the said Court by the Company, and the amount payable by the borrower upon any such mortgage to the said accountant. .

And whereas the said Company has heretofore executed to the said George Smith Holmstead, hereinbefore named, five several bonds for the penal sums therein aggregating to the sum of one million and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which said bonds bear date respectively the 29th day of March, 1882, the 4th day of November, 1882, the 20th day of January, 1883, the 22nd day of May, 1883, and the 27th day of December, 1883, to secure payment of the interest upon all said investments, and to indemnify and keep harmless the said accountant and the said Court against all loss in respect to any part of the principal moneys as is therein set out, which said bonds are still in force and virtue.

And whereas the Judges of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice do require a further and additional bond in the penal sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be given by the said Company to the said George Smith Holmested as a further and additional security as aforesaid.

And whereas it has been arranged and agreed that the said Company shall execute one bond to the said Accountant, in the penal sum of one million and five hundred thousand dollars, to take the place of and to be substituted for the said bonds now existing, and to meet the requirements of the said Judges for a further and additional bond of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Now the condition of the above obligation is such, that if the said Company wel and truly pay into Court to the credit of the said Accountant of the Supreme Court o Judicature for Ontario for the time being, or of any other person or persons who may from time to time hereafter for the time being be appointed to discharge the duties of such office, interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, half yearly, upon all sums that may be from time to time invested at six per cent. for the said Court, by the said Company, in the name of the said accountant, under said Order of the 17th day of March, 1882, from the date of the receipt by the said Company of the money for each investment, and shall well and truly pay into Court to the credit of the said Accountant of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario for the time being, or of any other person or persons who may from time to time hereafter for the time being be appointed to discharge the duties of such office, interest in like manner at the rate of four and three-quarters per cent upon all such investments as aforesaid, at a higher rate of interest than six per cent. per annum, and shall from time to time and at all times hereafter hold and keep harmless and fully indemnified the said Court and the said accountant, and every other person or persons appointed to discharge the duties of accountant, against all loss in respect of any portion of the principal moneys that may be at any time hereafter invested by the said Company in the name of the said Accountant, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the Toronto General Trusts Company.

E. A. MEREDITH,
Vice President. (S.)
J. W. LANGMUIR,
Manager.

Witness :
E. T. Malone.

Accountant's Office,
Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario.

Statement of the amount invested by the Toronto General Trusts' Company on behalf of the Court :

At 6 per cent. interest	$984,935 16
" 6½ and 7 per cent. interest	275,129 75
	$1,260,064 91

RETURN

To an order of the Legislative Assembly for a Return showing the number of convicts confined in the Central Prison and employed at work which competes with the work of other citizens of the Province; the kind of work; the number employed at each kind of work, and the amounts received by the Government for each convict so employed.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, March 19th, 1886.

RETURN

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CONVICTS CONFINED IN THE CENTRAL PRISON AND EMPLOYED AT WORK WHICH COMPETES WITH THE WORK OF OTHER CITIZENS OF THE PROVINCE; THE KIND OF WORK; THE NUMBER EMPLOYED AT EACH KIND OF WORK, AND THE AMOUNTS RECEIVED BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR EACH CONVICT SO EMPLOYED.

Number in Custody on the 3rd March, 1886.	Employed broom making and average daily earnings each.		Employed under Brandon Manufacturing Co. contract, Wooden-ware Goods.		Carpenters, Shoemakers, Tailors, Machinists.	In brickyard and and general work, etc.	Domestics, Sick, Convalescent, Unemployed.
407	98	37c	107	34c	44	81	77

NOTE.—See letter of the Warden attached.

Re RETURN OF INDUSTRIES.

CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO, WARDEN'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March 18th, 1886.

SIR,—In compliance with the order of the Legislative Assembly, I enclose herewith a return of the number of prisoners in custody in the Central Prison on the 3rd instant, showing how many were employed in the broom factory, and under contract with the Brandon Manufacturing Company at that date; they being the only industries from which the earnings of the prisoners can be accurately arrived at. Also showing how the balances were disposed of.

Apart from the two referred to, none of the other industries carried on in the prison can be said to compete with outside labour. The carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, etc., work for the prison and public institutions only; and those employed in the brickyard at this season of the year cannot be said to compete with the work of other citizens of the Province.

I may add, that prior to the contract being entered into with Messrs. H. A. Nelson & Sons, they were the largest manufacturers of brooms in the Dominion, and had their factory in Montreal, from which they supplied their Toronto house; and the bulk of the goods manufactured by the Brandon Manufacturing Company were imported from the United States prior to their commencing operations in the prison.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES MASSIE,
Warden.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Toronto.

BINDING SECT. AUG 2 3 1967